

PRECEDENTS OF PLEADINGS

P R E C E D E N T S
OF
P L E A D I N G S

IN PERSONAL ACTIONS IN

The Superior Courts of Common Law.

WITH NOTES,

AND

*AN APPENDIX OF RECENT STATUTES AND GENERAL RULES
RELATING TO PLEADING.*

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“Formulas agendi diversas in unoquoque genere colligito. Nam et practicæ hoc interest; et certè pandunt illæ oracula et occulta legum. Sunt enim non pauca quæ latent in legibus, at in formulis agendi melius et fusius perspiciuntur.”—BACON, *Aph. de Leg.*, lxxxviii.

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PREFACE

TO THE THIRD EDITION

THE Editor, to whose great experience and reputation as a pleader may be justly attributed the favourable acceptance of two former editions of this work, having died whilst a third was passing through the press, it is right that the Profession should be informed to what extent the edition now presented to them in his name may be relied upon as having received the sanction of his authority. At the date of Mr. Bullen's death the work had been printed off to p. 480; the two following sheets, comprising forty-eight pages, were then in type, and a few pages more were ready for delivery to the printer. For the alterations and additions in the remainder of the work, as compared with the last edition, the surviving Editor must be held responsible; but they are, to a considerable extent, founded on notes made by the late Mr. Bullen for the preparation of the present edition.

The general plan of the work has not been altered; but the preliminary notes on pleading, with reference to declarations and pleas respectively, have been enlarged and rearranged with the view of forming a more complete introduction to the use of the Precedents. The Forms have been revised and adapted,

where necessary, to the changes in the law. The Notes on the various topics of law throughout the work have been revised and extended. The Statutes passed, and the Cases reported since the publication of the last edition will be found noted either in the body of the work or in the list of Additions and Corrections, to which the attention of the reader is particularly requested. —

An acknowledgment is due to Mr. Thomas Bullen for the diligent care and attention with which he has assisted in the labour of carrying the work through the press.

S. M. L.

Middle Temple, November, 1868.

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION

THE demand for a new edition of this Work gives the Authors an opportunity of presenting it to the profession with many corrections and additions. The additions have been made solely with the object of rendering the Work more complete, without any alteration of the original plan. The Precedents are more numerous and more systematically arranged. Many of the principal Notes have been re-written; some new ones have been added; and the whole Work has been carefully revised. The alterations effected by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, since the publication of the former edition, have been introduced; and so much of that Statute as relates to the subject has been added to the Appendix. Throughout the Appendix references have been given to the pages of the Work in which the various enactments and rules have been cited or commented on; and thus such mention of them as is contained in the Notes may be readily referred to. A fuller Table of Contents has been prefixed to the Work, and the Index has been recast and considerably enlarged. The References to the Cases and Statutes have been carefully brought down to a recent date.

Middle Temple, December, 1862.

PREFACE

TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THIS Work was undertaken in consequence of the want, experienced in actual practice and expressed generally by the profession, of a collection of Precedents settled in conformity with the recent alterations in the System of Pleading. It was begun only when the lapse of time seemed to render it hopeless that the task would be performed by other hands ; and it is now presented to the profession with sincere diffidence, but with a hope that it may serve in some degree to supply the existing want.

The system of pleading has recently passed through a period of transition, in which it has undergone most extensive and important amendments. These, for the most part, have been the result of the labours of Her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Process, Practice, and System of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law, and have been framed upon the recommendations contained in their Reports. They have been effected at intervals, by the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1854, and by the subsidiary Rules of Court made by the Judges. The Commissioners have now closed their labours and issued their final Report, in which they appear to consider that very few points affecting Pleading remain in want of amendment. The period of transition may therefore be considered to have passed ; and this branch of the law is now left in a state in which it will probably rest for some years to come.

The effect of the recent alterations in pleading has not been to destroy the system or to change its essential principles. The object proposed by the learned Commissioners and effected by the late statutes and rules has been only to prefer substance to form, and to prevent unnecessary technicality from working injustice. Although particular forms of expression are no longer indispensable, it is obviously most important that pleadings should as far as possible be uniform, and that precedents or forms which have acquired an ascertained and understood meaning should be used in preference to new modes of expression, the meaning of which must necessarily contain the elements of uncertainty and doubt. Without the use of precedents it is almost impossible, particularly in pleadings of a complicated nature, for any one but an accurate lawyer and experienced draftsman to avoid overlooking some points of a case absolutely essential to the maintenance of the right or defence. This was never more apparent than it has been in some of the specimens of pleadings which have been met with since the recent changes in the law, drawn by unpractised hands without precedent or guide.*

* The very learned editors of Smith's Leading Cases (Mr. Justice Willes and Mr. Justice Keating, the former of whom was a member of the Royal Commission), adverting to the effect produced on the art of pleading by the relaxation of the former rules of criticism, and by the powers of amendment given by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, make the following valuable remarks: "It must, however, be remembered that the accurate statement of such of the facts and circumstances of each case as are necessary to enable the plaintiff on the one hand to establish his entire cause of action, and the defendant on the other to set up his entire defence, is still an essential part of the duty of counsel; and that although a final defeat of justice upon merely formal grounds may be averted by the provisions already referred to, no legislative enactment can in all cases prevent the expense and delay which result from the necessity for amending untrue or imperfect narratives of the facts relied upon by the respective parties. Such inconveniences are to be avoided by taking care in the first instance to make the pleadings true and perspicuous, adopting the known and understood formulæ used for the sake of brevity in cases of frequent occurrence, and, where there is no such formula, stating the material facts as they can be proved to exist in intelligible language."—1 Smith's Leading Cases, 4th ed. 103.

A necessary consequence of the extensive changes in the law of pleading is, that the valuable and elaborate works previously existing have been rendered comparatively useless, except to those persons who possess an intimate acquaintance as well with the former practice as with the recent changes. The object of the Authors of this Work has been to supply a collection of precedents, with instructions for their use, adapted to the law and practice of pleading in its present state.

In settling the Precedents they have attempted to follow as closely as possible the examples given in the Schedule to the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852. They have endeavoured to render the collection sufficiently complete to meet the cases of most frequent occurrence in practice.

Numerous references have also been given to precedents in reported cases, from which it is hoped the practitioner may derive assistance in drawing pleadings in cases of less common occurrence. Care should, however, be taken in using the forms found in the Reports to settle them as nearly as possible in accordance with the forms contained in the Schedule to the Common Law Procedure Act. It is also hoped that these references to reported forms will be found useful as a guide to the most recent or to the leading cases on the particular points of law to which they relate; and it will be seen that some of the references have been introduced more especially with this view.

The Precedents have been arranged in conformity with the plan adopted by the Common Law Procedure Act of 1852, where the division of causes of actions into the two, so to speak, natural divisions of actions on contracts and actions for wrongs independent of contract (irrespective of the technical distinction between forms of action) received an authoritative recognition. This division has been found very convenient in the compilation of the Work; and it is hoped that it will be found equally convenient in its use.

The Notes contain references to the statutes, rules of court, and principal decisions relating to the pleadings to which they are appended, with such practical observations on the object and effect of the pleadings as appeared necessary for their more convenient use.

The Authors have endeavoured, by a careful selection of the matter, to keep the Work within moderate limits, in order to present it to the profession in a form which, it is hoped, will prove most generally useful.

Middle Temple, May, 1860.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

	Page
COMMENCEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF DECLARATIONS	1

CHAPTER II.

COUNTS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS.

	Page		Page
THE COMMON INDEBITATUS		Award. <i>See</i> Arbitration . . .	86
COUNTS	35	Bail-Bond	86
Particulars of Demand	55	Bail, Recognizance of	88
SPECIAL COUNTS IN ACTIONS		Bailments	88
ON CONTRACTS	58	Bankers	90
Account	62	Bankrupts. <i>See</i> Assignees . .	92
Administrators. <i>See</i> Executors	63	Barrister	92
Agent	64	Bills of Exchange, Bankers'	
Agistment	68	Checks, Promissory Notes.	
Annuity	68	I. Inland Bills of Ex-	
Apothecary. <i>See</i> Medical At-		change	94
tendance	69	II. Foreign Bills of Ex-	
Appraiser. <i>See</i> Auctioneer	69	change	104
Apprentice	69	III. Bankers' Checks . . .	107
Arbitration and Award	71	IV. Promissory Notes . . .	109
Assignee of Debt	75	V. Miscellaneous Counts	
Assignees of a Bankrupt	76	relating to Bills . . .	113
Assignees of an Insolvent	81	Bills of Lading. <i>See</i> Carriers	
Attachment of Debt	82	by Water	114
Attorney	82	Board and Lodging. <i>See</i> Land-	
Auctioneer	85	lord and Tenant	114
Average. <i>See</i> Insurance	86	Bonds	114
		Broker	118

	Page		Page
Calls. <i>See</i> Company	120	Heirs and Devisees	169
Carriers.		Hire	170
I. Carriers of Goods by		Husband and Wife	171
Land	122	Indemnities	175
II. Carriers of Goods by		Industrial and Provident So-	
Water	129	cieties. <i>See</i> Friendly So-	
III. Carriers of Passengers	134	cieties	180
IV. Carriers of Messages .	137	Infants. <i>See</i> Infancy . . .	180
Charterparties	137	Injunction	180
Checks. <i>See</i> Bankers' Checks .	140	Innkeeper	180
Company	140	Insurance.	
Conditions Precedent	147	I. Marine Policies . . .	181
Copyhold Fines	149	II. Life Policies	187
Corporation. <i>See</i> Company .	149	III. Fire Policies	191
Covenant. <i>See</i> Landlord and		IV. Against Accidents, etc.	192
Tenant, Mortgage, Sale of		Insurance Broker	192
Land	149	Interest	193
Crops	149	Judgments	193
Damages. <i>See</i> Liquidated Da-		Land Tax	196
mages	151	Landlord and Tenant . . .	196
Debenture. <i>See</i> Bond, Mort-		Limitation, Statutes of . . .	217
gage	151	Liquidated Damages	217
Demurrage. <i>See</i> Carriers of		Mandamus	219
Goods by Water	151	Market. <i>See</i> Tolls	219
Dividends. <i>See</i> Company . .	151	Marriage	219
Exchange	151	Master and Servant	220
Executors and Administrators	152	Medical Attendance	225
Factor. <i>See</i> Agent, Broker .	156	Money Lent	226
Farrier	156	Money Paid	226
Fixtures	157	Money Received	226
Forbearance	157	Mortgage	226
Foreign Bills	158	Partners	227
Foreign Companies	158	Patents	231
Foreign Judgments	158	Penal Statutes	232
Freight. <i>See</i> Carriers of Goods		Penalty. <i>See</i> Liquidated Da-	
by Water	158	mages	234
Friendly Societies	159	Principal and Surety. <i>See</i> Gua-	
Funeral Expenses	161	rantee	234
Gaming	161	Promissory Notes. <i>See</i> Bills of	
Garnishee. <i>See</i> Attachment of		Exchange	234
Debt	162	Provident Societies. <i>See</i>	
Goods. <i>See</i> Goods Sold and		Friendly Societies	234
Delivered, Goods Bargained		Railway. <i>See</i> Company . .	234
and Sold, Sale of Goods . .	162	Recognizance of Bail. <i>See</i> Bail	234
Goodwill. <i>See</i> Trade	162	Replevin Bonds	235
Guarantees	162	Reward	237

Table of Contents.

xv

	Page		Page
Sale.		Surety. <i>See</i> Guarantee . . .	259
I. Sale of Goods . . .	237	Tolls	260
II. Sale of Land . . .	246	Trade	261
Schoolmaster	254	Use and Occupation. <i>See</i> Land-	
Seaman	255	lord and Tenant	263
Shares	256	Vendor and Purchaser. <i>See</i>	
Sheriff	258	Sale of Land	263
Shipping. <i>See</i> Carriers by		Warehouseman and Wharfinger.	
Water, Charterparty, Sea-		<i>See</i> Bailments	263
man	259	Warranty	263
Stallage. <i>See</i> Tolls . . .	259	Witness	269
Stock	259	Work	270

CHAPTER III.

COUNTS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS.

Administrators. <i>See</i> Executors	273	Election	325
Agents	273	Executors	325
Arrest. <i>See</i> Malicious Prosecu-		Fences	329
tion, Sheriff, Trespass to the		Ferry	331
Person	274	Fishery	332
Assault. <i>See</i> Trespass to the		Fixtures	332
Person	274	Fraud	333
Assignees	275	Game. <i>See</i> Shooting . . .	337
Attorney	275	Highways. <i>See</i> Nuisance .	337
Bailments	275	Hundredors	338
Banker	277	Husband and Wife	338
Bankruptcy	277	Imprisonment	341
Carriers.		Infants	341
I. Carriers by Land . . .	277	Injunction	341
II. Carriers by Water . .	281	Innkeeper	343
III. Carriers of Passengers .	282	Judge	345
IV. Carriers of Messages .	285	Justice of the Peace . . .	345
Common	285	Landlord and Tenant . . .	346
Company	289	Libel. <i>See</i> Defamation . . .	347
Conspiracy. <i>See</i> Malicious Pro-		Lights	347
secution	290	Magistrate. <i>See</i> Justice of the	
Conversion of Goods or Trover	290	Peace	349
Copyright	297	Maintenance	350
Corporation	299	Malicious Prosecution . .	350
County Courts	300	Mandamus	356
Defamation, Libel, and Slander	301	Market	358
Detention of Goods, or Detinue	311	Master and Servant	359
Dilapidations	314	Medical Men	364
Distress	316	Mesne Profits. <i>See</i> Trespass to	
Easements	325	Land	364

	Page		Page
Metropolis Management Acts	364	Seduction. <i>See</i> Master and	
Mines	365	Servant	396
Mischievous Animals	366	Sheriff	396
Negligence	368	Shooting	403
Nuisance	377	Slander. <i>See</i> Defamation	404
Officers	384	Slander of Title	404
Partners	384	Stock	405
Patents	385	Support of Land	406
Penal Statutes	389	Trade Marks	408
Pew	389	Trespass.	
Police	389	I. Trespass to the Person	410
Pound	390	II. Trespass to Goods	414
Prison	390	III. Trespass to Land	415
Public Health	391	Trover. <i>See</i> Conversion	422
Railway. <i>See</i> Carriers, Com-		Warranty. <i>See</i> Fraud	422
pany, Fences, Negligence	392	Waste	422
Rector. <i>See</i> Dilapidations	392	Water and Watercourses	424
Replevin	392	Ways	429
Reversion	393	Witness	431

CHAPTER IV.

COMMENCEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF PLEAS AND
SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS.

Commencements of Pleas	433	Commencements of Surrejoin-	
Commencements of Replications	453	ders	458
Commencements of New As-		Rebutters and Surrebutters	458
signments	457	Issue	459
Commencements of Rejoinders	458		

CHAPTER V.

PLEAS AND SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS IN ACTIONS ON
CONTRACTS.

THE GENERAL ISSUE	460	Annuity	487
Abatement, Pleas in	468	Apprentice	488
Accord and Satisfaction	477	Arbitration and Award.	
Account	483	I. Pleas to Actions on	
Accounts Stated	484	Awards	488
Action Pending	484	II. Pleas of Reference to Ar-	
Administrators. <i>See</i> Executors	484	bitration and Award	490
Agent	484	Assignees	492
Alien Enemy. <i>See</i> Abatement	485	Assignment of Debt	494
Alteration of Written Contract	485	Attachment of Debt	494
Ambassador	487	Attainder	497

Table of Contents.

xvii

	Page		Page
Attorneys	497	General Issue	591
Award. <i>See</i> Arbitration and		Goods. <i>See</i> Sale of Goods. .	591
Award.	501	Guarantees	591
Bail Bond	501	Heirs and Devisees	596
Bail, Recognizance of . . .	502	Husband and Wife	597
Bailments	503	Illegality	599
Bankers	505	Indemnities	603
Bankers' Checks. <i>See</i> Bills of		Infancy	604
Exchange, etc.	505	Insanity	606
Bankruptcy. <i>See</i> Assignees .	505	Insolvency	607
Bills of Exchange, Promissory		Insurance.	
Notes, etc.	520	I. Marine Policies	610
Bill taken for the Debt . . .	540	II. Life Policies	616
Bonds	542	III. Fire Policies	618
Broker	546	Intoxication. <i>See</i> Drunkenness	621
Calls. <i>See</i> Company	546	Judgment, Actions on	621
Carriers	546	Judgment recovered	624
Charterparties	555	Jurisdiction	628
Checks. <i>See</i> Bills and Notes .	558	Landlord and Tenant	630
Circuitry of Action	558	Leave and Licence. <i>See</i> Rescis-	
Company	559	sion of Contract	639
Composition taken for the Debt	563	Limitation, Statutes of	639
Conditions Precedent	563	Lunacy. <i>See</i> Insanity	646
Confession of Plea. <i>See</i> Nolle		Maintenance	646
Prosequi	564	Marriage	647
Conviction of Felony.	565	Master and Servant	648
Coverture	565	Medical Attendance	651
Drunkenness	565	Merger	651
Duress	565	Mistake. <i>See</i> Equitable Pleas	652
Equitable Pleas, Replications,		Mortgage	653
etc. <i>See</i> Commencement of		New Assignment	653
Pleas, etc.	566	Nolle Prosequi	657
Estoppel	574	Nul Tiel Record. <i>See</i> Judgment	659
Executors and Administrators	577	Partners	659
Exoneration. <i>See</i> Rescission of		Patents	660
Contract	584	Payment	660
Felony. <i>See</i> Conviction of Fe-		Payment into Court	664
lony	584	Prohibition. <i>See</i> Jurisdiction .	668
Forbearance	584	Promissory Notes. <i>See</i> Bills	
Foreign Attachment. <i>See</i> At-		of Exchange	668
tachment of Debt	585	Recognizance. <i>See</i> Bail . . .	668
Fraud	585	Release	669
Friendly Societies	587	Relinquishment of Plea . . .	672
Gaming	588	Replevin Bond	672
Garnishee. <i>See</i> Attachment of		Rescission of Contract	673
Debt	591		

	Page		Page
Sale.		Sunday Trading	692
I. Sale of Goods	675	Tender	693
II. Sale of Land	677	Truck Act. <i>See</i> Illegality . . .	695
Set-off	678	Wager. <i>See</i> Gaming	695
Spirituous Liquors	691	Waiver. <i>See</i> Bills of Exchange,	
Stock Jobbing	691	Rescission of Contract . . .	695
Substituted Agreement. <i>See</i>		Warranty	696
Rescission of Contract . . .	692	Work	696

CHAPTER VI.

PLEAS AND SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS.

THE GENERAL ISSUE	697	Fishery	736
Abatement	707	Fixtures. <i>See</i> Reversion, Waste	736
Accord and Satisfaction	709	Fraud	736
Agents	709	General Issue	737
Assault. <i>See</i> Trespass to the		Highways	737
Person	709	Husband and Wife. <i>See</i> Abate-	
Attorneys	709	ment	737
Avowry. <i>See</i> Replevin	710	Imprisonment. <i>See</i> Trespass to	
Bailments	710	the Person	737
Carriers	710	Infancy	737
Cognizance. <i>See</i> Replevin . . .	711	Injunction	737
Common	711	Innkeeper	737
Confession of Plea. <i>See</i> Nolle		Judgment recovered	738
Prosequi	715	Justice of the Peace	739
Constables. <i>See</i> Police	716	Landlord and Tenant. <i>See</i> Re-	
Conversion of Goods or Trover	716	plevin, Reversion, Waste . . .	740
Copyright	719	Leave and Licence	740
County Courts	720	Liberum Tenementum. <i>See</i> Tres-	
Custom	720	pass to Land	741
Damage-Feasant. <i>See</i> Distress	722	Lien	741
Defamation. Libel and Slander	722	Lights	746
Detention of Goods, or Detinue	728	Limitation, Statutes of	747
Disclaimer of Title. <i>See</i> Tender		Lost Grant. <i>See</i> Ways	750
of Amends	729	Magistrate. <i>See</i> Justice of the	
Distress	729	Peace	750
Easements	733	Malicious Prosecution	750
Equitable Pleas, Replications,		Master and Servant	750
etc.	733	Mischievous Animals	752
Estoppel	734	Negligence	752
Excess. <i>See</i> New Assignment	735	New Assignment	755
Execution. <i>See</i> Process	735	Nolle Prosequi	758
Executors	735	Notice of Action	758
Fences	736	Nuisance	761

Table of Contents.

xix

	Page
Partners. <i>See</i> Abatement	763
Patents	763
Payment into Court	767
Police	769
Prescriptive Rights	769
Process	770
Public Health	776
Railways. <i>See</i> Carriers, Trespass	776
Release	777
Relinquishment of Plea	777
Replevin	777
Reversion	784
Seduction. <i>See</i> Master and Servant	785
Sheriff	785
Support	789
Tender of Amends	789
Trade Mark	791
Trespass.	
I. Trespass to the Person	791
II. Trespass to Goods	798
III. Trespass to Land	801
Warranty	806
Waste	807
Water and Watercourses	807
Ways	810
Witness	817

CHAPTER VII.

DEMURRER	819
----------	-----

APPENDIX

OF RECENT STATUTES AND GENERAL RULES RELATING TO PLEADING.

<i>The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852</i>	825
<i>Schedule (B.). Forms of Pleadings</i>	846
<i>The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854</i>	851
<i>The Common Law Procedure Act, 1860</i>	858
<i>General Rules as to Practice of Hilary Term, 1853</i>	862
<i>General Rules as to Pleading of Trinity Term, 1853</i>	866
<i>General Rules of Michaelmas Vacation, 1854</i>	872

INDEX .	873
---------	-----

INDEX OF CASES CITED.

- Abbot v. Macfie*, 379.
 ——— *v. Rogers*, 64, 562.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 471.
Abbott v. Hendricks, 526, 527.
 ——— *v. Macfie*, 753.
Abbotts v. Barry, 48.
Abley v. Dale, 774.
Abraham v. Reynolds, 363.
Absor v. French, 816.
Ackland v. Buller, 760.
 ——— *v. Lutley*, 799, 800.
 ——— *v. Pring*, 210, 213.
Ackroyd v. Gill, 234.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 812, 814.
Acraman v. Cooper, 294.
Acton v. Blundell, 425.
Adams v. Andrews, 389, 654, 740, 741.
 ——— *v. Gibney*, 205, 213.
 ——— *v. Grane*, 318.
 ——— *v. Jones*, 522.
 ——— *v. Lloyd*, 407.
 ——— *v. M'Kenzie*, 182, 612.
 ——— *v. Palk*, 660.
 ——— *v. Ready*, 193.
 ——— *v. Richards*, 265.
 ——— *v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 139.
 v. Wordley, 539.
Adams v. Jarvis, 43, 85, 178, 336.
Adcock v. Wood, 489.
Addison v. Overend, 384, 708.
Agar v. Athenæum Ass. Co., 562.
Aggs v. Nicholson, 562.
Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton, 524, 526, 537, 571, 574, 681.
 ——— *v. Hoffman*, 743.
Agricultural Cattle Ins. Co. v. Fitzgerald, 560.
Ahitbol v. Beniditto, 4.
Aiken v. Short, 50.
Ainsworth v. Walmesley, 409, 410.
Aireton v. Davis, 398.
Aitkenhead v. Blades, 655, 755, 756.
Albon v. Pyke, 31, 160, 587.
Alchorne v. Gomme, 781.
Alcinous v. Nigreu, 475.
Alcock v. Alcock, 522, 606.
 ——— *v. Wilshaw*, 439.
Alder v. Keighley, 66, 114.
Alderman v. Neate, 209, 211.
Alderson v. Davenport, 396.
 ——— *v. Langdale*, 542.
Aldham v. Brown, 143.
Aldred v. Constable, 654, 758, 775.
Aldridge v. Gt. Western Ry. Co., 373.
 ——— *v. Haines*, 784.
 ——— *v. Howard*, 204, 210, 218, 632.
 v. Johnson, 40.
Aleberry v. Walby, 62.
Alexander v. Angle, 305.
 ——— *v. Barker*, 228.
 ——— *v. Burchfield*, 107.
 ——— *v. Dowie*, 139, 479.
 ——— *v. Gardner*, 463.
 ——— *v. Macauley*, 787.
 v. North-Eastern Ry. Co., 309.
 v. Southey, 291.
 v. Strong, 480.
 v. Vane, 42.
 v. Worman, 160.
Alivon v. Furnival, 25, 30, 81.
Allan v. Dunn, 313, 728, 767.
 ——— *v. Lake*, 267.
 ——— *v. Mawson*, 95.
 ——— *v. Sundius*, 119.
Allard v. Kimberley, 180.
Allcard v. Wesson, 517.
Allday v. Great Western Ry. Co., 278, 552.
Allen v. Bryan, 199, 208.
 ——— *v. Cameron*, 265.
 ——— *v. Cook*, 53.
 ——— *v. Edmundson*, 100, 524.
 ——— *v. Hayward*, 361, 377.
 ——— *v. Hopkins*, 264, 676.

- Allen *v.* Kemble, 95, 104.
 — *v.* Milner, 490, 491.
 — *v.* Sharp, 392, 784.
 — *v.* Smith, 738, 742, 744.
 Allies *v.* Probyn, 478.
 Allport *v.* Nutt, 591.
 Allsop *v.* Allsop, 306.
 Allwood *v.* Heywood, 312.
 Alsager *v.* Currie, 687.
 Alston *v.* Grant, 375, 383, 428.
 — *v.* Herring, 134, 281, 282,
 555, 558.
 v. Mills, 660.
 Alton *v.* Milton Ry. Co., 360.
 Amann *v.* Damm, 303, 304, 305.
 Ambergate Ry. Co. *v.* Coulthard, 37,
 142.
 ————— *v.* Midland Ry.
 Co., 731.
 Ambrose *v.* Kerrison, 161.
 Ames *v.* Colnaghi, 515.
 Amey *v.* Long, 432.
 Amicable Ass. Soc. *v.* Bolland,
 618.
 Amor *v.* Cuthbert, 690.
 — *v.* Fearon, 223, 650.
 Amos *v.* Smith, 645.
 Amott *v.* Holden, 641.
 Ancona *v.* Marks, 524.
 Anderson's case, 681.
 Anderson *v.* Chapman, 133, 439.
 — *v.* Fitzgerald, 617.
 — *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 731.
 — *v.* Radcliffe, 417, 616,
 801.
 — *v.* Smith, 728.
 — *v.* Thornton, 593, 614,
 615.
 Andree *v.* Fletcher, 51.
 Andrew *v.* Macklin, 514.
 Andrewes *v.* Garstin, 230.
 Andrews *v.* Hawley, 47.
 — *v.* Marris, 140, 770.
 Angell *v.* Harrison, 730.
 Angerstein *v.* Handson, 204.
 Anglesey *v.* Hatherton, 714.
 Anglo-African Co. *v.* Lamzeed, 139.
 Anglo-Californian Mining Co. *v.*
 Lewis, 29, 144, 561.
 Anglo-Danubian Steam Nav. Co. *v.*
 Rogerson, 572.
 Ankerstein *v.* Clarke, 172, 173.
 Annen *v.* Woodman, 613.
 Anonymous, 642.
 Ansell *v.* Baker, 652.
 — *v.* Waterhouse, 120, 121, 281,
 708.
 Anthony *v.* Haney, 806.
 Apothecaries' Co. *v.* Allen, 233.
 Apothecaries' Co. *v.* Greenough,
 233.
 Appleby *v.* Dods, 41.
 Appleton *v.* Campbell, 602.
 Arbouin *v.* Anderson, 526.
 Archer *v.* English, 666.
 — *v.* Garrard, 442.
 — *v.* James, 602.
 — *v.* Marsh, 263.
 Arden *v.* Goodacre, 401, 402.
 — *v.* Pullen, 197, 636.
 Argoll *v.* Cheney, 486.
 Arkwright *v.* Gell, 425.
 Arlett *v.* Ellis, 655, 713, 715, 721,
 757.
 Arlington (Lord) *v.* Meyricke, 229.
 Armani *v.* Castrique, 104, 521.
 Armfield *v.* Burgin, 665.
 Armistead *v.* Wilde, 344, 738.
 Armitage *v.* Coates, 73, 489.
 Armory *v.* Delamirie, 292, 717.
 Arnold *v.* Bainbrigge, 680, 690.
 — *v.* Hamel, 759, 761.
 — *v.* Poole (Mayor of), 27.
 Ash *v.* Dawnay, 755, 756.
 — *v.* Pouppeville, 440, 446, 451,
 663.
 Ashbee *v.* Pidduck, 87, 117, 544,
 669.
 Ashby *v.* Ashby, 11, 154, 155.
 — *v.* Bates, 617.
 — *v.* Harris, 259.
 — *v.* James, 53.
 — *v.* Minnitt, 799.
 — *v.* White, 12, 325.
 Ashcroft *v.* Foulkes, 682.
 Asher *v.* Whitlock, 417.
 Ashmole *v.* Wainwright, 50.
 Ashton *v.* Dakin, 591.
 Ashworth *v.* Mounsey, 48.
 — *v.* Ryal, 5.
 — *v.* Stanwix, 363, 364, 385,
 708, 754.
 Asphitel *v.* Bryan, 521.
 Aspinall *v.* Wake, 153.
 Astle *v.* Wright, 49.
 Astley *v.* Fisher, 436.
 — *v.* Johnston, 527.
 — *v.* Reynolds, 49.
 — *v.* Weldon, 217.
 Aston *v.* Perkes, 769.
 Atkins *v.* Humphrey, 198, 577.
 Atkinson *v.* Baker, 312.
 — *v.* Bell, 39, 40.
 — *v.* Davies, 525.
 — *v.* Denby, 51.
 — *v.* Hawdon, 532.
 — *v.* Matteson, 654.
 — *v.* Raleigh, 354, 700, 750.

- Atkinson v. Warne, 797.
 ——— v. Woodall, 256.
 Atkins v. Kinnier, 217, 261.
 ——— v. Pearce, 172.
 Atlee v. Backhouse, 47, 49, 566.
 Attack v. Bramwell, 316.
 Attenborough v. London, 601, 744.
 ——— v. Mackenzie, 537.
 Atterbury v. Jarvic, 558, 567, 571.
 Attorney-General v. Bradford Canal,
 428.
 ——— v. Bristol Water-
 works Co., 426.
 ——— v. City of Worcester,
 27.
 ——— v. College of Physi-
 cians, 225.
 ——— v. Gauntlett, 712,
 713.
 ——— v. Valabreque, 104.
 Attwood v. Emery, 676.
 — v. Ernest, 89, 314, 729,
 744.
 — v. Small, 585.
 — v. Taylor, 52.
 Attwooll v. Attwooll, 177, 603, 679,
 684.
 Atty v. Parish, 36, 129.
 Aubert v. Gray, 186.
 Aulton v. Roberts, 48.
 Austin v. Bunyard, 107.
 ——— v. Debnam, 352.
 ——— v. Mills, 194, 626.
 Australian St. Nav. Co. v. Marzetti,
 269.
 Avanzo v. Mudie, 299.
 Avery v. Bowden, 139, 558, 675.
 — v. Cheslyn, 807.
 — v. Scott, 74, 490.
 Axford v. Perrett, 672.
 Aylesbury Ry. Co. v. Mount, 142,
 461, 560.
 Ayre v. Craven, 309, 311.
 Azemar v. Casella, 676.
- Baber v. Harris, 36.
 Babonneau v. Farrell, 310.
 Backhouse v. Hall, 163.
 Bacon v. Smith, 423, 424, 703, 784.
 Badeley v. Vigurs, 214.
 Badger v. Ford, 715.
 Baerselman v. Langlands, 515.
 Baggallay v. Pettit, 148, 246, 247,
 678.
 Bagge v. Mawby, 317.
 Baglehole v. Walters, 264.
 Bagot v. Williams, 625, 628.
 Bagueley v. Hawley, 263, 264.
- Bail v. Mellor, 321.
 Bailee v. Vivash, 791.
 Bailey v. Appleyard, 439, 783.
 ——— v. Bidwell, 529.
 ——— v. Bodenham, 107.
 ——— v. Bowen, 512, 514.
 ——— v. Cathrey, 444.
 ——— v. Edwards, 536, 594.
 ——— v. Porter, 523.
 ——— v. Stevens, 712, 814.
 ——— v. Sweeting, 667.
 Baillie v. Kell, 223, 650.
 ——— v. Moore, 478.
 Bain v. Cooper, 593.
 Bainbridge v. Lax, 479, 483, 709.
 ——— v. Wade, 60.
 Baines v. Holland, 183.
 ——— v. Swainson, 745.
 ——— v. Woodfall, 614, 675.
 Baird v. Williamson, 365, 425.
 Baker v. Cartwright, 647.
 ——— v. Dewey, 246, 464.
 ——— v. Firminger, 240.
 ——— v. Garratt, 235.
 ——— v. Gostling, 209.
 ——— v. Gray, 295.
 ——— v. Guardians of Billericay
 Union, 641.
 ——— v. Heard, 54, 246, 464, 660.
 ——— v. Jubber, 541.
 ——— v. London and S.-W. Ry.
 Co., 327, 735.
 ——— v. Neaver, 5.
 ——— v. Painter, 515, 672.
 ——— v. Walker, 540.
 Balden v. Pell, 513.
 Bales v. Wingfield, 702, 786.
 Balfe v. West, 65.
 Balfour v. Ernest, 562.
 Ball v. Gordon, 95.
 Ballard v. Way, 253.
 Balme v. Hutton, 48, 414.
 Bamberger v. Commercial Credit
 Mutual Ass. So., 148, 168, 189.
 Bamfield v. Tupper, 642.
 Bamford v. Shuttleworth, 45, 251.
 ——— v. Turnley, 382, 383, 703,
 762.
 Banca Nazionale sede di Torino v.
 Hamburger, 30.
 Bancroft v. Greenwood, 5.
 ——— v. Mitchell, 413, 774.
 Bandy v. Cartwright, 205, 206.
 Bank of Australasia v. Harding, 196,
 627.
 ——— v. Nias, 195, 623,
 624, 627.
 Bank of England v. Morice, 581.
 Bankart v. Houghton, 741, 747.

- Banks v. Angell**, 393, 418, 778.
 v. Gibson, 410.
 v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.,
 438.
Bannerman v. White, 265.
Bannister v. Breslauer, 556.
Barber v. Brown, 50.
 — *v. Lamb*, 626, 627.
 — *v. Lissiter*, 290, 350.
 — *v. Nottingham and Grant-*
 ham Ry. Co., 146.
 — *v. Pott*, 50.
 — *v. Rollinson*, 411, 795.
 — *v. Tilson*, 232.
 v. Whiteley, 330, 736, 801.
Barclay v. Bailey, 99.
 — *v. Gooch*, 42.
 — *v. Lucas*, 163.
Barden v. Keverberg, 598.
Bardons v. Selby, 783.
Bardwell v. Lydall, 593.
Baring v. Corrie, 688.
Barker v. Damer, 3.
 — *v. Janson*, 613.
 — *v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 283.
 — *v. Parker*, 593.
 — *v. Richardson*, 670.
 — *v. St. Quintin*, 621, 773,
 776.
Barley v. Walford, 333, 336.
Barlow v. Browne, 44, 45, 47.
Barnard v. Duthy, 634.
Barnes v. Braithwaite, 50, 75.
 — *v. Hunt*, 654, 741.
 — *v. Jackson*, 1.
 — *v. Keane*, 401.
 — *v. Ward*, 328, 379, 381.
Barnett v. Allen, 305, 308, 309.
 — *v. Brandao*, 743, 744.
 — *v. Guildford*, 417, 801,
 803.
 v. London and N.-W. Ry.
 Co., 453, 565, 658.
Barnewall v. Williams, 728, 729, |
 741.
Baron v. Husband, 46.
Barrough v. White, 538.
Barratt v. Collins, 351.
Barrack v. Buba, 557, 558, 675.
Barrett v. Rolph, 636.
Barrow v. Arnaud, 241.
Barry v. Nesham, 228.
Bartholomew v. Marwick, 37, 39,
 238.
Bartlett v. Baker, 382.
 v. Benson, 97, 523.
 v. Wells, 567, 568, 604,
 819.
Bartley v. Hodges, 506.
Barton v. Brown, 699, 716, 717.
 — *v. Gainer*, 314.
Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid, 363.
Bartrum v. Caddy, 538.
Barwick v. Buba, 139.
Barwise v. Russell, 116.
Basan v. Arnold, 524, 525.
Basébé v. Matthews, 350.
Basely v. Clarkson, 416, 791.
Basham v. Lumley, 739.
Bassett v. Mitchell, 802, 812.
Batard v. Hawes, 43.
Batchellor v. Lawrence, 169.
Bate v. Payne, 43.
 — *v. Pinder*, 643.
Bateman v. Ashton (Mayor of), 27,
 — *v. Lyall*, 306.
 — *v. The Contract Corpora-*
 tion, 453.
Bates v. Bates, 434.
 — *v. Hewitt*, 615.
 — *v. Pilling*, 411.
 — *v. Townley*, 53, 74, 75.
Bateson v. Green, 721.
 — *v. Lee*, 441.
Batson v. King, 176.
 v. Spearman, 165.
Battishill v. Reed, 348, 378, 394,
 395, 416, 425, 429.
Battlebury v. Vyse, 271, 464.
Battley v. Faulkner, 639.
Batty v. Marriott, 589.
Bawden v. Howell, 588.
Baxendale v. Eastern Counties Ry.
 Co., 50, 123, 127, 278.
 — *v. Great Western Ry. Co.*,
 44, 50, 127, 666.
 — *v. Hart*, 550.
 — *v. Harvey*, 191, 620.
 v. L. & S. W. Ry. Co.,
 126, 127.
 v. M'Murray, 382.
Baxter v. Hozier, 63, 484.
 v. Jackson, 62.
 v. Nurse, 221, 223.
 v. Earl of Portsmouth,
 606.
 v. Taylor, 394, 430.
Bayley v. Baker, 821.
 — *v. Homan*, 478.
 — *v. Wolverhampton W. W.*
 Co., 379.
Baylis v. Fisher, 320.
 v. Lawrence, 302, 304, 700,
 722.
 v. Legros, 202, 341.
Baynes v. Brewster, 795, 798.
Baynon v. Batley, 69.

- Beadel *v.* Perry, 348.
 Beadsworth *v.* Torkington, 287, 288, 439.
 Beal *v.* South Devon Ry., 124, 552, 553, 554, 564.
 Bealey *v.* Shaw, 425.
 Beard *v.* Egerton, 764.
 — *v.* Perry, 682, 694.
 Bearpark *v.* Hutchinson, 780.
 Beasley *v.* Clarke, 714, 815.
 Beatson *v.* Skene, 303, 309.
 Beauclerck *v.* Hook, 441.
 Beaufort (Duke of) *v.* Vivian, 418.
 Beaumont *v.* Greathead, 12, 662.
 — *v.* Reeve, 599.
 Beaurain *v.* Scott, 345.
 Beavan *v.* M'Donnell, 49, 250, 607.
 Beaver *v.* Mayor of Manchester, 707.
 Beck *v.* Denbigh, 318.
 — *v.* Dyson, 366.
 Beckh *v.* Page, 74, 240.
 Beckham *v.* Drake, 228.
 — *v.* Knight, 223.
 Beckett *v.* Bradley, 575.
 — *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 146.
 Beckwith *v.* Bullen, 567, 679, 681.
 — *v.* ———, 795.
 Bedells *v.* Massey, 765.
 Bedford *v.* Bagshaw, 333, 335.
 — *v.* Bishop of Exeter, 474.
 — *v.* Brutton, 659.
 — (Duke of) *v.* Emmett, 261.
 Beech *v.* Jones, 175.
 — *v.* White, 466.
 Beecham *v.* Smith, 559.
 Beechy *v.* Brown, 647.
 Beeman *v.* Duck, 521.
 Beer *v.* Beer, 63, 472, 484.
 Beeston *v.* Collyer, 221.
 — *v.* Weate, 426, 428.
 Begg *v.* Forbes, 3.
 Behn *v.* Burness, 557.
 — *v.* Kemble, 187, 333.
 Behrens *v.* Allen, 724.
 — *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 126, 279, 550.
 Beilby *v.* Scott, 233.
 Belcher *v.* Campbell, 493, 519.
 Belfast, etc., Ry. Co. *v.* Keys, 135.
 — *v.* Strange, 142.
 Belford Union *v.* Pattison, 168.
 Bell *v.* Banks, 652.
 — *v.* Buckley, 537.
 — *v.* Carey, 681.
 — *v.* Gardiner, 526.
 — *v.* Gilson, 611.
 — *v.* Ingestre, 522.
 — *v.* Janson, 611.
 Bell *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 14, 393, 429.
 — *v.* Tuckett, 671.
 — *v.* Twentyman, 428.
 — *v.* Welch, 60, 165, 466.
 Bellamy *v.* Majoribanks, 92, 108.
 Bellingham *v.* Clark, 5.
 Belshaw *v.* Bush, 540, 541, 559.
 — *v.* Marshall, 776.
 Bench *v.* Merrick, 648.
 Bendix *v.* Wakeman, 171, 473.
 Benett *v.* Peninsular and Oriental S. Co., 121, 129, 283.
 Benge *v.* Swaine, 430.
 Benham *v.* Broadhurst, 511.
 Bennett *v.* Bayes, 319, 322.
 — *v.* Burton, 190.
 — *v.* Neale, 193.
 Bennion *v.* Davison, 134, 466.
 Bennison *v.* Cartwright, 287, 812, 816.
 Benson *v.* Blunt, 139.
 — *v.* Chapman, 182, 184, 440.
 — *v.* Chester, 287.
 — *v.* Paul, 357.
 Bentley *v.* Dawes, 148, 243.
 — *v.* Goldthorpe, 765.
 — *v.* Keighley, 444, 764, 766.
 Bentram *v.* Gordon, 823.
 Berdoe *v.* Spittle, 37.
 Berkeley *v.* Elderkin, 194.
 Berndtson *v.* Strang, 555.
 Bernstein *v.* Baxendale, 550.
 Berresford *v.* Montgomerie, 282.
 Berrington *v.* Phillips, 52.
 Berry *v.* Alderman, 529.
 Berthon *v.* Cartwright, 340.
 Bertie *v.* Beaumont, 417.
 Berwick-upon-Tweed (Mayor of) *v.* Oswald, 673.
 — *v.* Shanks, 2.
 Bessant *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 331.
 Bessey *v.* Windham, 772.
 Betteley *v.* M'Leod, 818.
 — *v.* Stainsby, 257, 259.
 Betts *v.* Burch, 115, 217.
 — *v.* Gibbins, 43.
 — *v.* Menzies, 764.
 — *v.* Walker, 764.
 Bevan *v.* Waters, 742.
 Beverley *v.* Lincoln Gas Co., 36, 38, 241.
 Bevins *v.* Hulme, 84.
 Bianchi *v.* Nash, 36, 38.
 Bibby *v.* Carter, 406, 407.
 Biccard *v.* Shepherd, 613.
 Bickerdike *v.* Bollman, 100.
 Bickett *v.* Morris, 425.

- Bickford v. Parson**, 200, 207, 638.
Biddle v. Bond, 293, 504.
 ——— *v. Levy*, 39.
Biddulph v. Chamberlayne, 440.
Bidgood v. Way, 171, 172, 339.
Biederman v. Stone, 119.
Biffin v. Bignell, 172.
Bigge v. Parkinson, 269.
Biggs v. Cox, 474.
 ——— *ignell v. Buzzard*, 310.
 ——— *v. Clark*, 324, 415.
 ——— *v. Harpur*, 154.
Bilbee v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 374.
Bilbie v. Lumley, 50, 187.
Bilke v. London, Chatham, and Dover Ry. Co., 342.
Bill v. Darenth Ry. Co., 562.
Binckes v. Pash, 348.
Bingham v. Stanley, 590.
Binks v. South Yorkshire Ry. Co., 379.
Binnington v. Wallis, 599.
Birch v. Depeyster, 679.
Bircham v. Creighton, 607.
Bird v. Brown, 416.
 ——— *v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 368, 369.
 ——— *v. Higginson*, 199, 403.
 ——— *v. Holbrook*, 380, 381.
 ——— *v. Jones*, 411.
 ——— *v. Peagram*, 44, 47.
 ——— *v. Pegg*, 6.
 ——— *v. Relph*, 315.
Birkenhead L. and C. Ry. Co. v. Cotesworth, 142.
 ——— *v. Webster*, 142.
 ——— *v. Wilson*, 141.
Birkett v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co., 134, 135, 328.
Birkley v. Presgrave, 187.
Birley v. Salford, 338.
Bishop v. Bedford Charity, 380, 381, 762.
 ——— *v. Chambre*, 486.
Bishop v. Hayward, 531.
Bittleston v. Timmis, 448, 682, 687.
Bize v. Dickason, 50.
Black v. Ottoman Bank, 595.
 ——— *v. Rose*, 556.
Blackburn v. Smith, 48, 49, 250.
Blacketer v. Gillett, 331.
Blackett v. Bates, 71.
Blackford v. Hill, 610.
Blackie v. Pidding, 534.
Blackham v. Pugh, 304.
Blackmore v. Bristol and E. Ry. Co., 276, 375.
Blackwell v. Crabb, 409.
Blades v. Higgs, 295, 793, 794, 806.
Blagg v. Sturt, 303, 305, 309.
Blagrove v. Bristol Waterworks Co., 378, 381, 427, 428, 440, 823.
Blaikie v. Stemberge, 282.
Blair v. Ormond, 259, 641, 644.
Blake's case, 479, 544.
Blake v. Beaumont, 96.
 ——— *v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 123, 135, 374.
 ——— *v. Lanyon*, 359.
 ——— *v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 327, 328.
Blakemore v. Bristol and E. Ry. Co., 276, 375.
Blakesley v. Smallwood, 680.
Blanchenay v. Burt, 353, 411.
Blandy v. De Burgh, 500.
Blatchford v. Cole, 215, 216.
Bleaden v. Charles, 42.
 ——— *v. Rapallo*, 171.
Bleakley v. Jay, 470.
Blech v. Balleras, 229.
Blewett v. Tregonning, 714, 720, 721, 813, 814.
Blewitt v. Hill, 171.
Blofeld v. Payne, 409, 410.
Bloomer v. Darke, 148, 511, 517.
Bloxam v. Hubbard, 384, 708.
Blumberg v. Rose, 512.
Blundell v. Catterall, 419.
Blyth v. Birmingham Waterworks Co., 368, 369.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 177.
Blythe v. Lafone, 490.
Boaler v. Mayor, 594.
Bock v. Gorrissen, 743.
Boden v. Smith, 706, 748, 759.
 ——— *v. Wright*, 525, 529.
Bodger v. Arch, 153, 642.
Bodley v. Reynolds, 294, 295.
Boggett v. Frier, 339.
Boileau v. Rutlin, 575.
Bolch v. Smith, 379.
Bolingbroke v. Kerr, 153.
Bolton v. Carlisle (Bishop of), 486.
 ——— *v. Lancaster and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 555.
 ——— *v. Sherman*, 758.
Bonar v. Mitchell, 106.
Bond v. Downton, 732.
 ——— *v. Rosling*, 199, 248.
 ——— *v. Weston*, 514.
Bone v. Eckless, 51.
Bonfield v. Smith, 227.
Bonneberg v. Falkland Islands Co., 276.

- Bonner *v.* Charlton, 73, 194.
 Bonomi *v.* Backhouse, 406, 407, 749.
 Boodle *v.* Cambell, 636.
 Boone *v.* Mitchell, 59.
 Boorman *v.* Brown, 65, 120, 274.
 ——— *v.* Nash, 12, 239, 240.
 Boosey *v.* Davidson, 298, 719, 720.
 ——— *v.* Purday, 298, 719.
 ——— *v.* Wood, 709, 727.
 Booth *v.* Clive, 759, 761.
 ——— *v.* Howard, 57.
 ——— *v.* Kennard, 764.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 342.
 Boraston *v.* Green, 150.
 Borradaile *v.* Hunter, 618.
 Borries *v.* Hutchinson, 242.
 Borrowman *v.* Rossel, 569.
 Bosanquet *v.* Wray, 229, 659.
 Boss *v.* Helsham, 253.
 Bostock *v.* Hume, 488.
 Boswell *v.* Kilborn, 40.
 Bottomley *v.* Brooke, 680.
 ——— *v.* Heyward, 398.
 ——— *v.* Nuttall, 481, 541.
 Boucicault *v.* Delafield, 297.
 Boughton *v.* Frere, 4.
 Bouillon *v.* Lupton, 613, 614.
 Boulcott *v.* Woolcott, 531.
 Boulding *v.* Tyler, 667.
 Boulnois *v.* Mann, 513.
 Boulter *v.* Arnott, 38.
 Boulton *v.* Jones, 38.
 ——— *v.* Prentice, 172.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 319.
 Bourne *v.* Fosbrooke, 292, 717.
 ——— *v.* Gatcliffe, 123, 280.
 ——— *v.* Seymour, 244.
 Bousfield *v.* Cresswell, 120.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 51.
 Bovill *v.* Goodier, 385.
 ——— *v.* Hammond, 229.
 ——— *v.* Pimm, 386.
 ——— *v.* Wood, 476.
 Bowditch *v.* Balchin, 795.
 Bowdon *v.* Hall, 403.
 Bowen *v.* Jenkin, 288, 715, 757.
 Bower *v.* Hill, 430.
 Bowler *v.* Nicholson, 730.
 Bowles *v.* Orr, 195.
 Bowman *v.* Blyth, 234.
 ——— *v.* Nichol, 532.
 Bowry *v.* Bennet, 602.
 Bowyer *v.* Cook, 416.
 ——— *v.* Brooks, 580.
 Boyce *v.* Chapman, 551.
 Boyce *v.* Webb, 474, 622.
 Boyd *v.* Fitt, 124.
 ——— *v.* Hind, 466, 563.
 Boyd *v.* Lett, 239, 676.
 ——— *v.* Moyle, 165.
 ——— *v.* Siffkin, 243.
 Boydell *v.* Drummond, 643.
 ——— *v.* Harkness, 2, 98, 101.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 309.
 Boyes *v.* Hewetson, 2, 3.
 Boyle *v.* Tamlyn, 329, 330.
 ——— *v.* Webster, 477.
 Boyman *v.* Gutch, 251.
 Bracegirdle *v.* Hinks, 464.
 ——— *v.* Orford, 14, 421.
 ——— *v.* Peacock, 653, 757, 817.
 Bracey *v.* Carter, 464.
 Brackenbury *v.* Pell, 673.
 Bradbee *v.* Christ's Hospital, 374, 375, 381.
 Bradburne *v.* Botfield, 471, 472.
 ——— *v.* Whitbread, 160, 588.
 Bradbury *v.* Morgan, 164.
 Bradley *v.* Bardsley, 467, 532, 533.
 ——— *v.* Copley, 291, 717.
 ——— *v.* Dunipace, 132.
 ——— *v.* Newcastle, 260.
 Bradshaw *v.* Beard, 161.
 ——— *v.* Bennett, 251.
 ——— *v.* Bradshaw, 43.
 ——— *v.* Vaughton, 798.
 Brady *v.* Oastler, 212.
 ——— *v.* Todd, 266.
 Braham *v.* Watkins, 822.
 Brain *v.* Harris, 365, 419.
 Braithwaite *v.* Gardiner, 524.
 Bramah *v.* Roberts, 528, 530.
 Bramble *v.* Moss, 515.
 Bramley *v.* Alt, 248.
 ——— *v.* Chesterton, 215.
 Branch *v.* Ewington, 70.
 Branker *v.* Molyneux, 758.
 Brand *v.* Hammersmith and City Ry. Co., 146.
 Brandao *v.* Barnett, 717, 741.
 Brandon *v.* Scott, 89.
 ——— *v.* Newington, 693.
 Brandt *v.* Craddock, 351, 411, 412, 795.
 Branley *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 123.
 Branscomb *v.* Bridges, 319.
 Branscombe *v.* Scarbrough, 117.
 Brashier *v.* Jackson, 205, 206.
 Brass *v.* Maitland, 132, 282.
 Braun *v.* Weller, 507, 516.
 Braunstein *v.* Accidental Death Ins. Co., 490.
 Brayne *v.* Cooper, 309.
 Breckon *v.* Smith, 53.

- Brecon, Mayor of, *v.* Edwards, 358.
 Bremner *v.* Hull, 5.
 Bromridge *v.* Latimer, 725.
 Brest *v.* Lever, 802.
 Bretherton *v.* Wood, 708.
 Brett *v.* Imperial Gas Co., 349.
 Brewer *v.* Dew, 415, 421.
 ——— *v.* Sparrow, 48.
 Briant *v.* Pilcher, 179, 180.
 Brice *v.* Wilson, 161.
 Briddon *v.* Gt. Northern Ry. Co., 554.
 Bridge *v.* Grand Junction Ry. Co., 753.
 Bridges *v.* Berry, 542.
 ——— *v.* Fisher, 602.
 Bridgland *v.* Shapter, 358.
 Brien *v.* Bennett, 284.
 Brierly *v.* Kendall, 292, 294, 414.
 Brigden *v.* Parkes, 11.
 Briggs *v.* Merchant Traders Ins. Ass., 186.
 ——— *v.* Oliver, 368.
 Bright *v.* Walker, 394, 714, 813, 815, 816.
 Brighton Arcade Co. *v.* Dowling, 681, 688.
 Brill *v.* Crick, 539.
 Brind *v.* Dale, 121, 466, 551.
 ——— *v.* Hampshire, 46, 97, 522.
 Brine *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 383, 654, 707, 819.
 Briscoe *v.* Hill, 823.
 ——— *v.* Stephens, 628.
 Bristol (Dean of) *v.* Jones, 203.
 ——— *v.* Wait, 783.
 Bristowe *v.* Fairelough, 628.
 ——— *v.* Needham, 41, 681.
 British Linen Co. *v.* Drummond, 646.
 Brittain *v.* Lloyd, 42, 43.
 Britten *v.* Webb, 531.
 Broadbent *v.* Ledward, 312, 384, 708.
 ——— *v.* Ramsbotham, 425.
 ——— *v.* Wilks, 721.
 Broadwater *v.* Bolt, 68.
 Broadwood *v.* Granara, 717.
 Brockbank *v.* Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co., 11, 338.
 Brokenshir *v.* Monger, 625.
 Bromage *v.* Prosser, 304, 308, 310, 700.
 Bromfield *v.* Jones, 402.
 Brook *v.* Carpenter, 352.
 ——— *v.* Rawl, 348, 404, 405.
 ——— *v.* Willet, 287.
 Brookes *v.* Humphreys, 213.
 Brooks *v.* Bockett, 500.
 ——— *v.* Cock, 298.
 ——— *v.* Hodgkinson, 776.
 ——— *v.* Jennings, 451, 453, 515, 517.
 ——— *v.* Mitchell, 109, 538.
 ——— *v.* Stuart, 669.
 Broom *v.* Batchelor, 164.
 Broome *v.* Gosden, 305, 310.
 Broomfield *v.* Smith, 463.
 Broughton *v.* Jackson, 796.
 Brouncker *v.* Scott, 130.
 Brown *v.* Accrington Cotton Spinning Co., 364.
 ——— *v.* Austin, 441.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 411, 795.
 ——— *v.* Copley, 396.
 ——— *v.* Croome, 722.
 ——— *v.* Daubeny, 690.
 ——— *v.* Dean, 165.
 ——— *v.* De Winton, 111.
 ——— *v.* Edgington, 269, 333, 334.
 ——— *v.* Garnier, 37.
 ——— *v.* Hodgson, 56, 122.
 ——— *v.* Howard, 641.
 ——— *v.* Jarvis, 399.
 ——— *v.* Johnson, 139.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 411, 775, 776.
 ——— *v.* Knill, 140.
 ——— *v.* Langley, 540, 588.
 ——— *v.* Mallett, 121, 274, 372, 382.
 ——— *v.* Overbury, 49, 490.
 ——— *v.* Price, 42.
 ——— *v.* Robins, 406, 407.
 ——— *v.* Royal Ins. So., 192.
 ——— *v.* Shevill, 318.
 ——— *v.* Shuker, 597.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 310.
 ——— *v.* Storey, 803, 804.
 ——— *v.* Symons, 221, 223.
 ——— *v.* Tapscott, 229, 463, 465.
 ——— *v.* Tibbits, 175, 499, 603, 679.
 ——— *v.* Wilkinson, 588.
 ——— *v.* Wootton, 739.
 Browne *v.* Dawson, 417, 802.
 ——— *v.* Hare, 238.
 ——— *v.* Knill, 60, 201, 556.
 ——— *v.* Renouard, 629.
 ——— *v.* Robins, 406, 407.
 ——— *v.* Windsor, 408.
 Browning *v.* Newman, 13, 306.
 Brownlow *v.* Tomlinson, 419.
 Brownrigg *v.* Rae, 465.
 Broxam *v.* Wagstaffe, 220.
 Bruce *v.* Helliwell, 404.
 ——— *v.* Nicolopulo, 139, 557.

- Brucker v. Fromont, 362.
 Brumbridge v. Massey, 85.
 Brunt v. Midland Ry. Co., 550.
 Brunton v. Hall, 287, 426, 430, 439, 812.
 Bryan v. Clay, 315, 582.
 ——— v. Whistler, 416.
 Bryant v. Foot, 813.
 ——— v. Wardell, 292.
 Brydges v. Lewis, 207.
 ——— v. Walford, 50.
 Buchanan v. Findlay, 46.
 ——— v. Rucker, 195.
 Buck v. Lee, 519, 609.
 Buckby v. Coles, 815.
 Buckhurst's (Lord) case, 312.
 Buckland v. Johnson, 294, 718, 739.
 Buckley v. Cambell, 106.
 ——— v. Gross, 293, 717.
 ——— v. Nightingale, 597.
 Buckton v. Frost, 492.
 Bufe v. Turner, 620.
 Bull v. Chapman, 467, 562.
 ——— v. Robison, 271, 676.
 Bullard v. Harrison, 814, 816.
 Bullen v. Sharp, 228.
 Buller v. Harrison, 46.
 Bulley v. Foulkes, 444.
 Bullock v. Dodds, 565.
 Bullythorpe v. Turner, 777, 778.
 Bulmer v. Gillman, 64.
 Bunbury v. Hewson, 315.
 Bunch v. Kennington, 415, 731, 732.
 Bunnett v. Smith, 765.
 Burch v. Leake, 441, 598.
 Burchfield v. Moore, 48, 532, 533.
 Burdett v. Withers, 200, 201.
 Burdon v. Benton, 525.
 Burges v. Wickham, 613.
 Burgess v. Beaumont, 650.
 ——— v. Brazier, 61.
 ——— v. De Lane, 654, 674, 675.
 ——— v. Gray, 361, 378.
 ——— v. Hill, 410.
 ——— v. Merrill, 477.
 Burgh v. Legge, 100.
 Burgoyne v. Cottrell, 567.
 Burkinshaw v. Birmingham and Oxford Junction Ry. Co., 145.
 Burland v. Local Board of Health of Kingston-upon-Hull, 31, 358.
 Burling v. Harley, 760.
 ——— v. Read, 421.
 Burmester v. Hogarth, 53.
 Burn v. Miller, 41.
 Burnard v. Aaron, 385, 708.
 Burnard v. Haggis, 604.
 Burnby v. Bollett, 264, 266.
 Burnett v. Lynch, 180.
 Buron v. Denman, 345, 411, 415, 791, 796.
 Burrage v. Nicholetts, 707, 806.
 Burrough v. Moss, 102, 172, 537, 680.
 Burroughes v. Bayne, 291.
 Burt v. Moore, 416.
 Burton v. Le Gros, 300, 301, 396, 759, 761.
 ——— v. Roberts, 496.
 ——— v. Tannahill, 160.
 Bury v. Bedford, 409.
 Bush v. Beavan, 32, 357.
 ——— v. Fox, 764.
 ——— v. Leake, 116.
 ——— v. Martin, 500, 644.
 ——— v. Parker, 420, 654, 655, 792, 793.
 ——— v. Steinman, 379.
 Busk v. Walsh, 51.
 Bussey v. Barnett, 464, 660.
 Busst v. Gibbons, 350.
 Butcher v. Butcher, 417.
 ——— v. Harrison, 234.
 ——— v. London & S.-W. Ry. Co., 283.
 ——— v. Stewart, 165.
 Butler v. Ford, 760.
 ——— v. Hobson, 492, 717.
 ——— v. Hunter, 361, 375.
 ——— v. Knight, 84.
 ——— v. Mapp, 823.
 Butt v. Gt. Western Ry. Co., 125, 440, 549.
 Buttemere v. Hayes, 467.
 Buvelot v. Mills, 511.
 Bwlch y Plwm Mining Co. v. Baynes, 586, 587.
 Byne v. Moore, 355.
 Byrne v. Boudle, 368.
 Byron v. Thompson, 486, 532, 533.
 Bywater v. Richardson, 265, 266.
 Caballero v. Slater, 166.
 Cadaval (Duke de) v. Collins, 49, 50.
 Cadby v. Martinez, 635.
 Cage v. Acton, 543.
 Cahill v. Dawson, 120, 274.
 ——— v. London & N.-W. Ry. Co., 135, 136.
 Caine v. Coulton, 694.
 Caines v. Smith, 219, 220.
 Cairns v. Robins, 90.

- Calder v. Halket*, 345.
Calisher's case, 680.
Calland v. Loyd, 47.
Callander v. Dittrich, 576, 627.
 — *v. Howard*, 478, 662.
 — *v. Oelrichs*, 120.
Callow v. Lawrence, 537.
Calton v. Bragg, 52.
Calvert v. Baker, 532.
Calye's case, 344.
Camac v. Warriner, 526, 527.
Cambridge (Mayor of, etc.) v. Dennis, 168.
Cameron v. Charing Cross Ry. Co., 145.
 — *v. Reynolds*, 396.
 — *v. Smith*, 51.
Camidge v. Allenby, 542.
Cammell v. Sewell, 574.
Campanari v. Woodburn, 154, 156.
Campbell v. Fleming, 47.
 — *v. French*, 94.
 — *v. Loader*, 422, 734.
 — *v. Spottiswoode*, 304.
 — *v. Wilson*, 813, 814.
Cane v. Chapman, 369, 436.
Canham v. Barry, 467, 585, 586.
Cannan v. Bryce, 42, 590, 599, 692.
 — *v. Hartley*, 634.
 — *v. Reynolds*, 625, 668.
Cannell v. Curtis, 309.
Canterbury (Abp.) v. Robertson, 117, 543.
Capel v. Powell, 173, 340.
Capner v. Minsher, 539.
Card v. Carr, 161, 448, 588.
 — *v. Case*, 366, 367, 703, 752.
Carden v. General Cemetery Co., 144.
Cardiff Preserved Coal Co. Re, 562.
Cardigan v. Armitage, 805.
Cardwell v. Lucas, 631.
Carlton v. Ireland, 108.
 — *v. Kenealy*, 110, 111.
Carlyon v. Lovering, 425, 427, 809.
Carnaby v. Welby, 772, 775, 799.
Carnes v. Nesbitt, 218, 262, 263, 342.
Carpenter v. Buller, 575.
 — *v. Marnell*, 519.
 — *v. Parker*, 62, 206.
 — *v. Smith*, 764.
 — *v. Thornton*, 194.
Carpue v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 284, 369, 760.
Carr v. Cooper, 6.
Carr v. Duckett, 405, 722.
 — *v. Foster*, 287, 288.
 — *v. Hood*, 304.
 — *v. Lambert*, 287, 713.
 — *v. Roberts*, 176.
 — *v. Royal Exchange Ass. Co.*, 182, 611, 668, 706, 748.
 — *v. Smith*, 229.
 — *v. Wallachian Petroleum Co.*, 59.
Carratt v. Morley, 345.
Carrington v. Taylor, 404.
Carrol v. Blencow, 598.
Carruthers v. Hollis, 330, 783, 799, 800, 801.
 — *v. West*, 525.
Carter v. Boehm, 614.
 — *v. Carter*, 632.
 — *v. Crick*, 267, 268.
 — *v. Flower*, 99.
 — *v. Hughes*, 258.
 — *v. James*, 575.
 — *v. Ring*, 543.
 — *v. Whalley*, 227, 228.
Carvalho v. Burn, 519.
Carvick v. Blagrove, 207, 208, 637.
Case v. Barber, 674.
Cash v. Wells, 411.
Cashill v. Wright, 314, 738.
Casseres v. Bell, 475.
Casson v. Roberts, 250.
Casswell v. Worth, 375.
Castelli v. Boddington, 519, 679.
Castrique v. Behrens, 290.
 — *v. Imrie*, 195, 623.
Caswell v. Coare, 265.
 — *v. Worth*, 375.
Catchpole v. Ambergate Ry. Co., 290.
Caton v. Coles, 422.
Cator v. Board of Works of Lewisham, 427, 707, 756.
Catterall v. Kenyon, 291, 297, 339.
Cattlin v. Kernot, 622, 623.
Caunt v. Thompson, 100.
 — *v. Ward*, 780.
Cautwell v. Earl of Stirling, 4.
Cauty v. Gyll, 668.
Cave v. Mills, 46.
 — *v. Mountain*, 413.
Cavendish v. Greaves, 571.
Cavey v. Lidbetter, 382, 383.
Cawkwell v. Russell, 348, 426, 428.
Cawthron v. Trickett, 132.
Cazenove v. British Equitable Ass. Co., 190, 617, 618.

Cazneau *v.* Morrice, 442, 449, 471.
 Chadwick *v.* Herepath, 727.
 ——— *v.* Marsden, 383, 426,
 428.
 Chalmers *v.* Payne, 307.
 Chamberlain *v.* West End and
 Crystal Palace Ry. Co., 146.
 ——— *v.* Williamson, 152,
 219.
 Chambers *v.* Donaldson, 339.
 ——— *v.* Manchester and Mil-
 ford Ry. Co., 118, 145, 468,
 562.
 ——— *v.* Miller, 50, 91, 794.
 ——— *v.* Wiles, 667, 694.
 Chandler *v.* Doulton, 320.
 ——— *v.* Parkes, 477.
 ——— *v.* Vilett, 639, 645.
 Chanter *v.* Dewhurst, 231.
 ——— *v.* Hopkins, 231, 267.
 ———, 231, 469.
 Chaplin *v.* Showler, 1.
 Chapman *v.* Becke, 56.
 ——— *v.* Beckington, 168, 229,
 593.
 ——— *v.* Beecham, 780.
 ——— *v.* Gwyther, 265, 266.
 ——— *v.* Hicks, 691.
 ——— *v.* Milvain, 28, 561.
 ——— *v.* Monmouthshire Ry.
 Co., 146.
 ——— *v.* Morton, 267.
 ——— *v.* Rothwell, 328, 375,
 380.
 ——— *v.* Shepherd, 119.
 ——— *v.* Speller, 264.
 ——— *v.* Sutton, 165.
 ——— *v.* Walton, 120.
 Chappel *v.* Comfort, 130, 133.
 Chappell *v.* Davidson, 298, 440,
 719, 823.
 Chapple *v.* Cooper, 161.
 ——— *v.* Durston, 690, 691.
 Charles *v.* Altin, 140, 558.
 ——— *v.* Branker, 666.
 ——— *v.* Marsden, 525.
 Charleton *v.* Spencer, 489.
 Charnley *v.* Grundy, 534.
 Chasemore *v.* Richards, 425.
 Chatland *v.* Thornley, 475.
 Chauntler *v.* Robinson, 374, 380,
 407.
 Chawner *v.* Cummings, 602.
 Cheale *v.* Kenward, 179.
 Cheasley *v.* Barnes, 654, 770.
 Cheesman *v.* Hardham, 288.
 Cheetham *v.* Hampson, 330, 380.
 Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone
 Ry. Co. *v.* Hawkins, 511.

Chesterman *v.* Lamb, 265.
 Chevely *v.* Morris, 12.
 Chilcote *v.* Kemp, 26.
 Child *v.* Affleck, 303.
 ——— *v.* Chamberlain, 324.
 Childers *v.* Wooler, 336, 403, 773.
 Chilton *v.* Carrington, 295, 313, 314,
 567, 745.
 ——— *v.* London and Croydon Ry.
 Co., 412, 798.
 Chinery *v.* Viall, 242, 292, 293.
 Chivers *v.* Savage, 351, 411.
 Chollet *v.* Hoffman, 387, 765.
 Chope *v.* Reynolds, 186.
 Chorley *v.* Bolcot, 225.
 Chown *v.* Parrott, 84, 500.
 Chowne *v.* Baylis, 47.
 Christie *v.* Bell, 6.
 ——— *v.* Borelly, 163.
 ——— *v.* Griggs, 368.
 ——— *v.* Peart, 28.
 Christopherson *v.* Bare, 699, 740,
 792, 823.
 Churcher *v.* Stringer, 71.
 Churchill *v.* Evans, 329.
 ——— *v.* Gardner, 97.
 ——— *v.* Siggers, 353.
 Churchward *v.* Ford, 197.
 ——— *v.* Studdy, 295, 415.
 Churton *v.* Douglas, 261.
 Clancy *v.* Piggott, 164.
 Clapham *v.* Atkinson, 511, 517, 563,
 669, 671.
 ———, 613.
 Clare *v.* Hedges, 20.
 ——— *v.* Maynard, 265.
 Clark *v.* Bulmer, 36, 40.
 ——— *v.* Chamberlain, 291.
 ——— *v.* Dignam, 44.
 ——— *v.* Hougham, 641.
 ——— *v.* Kenrick, 443, 764.
 ——— *v.* Laurie, 568.
 ——— *v.* Lazarus, 526.
 ——— *v.* Morrell, 467.
 ——— *v.* Mumford, 40.
 Clarke *v.* Clark, 318.
 ——— *v.* Dickson, 335, 336, 586.
 ——— *v.* Fell, 742.
 ——— *v.* Figes, 194.
 ——— *v.* Gray, 59.
 ——— *v.* Powell, 233.
 ——— *v.* Roystone, 150.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 724.
 ——— *v.* Tinker, 714, 732.
 ——— *v.* Webb, 465.
 ——— *v.* Westrope, 39, 150.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 514.
 Clay *v.* Crowe, 534, 541.
 ——— *v.* Oxford, 18.

- Clay *v.* Yates, 40.
 Clayards *v.* Dethick, 753.
 Clayton *v.* Corby, 714, 805, 815, 816.
 Cleve *v.* Jones, 643.
 Clegg *v.* Dearden, 365.
 Cleland, *ex parte*, 681.
 Clement *v.* Chivis, 302, 311.
 ——— *v.* Fisher, 304.
 Clementi *v.* Walker, 298.
 Clements *v.* Flight, 699, 728, 740.
 ——— *v.* Pollard, 32.
 Clemontson *v.* Blessig, 238.
 Clennel *v.* Read, 632, 781.
 Clerk *v.* Laurie, 92.
 Cleworth *v.* Pickford, 461, 464.
 Clifford *v.* Parker, 533.
 Clifton *v.* Hooper, 400, 401.
 Clinton *v.* Henderson, 723.
 Clipsham *v.* Vertue, 139, 557.
 Close *v.* Phipps, 49.
 Clow *v.* Brogden, 201, 203.
 Clubb *v.* Hutson, 603.
 Clulee *v.* Bradley, 3.
 Clutterbuck *v.* Coffin, 36.
 Coates *v.* Stevens, 665.
 Coats *v.* Chaplin, 122.
 Cobham *v.* Holcombe, 31.
 Cochrane *v.* Green, 45, 482, 483, 571, 574, 681.
 Cock *v.* Coxwell, 533.
 — *v.* Gent, 706, 748.
 Cockburn, *ex parte*, 511, 512.
 Cocker *v.* Crompton, 118.
 ——— *v.* Musgrove, 397, 398, 786.
 Cockerell *v.* Van Diemen's Land Co., 257, 258, 290.
 Cocking *v.* Ward, 53, 250.
 Cockrill *v.* Sparke, 644.
 Cocks *v.* Brewer, 621.
 ——— *v.* Nash, 669.
 ——— *v.* Purday, 298.
 Codrington *v.* Lloyd, 411, 773, 776.
 Coe *v.* Clay, 206.
 — *v.* Wise, 300, 376.
 Coffee *v.* Brian, 229.
 Coggs *v.* Bernard, 88, 743.
 Cohen *v.* Gaudet, 133.
 ——— *v.* Hannam, 181.
 ——— *v.* Huskisson, 798.
 Colchester (Mayor of) *v.* Brooke, 332.
 ——— *v.* Roberts, 812, 816.
 Coldwell *v.* Blake, 5.
 Cole *v.* Coulton, 33, 232.
 Cole *v.* Cresswell, 527.
 — *v.* Meek, 139.
 — *v.* Parkin, 486.
 Cole *v.* Saxby, 605.
 ——— *v.* Turner, 513.
 Coleman *v.* Foster, 741.
 ——— *v.* Riches, 336, 361.
 Colles *v.* Bank of England, 405.
 Collander *v.* Howard, 53.
 Collard *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 124, 279.
 Collen *v.* Wright, 67.
 Colles *v.* Evanson, 639.
 Collett *v.* Foster, 411, 773, 775.
 ——— *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 284.
 Collier *v.* Clarke, 784.
 ——— *v.* Hicks, 794.
 Collingbourne *v.* Mantell, 464, 478.
 Collinge *v.* Heywood, 175, 177.
 Collins *v.* Beaumont, 622.
 ——— *v.* Benton, 608.
 ——— *v.* Blantern, 602.
 ——— *v.* Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 123.
 ——— *v.* Brook, 6.
 ——— *v.* Carnegie, 309.
 ——— *v.* Cave, 572.
 ——— *v.* Collins, 686.
 ——— *v.* Godefroy, 269.
 ——— *v.* Mathew, 624.
 ——— *v.* Price, 255.
 Collins Co. *v.* Reeves, 409.
 Colonial Life Ass. Co. *v.* Home and Colonial Ass. Co., 410.
 Colson *v.* Welsh, 46, 679.
 Colwill *v.* Reeves, 414.
 Combe *v.* Woolf, 594.
 Conflans Quarry Co. *v.* Parker, 534.
 Connop *v.* Challis, 401, 787.
 ——— *v.* Levy, 558, 559.
 Constable *v.* Nicholson, 721.
 Contant *v.* Chapman, 401, 788.
 Cooch *v.* Goodman, 27, 631.
 ——— *v.* Maltby, 694.
 Cook *v.* Batchelor, 307, 310, 384.
 — *v.* Cox, 304.
 — *v.* Henson, 610.
 — *v.* Hopewell, 451, 663.*
 — *v.* Jennings, 129.
 — *v.* Lister, 534, 537.
 — *v.* Swift, 2.
 — *v.* Ward, 311.
 — *v.* Wright, 157.
 Cooke *v.* Cooke, 490.
 ——— *v.* Oxley, 9.
 ——— *v.* Waring, 368.
 ——— *v.* Wildes, 302.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 133.
 Cooling *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co. 444.
 Coombes *v.* Dibble, 589.

- Coombs, *re*, 50, 75.
 ——— *v.* Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 122, 279.
 — *v.* Noad, 744, 746.
 Cooper *v.* Bill, 745.
 ——— *v.* Blick, 223, 666.
 ——— *v.* Brayne, 495.
 ——— *v.* Hubbuck, 287, 348, 741, 747.
 ——— *v.* Lawson, 304, 726.
 ——— *v.* Lloyd, 172.
 ——— *v.* Morecraft, 662.
 ——— *v.* Painter, 672.
 ——— *v.* Parker, 480.
 ——— *v.* Pegg, 428.
 ——— *v.* Phillips, 563.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 782.
 ——— *v.* Shepherd, 718, 739.
 ——— *v.* Shuttleworth, 150.
 ——— *v.* Simmons, 70.
 ——— *v.* Slade, 233.
 ——— *v.* Walker, 378.
 ——— *v.* Willomatt, 292.
 Cope *v.* Rowlands, 546, 601.
 Copeland *v.* North-Eastern Ry. Co., 290, 357.
 Coppock *v.* Bower, 602.
 Corbett *v.* Brown, 337.
 ——— *v.* Packington, 68, 89, 90, 274, 275, 504.
 — *v.* Swinburne, 479.
 Corby *v.* Hill, 380, 381.
 Corcoran *v.* Gurney, 186, 612.
 Cordery *v.* Colvin or Colville, 100, 524.
 Cordwent *v.* Hunt, 673.
 Cork and Bandon Ry. Co. *v.* Caze-
 nove, 605.
 ——— ——— ——— *v.* Goode,
 141, 445, 561, 640.
 Corner *v.* Shew, 11, 154, 155,
 161.
 ——— *v.* Sweet, 514, 516, 670.
 Cornfoot *v.* Fowke, 333, 335.
 Cornish *v.* Abington, 701, 718,
 736.
 ——— *v.* Hockin, 642.
 ——— *v.* Keene, 388, 764.
 Cornman *v.* Eastern Counties Ry.
 Co., 373.
 Cornwallis *v.* Savery, 117.
 Cornwell *v.* Metrop. Commiss. of
 Sewers, 381.
 Cort *v.* Ambergate Ry. Co., 148,
 421, 271.
 Coryton *v.* Lithebye, 384, 426,
 708.
 Costar *v.* Hetherington, 798.
 Cotching *v.* Basset, 741, 747.
 Cothay *v.* Fennell, 228.
 Cottam *v.* Partridge, 639, 642.
 Cotterell *v.* Apsey, 40.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 290, 350, 351.
 Cotterill *v.* Cuff, 59.
 ——— *v.* Hobby, 395, 784.
 Cotton *v.* Browne, 7, 443, 700,
 750.
 ——— *v.* Thurland, 51.
 ——— *v.* Wood, 328, 362, 368.
 Couling *v.* Coxe, 431, 432, 703,
 818.
 Coulson *v.* Attwood, 436.
 Coupland *v.* Challis, 465.
 ——— *v.* Hardingham, 381.
 Courtenay *v.* Earle, 120, 274.
 Courtney *v.* Taylor, 37, 42, 226,
 652.
 Cousins *v.* Nantes, 588.
 ——— *v.* Paddon, 438, 439, 463,
 661.
 — *v.* Phillips, 180.
 Couturier *v.* Hastie, 66, 164.
 Covell *v.* Laming, 370, 411, 414,
 791.
 Cowan *v.* Braidwood, 196, 624.
 ——— *v.* Milbourn, 650.
 Coward *v.* Baddeley, 411, 699, 791,
 798.
 ——— *v.* Gregory, 14, 214, 579,
 625, 637.
 Cowell *v.* Watts, 152.
 Cowen, *ex parte*, 512, 513.
 Cowles *v.* Potts, 302, 304.
 Cowley *v.* Mayor of Sunderland,
 377.
 Cowling *v.* Higginson, 812.
 Cowper *v.* Smith, 593, 594, 669.
 Cox *v.* Bailey, 178.
 ——— *v.* Burbidge, 366, 416.
 ——— *v.* Cooper, 305.
 ——— *v.* Earle, 105.
 ——— *v.* Glue, 416, 417, 419.
 ——— *v.* Hickman, 227, 228.
 ——— *v.* Joseph, 581, 582.
 ——— *v.* Knight, 197.
 ——— *v.* Leech, 464.
 ——— *v.* London, (Mayor of)
 496.
 ——— *v.* Mitchell, 474.
 ——— *v.* Muncey, 71, 359.
 ——— *v.* Peacock, 578.
 ——— *v.* Prentice, 46, 50.
 ——— *v.* Thomason, 439.
 Coxhead *v.* Richards, 303.
 Coxon *v.* Gt. Western Ry. Co., 123,
 279.
 Crafter *v.* Metropolitan Ry. Co.,
 374.

- Craig v. Hasell*, 353.
Crampton v. Walker, 175, 176, 603, 679.
Cranch v. White, 291.
Crane v. Price, 764.
Craven v. Stubbins, 69.
Crawshay v. Thompson, 410.
Crellin v. Calvert, 471.
Cresswell v. Hedges, 418, 421, 802, 803.
Creswick v. Woodhead, 153, 472.
Cripps v. Davis, 538, 539.
—— *v. Hartnoll*, 176.
Crisp v. Banbury, 587.
Croft v. Alison, 361, 362.
—— *v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 146.
—— *v. Stevens*, 304.
Crofts v. Haldane, 348.
Crogate's case, 454, 775.
Cronshaw v. Chapman, 760.
Crookewit v. Fletcher, 486, 487, 557.
Crookshank v. Rose, 600.
Crosby v. Hetherington, 496.
—— *v. Wadsworth*, 416, 419.
Cross v. Johnson, 655.
—— *v. Williams*, 471.
Crossfield v. Such, 89, 313, 728, 729, 767.
Crosskey v. Mills, 65.
Crossley v. Dixon, 231, 660.
—— *v. Lightowler*, 348, 425, 426.
Crotty v. Hodges, 522.
Crouch v. Gt.-Northern Ry. Co., 13, 277, 278.
—— *v. Gt. Western Ry. Co.*, 126, 280, 554, 711.
—— *v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 123, 277.
Crow v. Falk, 62, 140, 182.
Crowder v. Long, 396.
Crowfoot v. Gurney, 45.
Crowhurst v. Laverack, 599.
Crozer v. Pilling, 353, 401.
Crucknell v. Trueman, 821.
Crump v. Lambert, 382, 383.
Cubitt v. Porter, 417, 418, 419, 423.
Cuckson v. Stones, 224, 651.
Culverhouse v. Wickens, 496.
Cumber v. Wane, 478, 479, 481.
Cumberland v. Bowes, 150.
—— *v. Copeland*, 299.
—— *v. Kelley*, 487.
—— *v. Planché*, 299.
Cuming v. Hill, 70, 71.
—— *v. Sibly*, 33, 232.
Cumming v. Ince, 566.
—— *v. Shand*, 91, 92.
Cumpston v. Haigh, 744.
Cunard v. Hyde, 184, 615.
Cundell v. Dawson, 601.
Cunliffe v. Whitehead, 97, 522.
Curlewis v. Clarke, 478.
—— *v. Mornington*, 645, 646.
Currie v. Almond, 796.
Curry v. Walter, 303.
Curteis v. Anchor Ass. Co., 562.
Curtis v. Drinkwater, 284.
—— *v. Rickards*, 53.
—— *v. Spitty*, 212, 630, 735.
Cussons v. Skinner, 223, 650.
Cutbill v. Kingdom, 160, 587, 588.
Cuthbert v. Cumming, 139.
Cuthbertson v. Irving, 207, 637.
Cutler v. Southern, 603, 604.
Cutter v. Powell, 37, 41, 147, 564, 675.
Cutts v. Surridge, 8, 448.
—— *v. Ward*, 602.
Cuxon v. Chadley, 482.
Czech v. Gen. Steam Nav. Co., 555.

Dacre (Lord) v. Tebb, 404, 416.
Dails v. Lloyd, 465.
Daintree v. Hutchinson, 467.
Daintry v. Brocklehurst, 785.
Dakin v. Brown, 752.
—— *v. Oxley*, 138, 555, 558, 679.
Dakins v. Wagner, 441.
Dalby v. Hirst, 150.
—— *v. India Ass. Co.*, 188, 588.
Dale v. Birch, 44.
D'Allax v. Jones, 601.
Dalton v. Midland Ry. Co., 145, 171, 172.
—— *v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*,
—— *v. Whittem*, 157, 293, 295, 317.
Daly v. Thompson, 290.
Dalyell v. Tyrer, 284, 372.
Dalzell v. Mair, 182, 193.
Dauby v. Lamb, 312.
Dancer v. Hastings, 779, 781.
Dand v. Kingscote, 805.
—— *v. Sexton*, 414, 415.
Dane v. Kirkwall, 606.
Dangerfield v. Thomas, 519, 520.
Daniel v. Anderson, 348, 815.
—— *v. Gracie*, 778.
Daniels v. Fielding, 353.
Danube and Black Sea Ry. Co. v. Xenos, 675.

- Darbishire *v.* Butler, 116.
 D'Arcy *v.* The Tamar, etc., Ry. Co., 561.
 Dare *v.* Heathcote, 812.
 Darlington *v.* Pritchard, 456, 574, 735, 803, 804.
 Darlow *v.* Edwards, 780.
 D'Arnay *v.* Chesneau, 519, 609.
 Darnell *v.* Williams, 526.
 Dartnall *v.* Howard, 65, 84.
 Darwin *v.* Lincoln, 488.
 Daughlish *v.* Tennent, 563.
 Davenport *v.* Davies, 56.
 ——— *v.* Rylands, 385.
 Davey *v.* Prendergrass, 594.
 ——— *v.* Warne, 759.
 Davidson *v.* Bohn, 672.
 ——— *v.* Bower, 28.
 ——— *v.* Chilman, 474.
 ——— *v.* Cooper, 485, 486, 487.
 ——— *v.* Duncan, 302.
 ——— *v.* M'Gregor, 165, 593.
 Davies *v.* Aston, 317, 782.
 ——— *v.* Curling, 760.
 ——— *v.* Davies, 152.
 ——— *v.* Edwards, 642.
 ——— *v.* England, 364.
 ——— *v.* Fletcher, 705, 774.
 ——— *v.* Mann, 362, 753.
 ——— *v.* Marshall, 349, 734, 740, 747, 763.
 ——— *v.* Stainbank, 573.
 ——— *v.* Swansea (Mayor of), 31, 327.
 ——— *v.* Thompson, 5.
 ——— *v.* Underwood, 201, 635, 657.
 ——— *v.* Vernon, 291.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 360, 702, 713, 750, 751.
 Davis *v.* Bank of England, 405.
 ——— *v.* Bomford, 648, 675.
 ——— *v.* Bowsher, 743.
 ——— *v.* Capper, 413.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 401, 788.
 ——— *v.* Curling, 379.
 ——— *v.* Gyde, 540, 581.
 ——— *v.* Holding, 518.
 ——— *v.* James, 122.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 293.
 ——— *v.* Lovell, 432.
 ——— *v.* Morgan, 198.
 ——— *v.* Russell, 795, 796.
 ——— *v.* Smyth, 52.
 ——— *v.* Walton, 382.
 Davison *v.* Wilson, 421, 794.
 Dawes *v.* Hawkins, 817.
 ——— *v.* Peck, 122.
 Dawson *v.* Chamney, 344, 345, 738.
 ——— *v.* Collis, 265, 267, 463, 676.
 ——— *v.* Cropp, 817.
 ——— *v.* Dyer, 206.
 ——— *v.* Macdonald, 443, 522.
 ——— *v.* Wrench, 60, 62, 140, 182, 186, 556, 611, 612, 823.
 Day *v.* Bather, 738.
 ——— *v.* Edwards, 370.
 ——— *v.* Hemming, 601.
 ——— *v.* Padrone, 172.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 305.
 Deacon *v.* Gridley, 90, 258.
 Dean *v.* James, 519.
 ——— *v.* Mellard, 160.
 ——— *v.* Newhall, 559, 670.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 755, 792.
 Deane *v.* Clayton, 381.
 Dearle *v.* Barrett, 694.
 De Beauvoir *v.* Owen, 750, 784.
 De Bernales *v.* Wood, 251.
 De Bernardy *v.* Harding, 37, 41, 221.
 De Cossé Brissac *v.* Rathbone, 195, 623.
 De Cuadra *v.* Swann, 184.
 Deeks *v.* Strutt, 47, 155.
 Degg *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 362, 363, 752.
 De Haviland *v.* Bowerbank, 51.
 Delafield *v.* Tanner, 441, 604.
 Delamere (Lord) *v.* The Queen, 820.
 Delaney *v.* Fox, 421, 630, 635, 774.
 Delany *v.* Metropolitan Board of Works, 365, 749, 759.
 De la Rosa *v.* Prieto, 225.
 De la Rue *v.* Fortescue, 343, 383.
 Delegal *v.* Highley, 308, 356.
 Delisser *v.* Towne, 355, 439.
 Dell *v.* King, 513.
 Delves *v.* Strange, 5.
 De Mattos *v.* North, 612.
 De Mautort *v.* Saunders, 228.
 De Medina *v.* Grove, 50, 350.
 ——— *v.* Norman, 678.
 De Mesnil *v.* Dakin, 773.
 Denby *v.* Moore, 50.
 Dengate *v.* Gardiner, 413.
 Denham *v.* Stephenson, 21.
 Dent *v.* Auction Mart Co., 348.
 ——— *v.* Basham, 194.
 ——— *v.* Turpin, 384, 410, 708.
 Denton *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 136, 237.
 ——— *v.* Marshall, 629.
 ——— *v.* Rodie, 52.
 De Pinna *v.* Polhill, 466.
 Deposit Life Ass. Co. *v.* Ayscough, 585, 586.

- De Pothonier v. De Mattos*, 568,
 570, 573, 669, 670, 672.
Depree v. Bedborough, 250.
Derecourt v. Corbishley, 795, 798.
Derisley v. Custance, 208, 213.
De Rothschild v. Shilston, 3.
Derry v. Duchess of Mazarine, 598.
De Tastet v. Shaw, 659.
Deuters v. Townsend, 524, 525, 539.
De Vaux v. Salvador, 183.
Devaux v. Connolly, 49.
 ——— *v. Steinkeller*, 337.
Devereux v. Barclay, 279, 292.
Devizes (Mayor of) v. Clark, 358.
De Wahl v. Braune, 473, 598.
Dewhirst v. Pearson, 259.
Dewhurst v. Clarkson, 31, 160.
 ——— *v. Jones*, 510.
 ——— *v. Kershaw*, 511.
Dews v. Riley, 705.
Dibble v. Bowater, 730.
Dicas v. Brougham, 345, 412, 791.
Dick v. Tolhausen, 621.
Dicken v. Neale, 464.
Dickinson v. Angel, 193.
 ——— *v. Grand Junction Canal*
Co., 424.
 — *v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*,
 328.
Dickson v. Zizinia, 264, 268.
Dietrichsen v. Giubilei, 200.
Digby v. Thompson, 310.
Dignam v. Bailey, 402, 788.
Dimmock v. Bowley, 350, 354.
Dingle v. Hare, 265, 268.
Dite v. Hawker, 654.
Dix v. Brookes, 14.
Dixon v. Bell, 360, 375.
 ——— *v. Clark*, 693, 694, 695.
 ——— *v. Fawcus*, 336, 410.
 ——— *v. Nuttall*, 109.
 ——— *v. Sadler*, 613.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 306, 701, 723.
 — *v. Stansfield*, 743, 744.
 — *v. Walker*, 694.
Dobell v. Hutchinson, 253.
Dobie v. Larkan, 529, 530, 693,
 694.
Dobson v. Blackmore, 394.
 ——— *v. Espie*, 249, 674.
 ——— *v. Fussy*, 794.
Dodd v. Acklom, 630, 634.
 ——— *v. Burchell*, 430.
 ——— *v. Holme*, 374, 375, 406.
Dodson v. Samwell, 212.
Doe v. Errington, 439.
 — *v. Glover*, 587.
 — *v. Huddart*, 574.
 — *v. Jones*, 423.
Doe v. King, 439.
 ——— *v. Lock*, 404.
 ——— *v. Oliver*, 575.
 ——— *v. Ongley*, 207.
 ——— *v. Rowlands*, 201.
 ——— *v. Squire*, 71.
 ——— *v. Wellsman*, 574, 735.
 ——— *v. Wright*, 456, 575, 621,
 627.
Doel v. Sheppard, 375.
Doggett v. Catterms, 162.
Dollen v. Batt, 209.
Donald v. Suckling, 292, 294, 729,
 743.
Donaldson v. Thompson, 521.
Dorrington v. Carter, 718, 742.
Douglas v. Corbett, 350.
 ——— *v. Forrest*, 196.
 ——— *v. Irlam*, 5.
 ——— *v. Patrick*, 694.
Doulson v. Matthews, 3, 418.
Dovaston v. Payne, 329, 330.
Dowbiggin v. Harrison, 153.
Dowell v. General S. Nav. Co., 372,
 754.
Down v. Halling, 48.
 ——— *v. Hatcher*, 478, 661.
 ——— *v. Pinto*, 223.
Downes v. Craig, 315.
 ——— *v. Richardson*, 532.
Downing v. Capel, 760.
Downs v. Cooper, 779, 781.
Dowse v. Coxe, 73, 74.
Drain v. Harvey, 567, 568, 569.
Drake v. Mitchell, 540, 625, 651,
 652.
Dresser v. Bosanquet, 743.
 ——— *v. Norwood*, 688.
 ——— *v. Stansfield*, 73, 489.
Drewe v. Lainson, 398, 787.
Drewell v. Towler, 287, 439.
Drummond v. Dorant, 823.
Drury v. Macnamara, 206.
Dry v. Davy, 229.
Dublin and Wicklow Ry. Co. v.
Black, 141, 605.
Dubois v. Kents, 355.
Duck v. Braddyll, 318.
Duckworth v. Harrison, 74, 489.
 ——— *v. Johnson*, 328, 735.
Dudden v. Clutton Union, 428.
Dufaur v. Professional Life As. Co.,
 618.
Duffield v. Scott, 603.
Duignan v. Walker, 261.
Duke v. Dive, 143.
 — *v. Forbes*, 143.
Dukes v. Gostling, 8, 807.
Duncan v. Louch, 287, 426, 430.

- Duncan *v.* Skipwith, 46.
 ——— *v.* Thwaites, 303, 308, 724.
 ——— *v.* Tindall, 240.
 Dunford *v.* Trattles, 8, 698, 701, 702, 751, 753.
 Dunlop *v.* Lambert, 122.
 Dunn *v.* Di Nuovo, 635.
 ——— *v.* Hill, 452.
 ——— *v.* Murray, 223.
 ——— *v.* Sayles, 70.
 Dunnicliff *v.* Mallet, 384, 388, 708.
 Dunston *v.* Paterson, 773.
 Durell *v.* Pritchard, 342, 348, 349.
 Durie *v.* Hopwood, 3.
 Dutch West India Co. *v.* Van Moses, 30.
 Dutton *v.* Powles, 121, 369, 436.
 ——— *v.* Solomonson, 38, 122, 238.
 Du Vigier *v.* Lee, 640.
 Dyer *v.* Ashton, 666.
 ——— *v.* Best, 233, 640, 748.
 ——— *v.* Bowley, 632, 781.
 Dyne *v.* Nutley, 804.
 Dyster *v.* Battye, 336.
- Eager *v.* Grimwood, 359, 360, 702, 750.
 Eagle *v.* Charing Cross Ry. Co., 822.
 Eagleton *v.* Gutteridge, 707, 730.
 Earle *v.* Hopwood, 646, 647.
 ——— *v.* Oliver, 518.
 Early *v.* Bowman, 94.
 ——— *v.* Garrett, 264, 333.
 Eason *v.* Henderson, 63, 484.
 East Anglian Ry. Co. *v.* Lythgoe, 221.
 East Gloucestershire Ry. Co. *v.* Bartholomew, 560.
 Eastern Counties Ry. Co. *v.* Broom, 300, 412, 798.
 ——— *v.* Dorling, 419, 815, 817.
 ——— *v.* Philipson, 148, 240.
 Eastern Union Ry. Co. *v.* Cochrane, 168.
 Eastham *v.* Blackburne Ry. Co., 145.
 Eastmure *v.* Laws, 576, 627.
 Easton *v.* London, 312.
 ——— *v.* Pratchett, 525.
 Eastwick *v.* Harman, 57.
 Eastwood *v.* Bain, 14, 333, 335, 701, 736.
 ——— *v.* Kenyon, 467.
 Eaton *v.* Bell, 52.
- Eccleston *v.* Clipsham, 471.
 Edan *v.* Dudfield, 666.
 Eddison *v.* Pigram, 446, 521.
 Eden's case, 70.
 Edge *v.* Pemberton, 424.
 Edgell *v.* Day, 65.
 Edger *v.* Knapp, 43.
 Edmeads *v.* Newman, 47.
 Edmondson *v.* Nuttall, 294.
 Edmunds *v.* Pinniger, 774.
 Edsall *v.* Russell, 309.
 Edward *v.* Trevellick, 256.
 Edwards *v.* Bates, 36, 37, 462, 466.
 ——— *v.* Baugh, 158.
 ——— *v.* Bethel, 578.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 674.
 ——— *v.* Grace, 152.
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 759.
 ——— *v.* Hodges, 707, 774.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 540.
 ——— *v.* Lowndes, 47.
 Edwin *v.* Lancaster, 536.
 Egan *v.* Guardians of Kensington Union, 92.
 Ehrensperger *v.* Anderson, 44, 46.
 Eichholz *v.* Bannister, 264.
 Elder *v.* Beaumont, 574, 656.
 Elderton *v.* Emmens, 83.
 Eliot *v.* Allen, 413, 761, 797.
 Elkin *v.* Janson, 615.
 Ellen *v.* Topp, 69, 71, 673.
 Elliotson *v.* Feetham, 383.
 Elliott *v.* Ince, 606.
 ——— *v.* Kemp, 292, 414, 717, 799.
 ——— *v.* Mason, 567.
 ——— *v.* Pybus, 40.
 Ellis *v.* Abrahams, 355.
 ——— *v.* Bridgnorth (Mayor of), 358.
 ——— *v.* Hamlen, 41.
 ——— *v.* Lafone, 184, 615.
 ——— *v.* London and S.-W. Ry. Co., 331.
 ——— *v.* Sheffield Gas Co., 361, 378.
 ——— *v.* South-Western Ry. Co., 753.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 323.
 ——— *v.* Thompson, 676.
 Ellison *v.* Isles, 655, 756.
 Elsam *v.* Denny, 537.
 Elsee *v.* Gatward, 65, 272.
 Elsworth *v.* Cole, 692.
 Elvy *v.* Norwood, 640.
 Elwell *v.* Grand Junction Ry. Co., 136.
 Elwood *v.* Bullock, 722, 817.
 Elworthy *v.* Sandford, 312.
 Emblen *v.* Myers, 14, 375.

- Emblin *v.* Dartnell, 110, 540.
 Embrey *v.* Owen, 424, 425, 809.
 Emery *v.* Barnett, 630, 635.
 ——— *v.* Clark, 608.
 ——— *v.* Webster, 668.
 Emmens *v.* Elderton, 223.
 Emmerton *v.* Matthews, 264, 266.
 Emmett *v.* Tottenham, 524.
 Emmott *v.* Standen, 667.
 Emperor of Brazil *v.* Robinson, 30.
 England *v.* Davidson, 237.
 ——— *v.* Marsden, 43.
 ——— *v.* Wall, 714, 815.
 ——— *v.* Watson, 115, 664.
 Engleheart *v.* Moore, 500.
 English *v.* Darley, 535.
 Enthoven *v.* Hoyle, 111.
 Entwisle *v.* Ellis, 613.
 Erichsen *v.* Barkworth, 139.
 Ernest *v.* Nicholls, 562.
 Esposito *v.* Bowden, 139, 558.
 Ethersey *v.* Jackson, 116.
 European and Australian Royal
 Mail Co. *v.* Royal Mail Steam
 Packet Co., 89, 504.
 Evans *v.* Bemridge, 594.
 ——— *v.* Collins, 333, 336, 403,
 737.
 ——— *v.* Davies, 444.
 ——— *v.* Earle, 593.
 ——— *v.* Edmonds, 175, 333, 586.
 ——— *v.* Elliot, 779, 781.
 ——— *v.* Elliott, 319.
 ——— *v.* Forster, 130.
 ——— *v.* Harlowe, 404.
 ——— *v.* Harries, 13, 306, 307, 308,
 310.
 ——— *v.* Kymer, 294.
 ——— *v.* Lancaster and York Rail-
 way Company, 146.
 ——— *v.* Matthias, 779.
 ——— *v.* Moseley, 259.
 ——— *v.* Powis, 478, 563, 661.
 ——— *v.* Vaughan, 206.
 ——— *v.* Walton, 359, 360, 751.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 608.
 ——— *v.* Wright, 323.
 Evatt *v.* Hunt, 488.
 Everest *v.* Ritchie, 71.
 Everett *v.* Desborough, 617.
 Every *v.* Smith, 801.
 Exall *v.* Partridge, 42, 43.
 Exon *v.* Russell, 110.
 Eyre *v.* Archer, 514.
 ——— *v.* Dunsford, 337.
 ——— *v.* Waller, 93, 107.
 ——— *v.* Littledale, 682, 689.
 Fachiri, *ex parte*, 511.
 Fagg *v.* Nudd, 37.
 Fair *v.* M'Ivor, 238.
 Fairlie *v.* Denton, 45.
 Fairman *v.* Ives, 303.
 ——— *v.* Oakford, 221, 223.
 Fairmaner *v.* Budd, 152, 266.
 Fairthorne *v.* Donald, 691.
 Faith *v.* Richmond, 227.
 Falk *v.* Fletcher, 291.
 Fallick *v.* Barber, 237.
 Falmouth (Earl of) *v.* Penrose, 260.
 ——— *v.* Roberts, 486.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 53,
 61, 150, 204.
 Fannin *v.* Anderson, 645.
 Farebrother *v.* Welchman, 572.
 Farina *v.* Silverlock, 409.
 Farley *v.* Briant, 170.
 ——— *v.* Danks, 354.
 Farmer *v.* Giles, 160, 587, 588.
 ——— *v.* Russell, 51.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 161.
 Farnsworth *v.* Garrard, 41.
 ——— *v.* Hyde, 182.
 Farquhar *v.* Farley, 251.
 Farr *v.* Ward, 52.
 Farrant *v.* Barnes, 276, 282, 555.
 ——— *v.* Olmius, 204, 218.
 Farrar *v.* Hutchinson, 669.
 Faulkner *v.* Chevell, 704.
 ——— *v.* Johnson, 672.
 ——— *v.* Lowe, 659.
 Faviell *v.* Eastern Counties Ry. Co.,
 27.
 ——— *v.* Gaskoin, 150.
 Fawcett *v.* Cash, 221, 223.
 ——— *v.* Fowlis, 784.
 ——— *v.* York and N. M. Ry. Co.,
 331.
 Fawcus *v.* Sarsfield, 187, 613, 614.
 Fay *v.* Prentice, 383, 429.
 Fayle *v.* Bird, 96, 98.
 Fazakerley *v.* M'Knight, 487, 671.
 Fearn *v.* Cochrane, 480, 540, 541,
 661.
 Fell *v.* Knight, 343, 344, 738.
 Feltham *v.* Cartwright, 740.
 ——— *v.* England, 363.
 Feltmakers' Co. *v.* Davis, 234.
 Fendall *v.* Nokes, 269.
 Fenn *v.* Bittleston, 292.
 Fentiman *v.* Smith, 426.
 Fenton *v.* Anstice, 434.
 ——— *v.* Dublin S. P. Co., 372.
 ——— *v.* Ellis, 37.
 Fenwick *v.* Laycock, 467, 599.
 Ferguson *v.* Carrington, 38, 39.
 ——— *v.* Mahon, 195, 624.
 ——— *v.* Mitchell, 39.

- Fergusson *v.* Norman, 601, 744.
 ——— *v.* Spencer, 25, 81.
 Ferrand *v.* Bischoffsheim, 688.
 Ferrer *v.* Oven, 74.
 Ferrers (Earl) *v.* Robins, 65.
 Ferry *v.* Williams, 249.
 Fesenmayer *v.* Adcock, 41, 53.
 Fessard *v.* Mugnier, 515, 517.
 Feversham *v.* Emerson, 574, 734.
 Few *v.* Backhouse, 625.
 Fewings *v.* Tisdal, 220.
 Fidgett *v.* Penny, 52, 54, 465, 662.
 Field *v.* Adames, 732, 794.
 ——— *v.* Allen, 680.
 ——— *v.* Lelean, 257.
 ——— *v.* Newport Ry. Co., 731, 781.
 ——— *v.* Robins, 176, 480.
 ——— *v.* Wood, 522.
 Fielder *v.* Marshall, 95.
 ——— *v.* Starkin, 265.
 Fielding *v.* Lee, 775.
 Fife *v.* Bousfield, 232, 704.
 Fillieul *v.* Armstrong, 223.
 Filliter *v.* Phippard, 375.
 Filmer *v.* Burnby, 462, 466, 652.
 Finch *v.* Cocken, 501.
 Findon *v.* M'Laren, 318, 782.
 ——— *v.* Parker, 647.
 Finlay *v.* Bristol and E. Ry. Co.,
 198.
 Finleyson *v.* Mackenzie, 521.
 Finney *v.* Cecil, 608.
 Firmstone *v.* Wheelley, 365.
 Firth *v.* Thrush, 100.
 Fischel *v.* Scott, 243.
 Fischer *v.* Aidé, 223, 666.
 Fish *v.* Kempton, 688.
 Fisher *v.* Clement, 304, 700.
 ——— *v.* Cox, 642.
 ——— *v.* Thames Junction Ry. Co.,
 707.
 ——— *v.* Magnay, 4.
 ——— *v.* Pimbley, 489.
 ——— *v.* Prowse, 378, 381.
 ——— *v.* Ronalds, 590.
 Fitch *v.* Jones, 486, 529, 589, 590.
 ——— *v.* Sutton, 661.
 Fitt *v.* Casanett, 37, 673.
 Fitton *v.* Accidental Death Ins. Co.,
 192.
 Fitzball *v.* Brooke, 234, 299.
 Fitzgerald *v.* Williams, 99.
 Fitzjohn *v.* Mackinder, 355.
 Fitzpatrick *v.* Bourne, 514.
 Fitzsimons *v.* Inglis, 428.
 Fivaz *v.* Nicholls, 599, 602.
 Fleeming *v.* Orr, 703, 752.
 Fletcher *v.* Dyche, 680, 685.
 ——— *v.* Fletcher, 413, 797.
 Fletcher *v.* Great Western Ry. Co.,
 146.
 ——— *v.* Marillier, 730.
 ——— *v.* Marshall, 46.
 ——— *v.* Rylands, 365, 416.
 ——— *v.* Tayleur, 244, 245, 272.
 Flight *v.* Buckeridge, 488.
 ——— *v.* Clarke, 602.
 ——— *v.* Glossopp, 213.
 ——— *v.* Gray, 569.
 ——— *v.* Leman, 350.
 ——— *v.* Maclean, 111, 522.
 ——— *v.* Smale, 445.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 349, 382, 703,
 762.
 Fliun *v.* Perkins, 18.
 Flood *v.* Patterson, 645, 646.
 Florence *v.* Jennings, 625, 628.
 Flory *v.* Denny, 295.
 Flureau *v.* Thornhill, 251.
 Foley *v.* Addenbrooke, 472.
 ——— *v.* Fletcher, 247, 632.
 Follit *v.* Koetzow, 599.
 Foot *v.* Baker, 590.
 Foquet *v.* Moor, 634, 674.
 Forbes *v.* Cochrane, 359.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 40.
 Ford *v.* Beech, 559, 670.
 ——— *v.* Dornford, 690, 691.
 ——— *v.* Leche, 396, 702, 786.
 Fordham *v.* Akers, 393.
 Fores *v.* Wilson, 359, 702.
 Forman *v.* Dawes, 702, 751.
 ——— *v.* Wright, 440, 526.
 Forster *v.* Cookson, 403.
 ——— *v.* Lawson, 307, 310, 384.
 ——— *v.* Rowland, 248.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 681.
 Forsyth *v.* Bristowe, 644, 645.
 Forward *v.* Pittard, 123.
 Foster *v.* Allanson, 229.
 ——— *v.* Bank of England, 405.
 ——— *v.* Bates, 153.
 ——— *v.* Charles, 337.
 ——— *v.* Colby, 130, 556.
 ——— *v.* Crabbe, 89, 314.
 ——— *v.* Dawber, 478, 534, 535, 669.
 ——— *v.* Green, 46, 47, 293.
 ——— *v.* Ley, 43.
 ——— *v.* Mentor Life Ass. Co., 189,
 617.
 ——— *v.* Pryme, 1.
 ——— *v.* Stewart, 39, 359.
 Fotherby *v.* Metropolitan Ry. Co.,
 146, 357.
 Fouldes *v.* Willoughby, 290, 291,
 414.
 Foulger *v.* Newcombe, 309, 310.
 Fountain *v.* Boodle, 310, 700, 722.

- Fowkes v. Manchester and Lond. Life Ass. Assoc., 189, 617.
 Fowle v. Welsh, 180.
 Fowler v. Scottish Marine Ins. Co., 183.
 Fox v. Frith, 659.
 Foxwist v. Tremaine, 6.
 Foy v. Bell, 193.
 — v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 374.
 France v. White, 171, 172, 680.
 Francis v. Dodsworth, 691.
 — v. Roose, 308.
 Franklin v. Carter, 632, 636, 781.
 — v. Cole, 83.
 — v. Miller, 673.
 — v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 328.
 Franklyn v. Lamond, 85.
 Frankum v. Earl Falmouth, 428, 700, 761, 807.
 Fraser v. Jordan, 535, 594.
 — v. Newton, 521.
 — v. Pendlebury, 49, 575.
 — v. Welsh, 524.
 Fray v. Fray, 302.
 — v. Vowles, 83, 275.
 Frayes v. Worms, 187, 576, 627.
 Frazer v. Hatton, 256.
 Freahe v. Cranefeldt, 646.
 Frederick v. Lookup, 33, 232.
 Free v. Hawkins, 539.
 — v. White, 5, 717.
 Free Fishers of Whitstable v. Foreman, 260.
 Freeman v. Appleyard, 745.
 — v. Baker, 333, 334.
 — v. Birch, 121.
 — v. Cooke, 333, 701, 718, 736.
 — v. Crafts, 654, 660.
 — v. Read, 759.
 — v. Steggall, 533.
 — v. Taylor, 139, 557.
 Freemantle v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 369.
 Freeston v. Crouch, 655.
 French v. Andrade, 680.
 — v. Archer, 525.
 — v. French, 465.
 — v. Phillips, 320.
 — v. Styring, 229.
 Friend v. Dennett, 467, 562.
 Freshney v. Wells, 293, 439, 718.
 Frewen v. Phillips, 348.
 Friar v. Grey, 543.
 Fricker v. Tomlinson, 467.
 Frith v. Guppy, 496.
 — v. Leroux, 51.
 Frith v. Wollaston, 506.
 Fromant v. Ashley, 57.
 Frost v. Frost, 487, 488.
 — v. Lloyd, 784.
 Fruhling v. Schroeder, 51.
 Fryer v. Andrews, 445.
 — v. Kinnersley, 303.
 — v. Roe, 53.
 Fuentes v. Montis, 745.
 Fuller v. Wilson, 335.
 Furley v. Bates, 40.
 Furness v. Meek, 466.
 Furnivall v. Grove, 635.
 Fussell v. Gordon, 56.
 Futchet v. Hinder, 776.
 Fyson v. Chambers, 717.
 Gabardi v. Harmer, 452.
 Gabriel v. Dresser, 243, 440, 478, 480.
 Gadsden v. Barrow, 292, 717, 799.
 Gage v. Acton, 581.
 Gahagan v. Cooper, 299.
 Gainsford v. Carroll, 241, 258.
 Gale v. Bates, 205.
 Gales v. Holland, 444, 666.
 Gallagher v. Humphery, 379, 381.
 — v. Piper, 363.
 Galliard v. Laxton, 770.
 Galloway v. Bird, 392.
 — v. Bleaden, 28.
 Gallwey v. Marshall, 308, 309, 311.
 Galway v. Rose, 54.
 Galworthy v. Strutt, 218, 263.
 Gambart v. Ball, 297, 299.
 — v. Sumner, 299, 700, 719.
 Gandy v. Jubber, 380.
 Gann v. Free Fishers of Whitstable, 260.
 — v. Johnson, 731.
 Garden v. Bruce, 642.
 Gardiner v. Gray, 269.
 — v. Williams, 308.
 — v. Williamson, 199.
 Gardner v. Alexander, 443.
 — v. Chapman, 517.
 — v. London, Chatham, and Dover Ry. Co., 118.
 — v. Slade, 303.
 — v. Walsh, 532, 533.
 Garey v. Pyke, 463.
 Garland v. Carlisle, 48.
 Garnett Gold Mining Co. v. Sutton, 688.
 Garrard v. Cottrell, 44, 175, 176.
 — v. Giubilei, 171, 469.
 — v. Hardey, 659.
 Garrett v. Handley, 228.
 Garritt v. Sharp, 348.

- Garrod *v.* Simpson, 515, 517, 563.
 Garside *v.* Trent Navigation, 280.
 Garton *v.* Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 50, 126, 127, 277, 553.
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 761.
 Gas Light Co. *v.* Turner, 599, 602.
 Gaters *v.* Madeley, 103, 104, 172.
 Gates *v.* Bayley, 415.
 Gateward's case, 721.
 Gathercole *v.* Miall, 304.
 Gatliffe *v.* Bourne, 133.
 Gatty *v.* Field, 51, 591.
 Gaunt *v.* Taylor, 581.
 Gauntlett *v.* King, 322.
 Gautret *v.* Egerton, 369, 376, 378, 380, 381.
 Gaved *v.* Martyn, 426.
 Gawler *v.* Chaplin, 398.
 Gay *v.* Lander, 111.
 ——— *v.* Mathews, 392, 784.
 Gaylard *v.* Morris, 794.
 Geach *v.* Ingall, 617.
 Gee *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 123, 124.
 ——— *v.* Pack, 165, 593.
 ——— *v.* Smart, 568, 574.
 Gelen *v.* Hall, 346.
 Gell *v.* Burgess, 663.
 General Steam Navigation Company *v.* Guillou, 30, 575, 576, 627, 739.
 ——— *v.* Morrison, 372.
 ——— *v.* Rolt, 168, 272, 595, 596.
 George *v.* Chambers, 392, 784.
 ——— *v.* Claggett, 228, 688.
 Geralopulo *v.* Wieler, 105.
 Gerhard *v.* Bates, 237, 335.
 Gether *v.* Capper, 138.
 Gettring *v.* Morgan, 366.
 Gibb *v.* Mather, 96, 98.
 Gibbon *v.* Budd, 225.
 Gibbons *v.* Pepper, 411, 699, 791.
 ——— *v.* Vouillon, 559, 670.
 Gibbs *v.* Fremont, 95, 104.
 ——— *v.* Merrill, 477.
 ——— *v.* Potter, 281.
 ——— *v.* Trustees of Liverpool Docks, 376.
 Gibson *v.* Bell, 679, 681, 687, 764.
 ——— *v.* Bradford, 186.
 ——— *v.* Brand, 764, 765.
 ——— *v.* Carruthers, 81.
 ——— *v.* Crick, 119.
 ——— *v.* Ireson, 318, 782.
 ——— *v.* Kirk, 197, 630.
 ——— *v.* Small, 187.
 ——— *v.* Wells, 423, 424.
 Giddings *v.* Penning, 513.
 Gifford *v.* Whittaker, 478.
 Gilbert *v.* Dale, 280.
 Gilbert *v.* Fletcher, 70.
 ——— *v.* Schwenck, 361, 413.
 Gilding *v.* Eyre, 350, 353.
 Giles *v.* Edwards, 49.
 ——— *v.* Groves, 288, 331, 426, 430, 439.
 Gillan *v.* Deare, 610.
 Gillard *v.* Brittan, 242, 293.
 Gillett *v.* Abbott, 176.
 ——— *v.* Whitmarsh, 527.
 Gilpin *v.* Fowler, 302, 304.
 Gingell *v.* Perkins, 44.
 Giraud *v.* Richmond, 674.
 Gisborne *v.* Hart, 73, 489.
 Gittins *v.* Symes, 343, 385.
 Gladman *v.* Johnson, 366.
 Gladstone *v.* Musurus Bey, 487.
 Gladwell *v.* Steggall, 364.
 Glaholm *v.* Barker, 328.
 ——— *v.* Hays, 557.
 Glave *v.* Harding, 349.
 Gleaves *v.* Parfitt, 316.
 Gleddon *v.* Treble, 6.
 Gledstane *v.* Hewitt, 312, 745.
 Glen, *re*, 511.
 ——— *v.* Lewis, 191, 620.
 Glover *v.* Coles, 672.
 ——— *v.* Dixon, 454, 654, 714, 757, 775, 815.
 ——— *v.* Hackett, 163, 592.
 ——— *v.* Lane, 715.
 ——— *v.* London and S.-W. Ry. Co., 795.
 Glyn *v.* Aberdare Ry. Co., 145.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 50, 320.
 ——— *v.* Thorpe, 88, 502.
 Godburne *v.* Bowman, 309.
 Godefroy *v.* Jay, 84, 275.
 Godsall *v.* Boldero, 188.
 Godson *v.* Good, 471.
 Godts *v.* Rose, 294.
 Godwin *v.* Cullry, 643.
 Goepel *v.* Swinden, 42.
 Goff *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 300.
 ——— *v.* Harris, 666.
 Goldham *v.* Edwards, 315, 674, 675.
 Goldshede *v.* Cottrell, 481, 540, 541, 662.
 Goldsmid *v.* Hampton, 440, 518, 607, 823.
 ——— *v.* Tunbridge Wells Commissioners, 428.
 Goldstein *v.* Foss, 305, 310.
 Goldstone *v.* Osborn, 74.
 Goldthorpe *v.* Hardman, 379.
 Goldy *v.* Goldy, 666.

- Gompertz *v.* Denton, 47, 265.
 ——— *v.* Levy, 305.
 ——— *v.* Pooley, 573.
 Good *v.* Cheesman, 563.
 ——— *v.* Elliott, 588.
 Goodchild *v.* Leadham, 5.
 Goodee *v.* Goldsmith, 665, 668, 690.
 Goodland *v.* Blewett, 694.
 Goodman *v.* Chase, 165.
 Goodright *v.* Vivian, 423.
 Goodtitle *v.* Alker, 417, 419.
 Goodwin *v.* Cremer, 440, 451, 537, 663.
 ——— *v.* Noble, 211, 494, 636, 639.
 Goodwyn *v.* Cheveley, 733, 800, 801.
 Goodyear *v.* Mayor of Weymouth, 270.
 Goram *v.* Sweeting, 612.
 Gordon *v.* Ellis, 680, 689.
 ——— *v.* Harper, 291.
 ——— *v.* Laurie, 259.
 ——— *v.* Rae, 165, 570, 573, 595, 596.
 ——— *v.* Rolt, 362.
 ——— *v.* Whitehouse, 239, 576, 627, 628.
 Gore *v.* Baker, 54, 439.
 ——— *v.* Gibson, 522, 565.
 ——— *v.* Grey, 797.
 ——— *v.* Lloyd, 398, 788.
 ——— *v.* Wright, 635.
 Gorely *v.* Gorely, 63, 484, 568.
 Gorissen *v.* Perrin, 243.
 Gorsuch *v.* Cree, 569.
 Gorton *v.* Falkner, 318.
 Gosbell *v.* Archer, 48, 49.
 Gosden *v.* Elphick, 411.
 Goslin *v.* Clark, 600.
 Goss *v.* Lord Nugent, 673, 674.
 Gough *v.* Bryan, 370, 753.
 ——— *v.* Cribb, 354.
 ——— *v.* Findon, 53.
 Gould *v.* Coombes, 56.
 ——— *v.* Oliver, 187.
 ——— *v.* Webb, 223, 497, 650.
 Gouldsworth *v.* Knights, 207. .
 Govett *v.* Radnidge, 708.
 Govier *v.* Hancock, 172.
 Grace *v.* Wilmer, 82.
 Græme *v.* Wroughton, 603.
 Grafton *v.* Armitage, 40.
 ——— *v.* Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 147, 464.
 Graham *v.* Furber, 295.
 v. Ingleby, 475.
 — *v.* Partridge, 679.
 Graham *v.* Peat, 417.
 Grainger *v.* Hill, 411.
 Grand Junction Ry. Co. *v.* White, 815.
 Grange *v.* Trickett, 609.
 Granger *v.* Collins, 200.
 ——— *v.* Dacre, 132.
 ——— *v.* George, 641, 749.
 Grant *v.* Ellis, 784.
 ——— *v.* Gunner, 714, 715.
 ——— *v.* Moser, 794, 795, 798.
 ——— *v.* Royal Exchange Ass. Co., 679.
 Graves *v.* Ashford, 297, 299.
 ——— *v.* Key, 537, 669.
 ——— *v.* Legg, 239. •
 Gray *v.* Acton, 581.
 ——— *v.* Cox, 269.
 ——— *v.* Pullen, 361.
 Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. *v.* Saunders, 185.
 Great Northern Ry. Co. *v.* Harrison, 372.
 550. ——— *v.* Shepherd, 135, 283.
 Great Western Ry. Co. *v.* Redmayne, 124.
 Greatrex *v.* Hayward, 426.
 Greaves *v.* Humphreys, 470.
 Green *v.* Bartlett, 64.
 ——— *v.* Baverstock, 86, 241.
 ——— *v.* Beesley, 229.
 ——— *v.* Cresswell, 176.
 ——— *v.* Davies, 53.
 ——— *v.* Eales, 203, 633.
 ——— *v.* Elgie, 774.
 ——— *v.* James, 638.
 ——— *v.* London General Omnibus Co., 300, 381.
 ——— *v.* Mules, 41.
 ——— *v.* Price, 218, 263.
 ——— *v.* Salmon, 161.
 ——— *v.* Shewell, 742.
 ——— *v.* Steer, 524.
 Greenaway *v.* Hart, 211.
 Greenberg *v.* Ward, 514.
 Greene *v.* Reece, 499.
 Greenhow *v.* Parker, 3, 232, 233.
 Greenough *v.* M'Clelland, 536, 570, 594.
 Greenslade *v.* Halliday, 395.
 Greenwood *v.* Seymour, 361.
 Greet *v.* Webb, 227.
 Gregg *v.* Wells, 718.
 Gregory *v.* Cotterell, 396, 756.
 ——— *v.* East India Co, 405.
 ——— *v.* Hartnoll, 463, 659.

- Gregory v. Hill, 792, 793.
 ——— v. Midland Ry. Co., 280, 552, 554.
 ——— v. Piper, 362, 416.
 v. Slowman, 772.
 Grenfell v. Edgcome, 703, 761, 784.
 Gresty v. Gibson, 451, 511, 516.
 Greville v. Chapman, 311.
 Grew v. Hill, 8, 698, 762.
 Griffenhoofe v. Daubuz, 43.
 Griffin v. Coleman, 795.
 ——— v. Dighton, 806.
 Griffiths v. Dunnett, 420.
 ——— v. Gidlow, 362, 364, 751.
 ——— v. Lewis, 310.
 ——— v. Payne, 522.
 ——— v. Perry, 242, 243.
 ——— v. Teetgen, 360, 751.
 Grill v. Gen. Iron Screw Collier Co., 555.
 Grimsley v. Parker, 665.
 Grimwood v. Barrit, 684, 686.
 Grindley v. Booth, 342.
 Grinham v. Willey, 411, 413, 795.
 Grinnell v. Wells, 360, 702, 751.
 Grissel v. Robinson, 43.
 Grissell's case, 681, 688.
 Grizewood v. Blane, 590, 599.
 Grocers' Company v. Donne, 375.
 Groom v. Bluck, 180.
 ——— v. Mealy, 682, 687.
 ——— v. West, 80, 679, 681, 687.
 ——— v. Wortham, 475.
 Groome v. Forrester, 413.
 Grottick v. Phillips, 87.
 Groucott v. Williams, 330, 331, 366.
 Grounsell v. Lamb, 463.
 Grout v. Enthoven, 522.
 Groux's Improved Soap v. Bold, 168.
 ———— v. Cooper, 168.
 Guest v. Elwes, 786.
 ——— v. Warren, 411, 739, 750.
 Gulliver v. Cosens, 50, 319.
 ——— v. Gulliver, 567.
 Gully v. Bishop of Exeter, 444.
 Gurney v. Behrend, 130.
 ——— v. Rawlins, 189.
 ——— v. Womersley, 48.
 Gurrin v. Kopera, 511.
 Guthing v. Lynn, 60.
 Gutsole v. Mathers, 304, 404, 405.
 Guyard v. Sutton, 473.
 Gwynne v. Davy, 673.
 Gyse v. Ellis, 62.
 Haddan v. Lott, 354.
 Haddon v. Ayers, 180, 472.
 Haddrick v. Heslop, 350, 700, 756.
 Hadley v. Baxendale, 13, 123, 124, 244, 245.
 ——— v. Green, 625.
 ——— v. Perks, 795.
 ——— v. Taylor, 379, 381.
 Haigh v. Conway, 5.
 ——— v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 752.
 Hailes v. Marks, 796.
 Haire v. Wilson, 304, 700.
 Haldane v. Johnson, 200, 632.
 Hale v. Bates, 269.
 ——— v. Rawson, 244.
 Hales v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 123, 124.
 Halford v. Kymer, 188.
 Halhead v. Young, 186, 822.
 Halket v. Merchant Traders' Ins. Ass., 187.
 Hall v. Bainbridge, 231.
 ——— v. Barrows, 409.
 ——— v. Betty, 247, 253.
 ——— v. City of London Brewery Co., 205, 206.
 ——— v. Cole, 535.
 ——— v. Conder, 231, 263, 660, 822.
 ——— v. Fearnley, 411, 412, 699, 701, 753, 791.
 ——— v. Featherstone, 529, 530.
 ——— v. Flockton, 478.
 ——— v. Fuller, 91.
 ——— v. Hollander, 360, 361.
 ——— v. Janson, 185.
 ——— v. Johnson, 363, 364.
 ——— v. Lund, 427, 810.
 ——— v. Middleton, 654.
 ——— v. Odber, 194.
 ——— v. Poyser, 479.
 ——— v. Swift, 426.
 ——— v. Tapper, 581.
 ——— v. Taylor, 32.
 ——— v. Wright, 647, 648.
 Hallen v. Runder, 157, 246, 464.
 Hallett v. Dowdall, 181, 186, 227, 228, 612.
 Halley, The, 371, 754.
 Hallifax v. Chambers, 633.
 ——— v. Lyle, 522.
 Halstead v. Skelton, 96.
 Hambley v. Trott, 47.
 Hambro' v. Hull Fire Ins. Co., 562.
 Hamelin v. Bruck, 532.
 Hamer v. Knowles, 406, 407.
 Hamilton v. Grainger, 565, 601, 602.

- Hamilton *v.* Spottiswoode, 45.
 ——— *v.* Watson, 592.
 Hamlet *v.* Richardson, 50.
 Hamlin *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co.,
 14, 135, 136.
 Hammack *v.* White, 368, 371.
 Hammond *v.* Colls, 805.
 ——— *v.* Dayson, 448.
 Hancke *v.* Hooper, 364.
 Hancock *v.* Caffyn, 180.
 ——— *v.* Noyes, 765.
 ——— *v.* Somes, 798.
 Hancocke *v.* Prowd, 582.
 Hankin *v.* Bennett, 177.
 Hanmer *v.* Chance, 721.
 Hannah, The, 751.
 Hannam *v.* Mockett, 295, 404.
 Hannuic *v.* Goldner, 467.
 Hansard *v.* Robinson, 534.
 Hanslip *v.* Padwick, 251.
 Harbert *v.* Edgington, 648.
 Hardcastle *v.* Netherwood, 175, 176,
 603, 679.
 ——— *v.* South Yorkshire Ry.
 Co., 379, 381.
 Harden *v.* Clifton, 487.
 Harding *v.* Stokes, 233.
 Hardingham *v.* Allen, 694.
 Hardman *v.* Bellhouse, 46, 478.
 Hardon *v.* Hesketh, 198, 199, 212.
 Hardwick *v.* Moss, 378.
 Hardy *v.* Bern, 116.
 ——— *v.* Ryle, 642.
 Hare *v.* Henty, 92, 107.
 ——— *v.* Horton, 394.
 ——— *v.* Rickards, 52.
 ——— *v.* Waring, 257.
 Harley *v.* Greenwood, 474, 506.
 ——— *v.* King, 214, 637.
 Harman *v.* Johnson, 84.
 ——— *v.* Kingston, 475.
 Harmer *v.* Cornelius, 223, 650.
 Harnett *v.* Maitland, 423, 424.
 Harnor *v.* Groves, 244, 267.
 Harold *v.* Smith, 665.
 Harper *v.* Phillips, 642.
 Harrington *v.* Hoggart, 251.
 Harris *v.* Baker, 379.
 ——— *v.* Beavan, 208, 214.
 ——— *v.* Drewe, 389.
 ——— *v.* Goodwin, 669.
 ——— *v.* Lee, 173.
 ——— *v.* Mantle, 62, 204, 424.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 490.
 ——— *v.* Ryding, 407.
 ——— *v.* Saunders, 194, 623.
 ——— *v.* Willis, 372, 738.
 Harrison *v.* Blackburn, 417, 801.
 ——— *v.* Bush, 303, 304.
 Harrison *v.* Cage, 219.
 ——— *v.* Cotgreave, 605.
 ——— *v.* Creswick, 73.
 ——— *v.* Dixon, 772, 799.
 ——— *v.* Ellis, 184.
 ——— *v.* Great Northern Ry.
 Co., 753.
 ——— *v.* London and B. Ry. Co.,
 280, 552, 553, 554.
 ——— *v.* Luke, 38, 463.
 ——— *v.* Parker, 415, 419.
 ——— *v.* Richardson, 565, 606.
 ——— *v.* Seymour, 593.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 299.
 ——— *v.* Wardle, 673.
 ——— *v.* Watt, 665.
 ——— *v.* Wright, 217.
 Harrop *v.* Fisher, 97, 522.
 Hart *v.* Alexander, 482.
 ——— *v.* Crowley, 370, 701, 702, 751,
 753.
 ——— *v.* Denny, 223, 444, 666.
 ——— *v.* Leach, 324.
 ——— *v.* Miles, 66, 114.
 ——— *v.* Mills, 38, 39.
 ——— *v.* Prendergast, 36, 217.
 ——— *v.* Stephens, 103, 104.
 ——— *v.* Windsor, 205, 631.
 Hartland *v.* Jukes, 109.
 Hartley *v.* Burkitt, 633.
 ——— *v.* Cook, 794.
 ——— *v.* Cummings, 359.
 ——— *v.* Harman, 223.
 ——— *v.* Harriman, 366, 367.
 ——— *v.* Herring, 13, 306, 311.
 ——— *v.* Hindmarsh, 798.
 ——— *v.* Mare, 515.
 ——— *v.* Moxham, 414.
 ——— *v.* Shemwell, 494.
 Hartnall *v.* Ryde Commissioners,
 377.
 Harvey *v.* Brydges, 421, 793, 794.
 ——— *v.* French, 305.
 ——— *v.* Grabham, 674.
 ——— *v.* Hamilton, 442, 521.
 ——— *v.* Hofman, 690.
 ——— *v.* Kay, 659.
 ——— *v.* Pocock, 316, 317.
 ——— *v.* Towers, 529.
 Harwood *v.* Great Northern Ry.
 Co., 764.
 Haseler *v.* Lemoyne, 322.
 Hassel *v.* Merchant Traders' Ins.
 Ass., 187.
 Hastelow *v.* Jackson, 51.
 Hatton *v.* Kean, 299.
 ——— *v.* Royle, 73, 74, 488.
 Hawke *v.* Bacon, 715.
 Hawkins *v.* Benton, 73.

- Hawkins *v.* Coulthurst, 190.
 ——— *v.* Eckles, 778.
 ——— *v.* Harwood, 83.
 Hawley *v.* Beverley, 43.
 Hawthorn *v.* Hammond, 343, 344.
 ——— *v.* Newcastle and North
 Shields Ry. Co., 758.
 Hay *v.* Ayling, 530, 589, 590.
 — *v.* Weakley, 354.
 Haydon *v.* Williams, 643.
 Hayes *v.* Keene, 774.
 Hayling *v.* Okley, 756, 793.
 Hayman *v.* Flewker, 745.
 Hayne *v.* Rhodes, 84.
 Hayselden *v.* Staff, 464.
 Hayter *v.* Moat, 154.
 Hayward *v.* Bennett, 118, 502, 516.
 ——— *v.* Parke, 254.
 ——— *v.* Raw, 149.
 ——— *v.* Scougall, 243.
 Hazard *v.* Marc, 517, 563.
 Head *v.* Briscoe, 173, 340.
 Heald *v.* Carey, 291.
 Heap *v.* Livingstone, 470.
 Hearn *v.* London and S.-W. Ry.
 Co., 283, 549, 550.
 Hearne *v.* Stowell, 302.
 Heath *v.* Chilton, 45.
 ——— *v.* Durant, 443, 466, 486.
 ——— *v.* Elliott, 713, 783.
 ——— *v.* Freeland, 40.
 ——— *v.* Milward, 801.
 ——— *v.* Unwin, 386, 766.
 Hebden *v.* West, 188.
 Hedger *v.* Steavenson, 523.
 Hedges *v.* Chapman, 440, 770.
 Hedley *v.* Bainbridge, 56.
 Heenan *v.* Evans, 398, 787.
 Hellowell *v.* Eastwood, 318.
 Hellier *v.* Silcox, 197.
 Helps *v.* Clayton, 175.
 ——— *v.* Winterbottom, 36, 38,
 238.
 Hemming *v.* Hale, 402, 788.
 ——— *v.* Power, 305, 308.
 ——— *v.* Trenery, 486, 532.
 Hemmings *v.* Glasson, 13, 305, 306,
 307, 308.
 Hemp *v.* Garland, 194.
 Hemstead *v.* Phoenix Gas-Light Co.,
 338.
 Henderson *v.* Bromhead, 303, 431.
 ——— *v.* Eason, 63, 484.
 v. Henderson, 194, 195,
 196, 623.
 v. Mears, 635.
 v. Royal British Bank,
 586.
 — *v.* Stobart, 670.
 Hendy *v.* Stephenson, 813.
 Henfree *v.* Bromley, 486.
 Henley *v.* Soper, 194, 229.
 Henly *v.* Mayor of Lyme, 300.
 Henman *v.* Dickinson, 533.
 Henning *v.* Burnet, 757, 812, 814,
 816.
 Henn's case, 816.
 Henry *v.* Earl, 663.
 ——— *v.* Goldney, 474.
 Henslow *v.* Fawcett, 233.
 Hensworth *v.* Fowkes, 356.
 Herbert *v.* Sayer, 508.
 Hermann *v.* Barber, 295, 493.
 ——— *v.* Seneschal, 760.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 237.
 Hernulewicz *v.* Jay, 512.
 Herries *v.* Jamieson, 52.
 Hesketh *v.* Fawcett, 693, 695.
 Heslop *v.* Baker, 718.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 350.
 Hewison *v.* Guthrie, 744.
 Hewitt *v.* Price, 692.
 Hewlins *v.* Shippam, 426.
 Hewston *v.* Phillips, 155.
 Hey *v.* Moorhouse, 709.
 Heydon *v.* Thompson, 654.
 Heys *v.* Tindall, 66.
 Heywood *v.* Potter, 299.
 Heyworth *v.* Hutchinson, 265.
 Hibbert *v.* Martin, 613.
 Hibblewhite *v.* M'Morine, 257.
 Hick *v.* Keats, 488.
 Hickey *v.* Hayter, 581.
 Hickinbotham *v.* Leach, 310, 725.
 Hickman *v.* Machin, 197, 630.
 Hickmott *v.* Simmonds, 511, 513.
 Hide *v.* Thornborough, 407, 408.
 Hidson *v.* Barclay, 512, 513.
 Hifferman *v.* Langelles, 434.
 Higgen's case, 624, 651.
 Higgins *v.* Hopkins, 36.
 ——— *v.* Pitt, 51, 599.
 ——— *v.* Sargent, 51.
 ——— *v.* Senior, 61.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 292, 716.
 Higgon *v.* Mortimer, 293.
 Higgs *v.* Mortimer, 16, 642.
 Higham *v.* Rabett, 439, 812.
 Highmore *v.* Primrose, 52.
 Hilberry *v.* Hatton, 291.
 Hill *v.* Allen, 464, 497.
 — *v.* Balls, 368.
 — *v.* Cowdery, 822.
 — *v.* Dunn, 453.
 — *v.* Foley, 91.
 — *v.* Fox, 42, 590, 591, 599.
 — *v.* Gray, 333, 334.
 — *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 223.

- Hill *v.* Manchester and Salford Waterworks Co., 468, 561.
 — *v.* Mount, 148, 231.
 — *v.* Perrott, 39.
 — *v.* Saunders, 174.
 — *v.* Smith, 46, 679.
 — *v.* Sydney, 498.
 — *v.* White, 471, 654.
 Hills *v.* Haymen, 445.
 — *v.* Laming, 231, 660.
 — *v.* London Gaslight Co., 343, 386, 764, 765.
 — *v.* Mesnard, 667.
 — *v.* Mitson, 518.
 — *v.* Street, 50, 324.
 Hilton *v.* Eckersley, 602.
 — *v.* Granville, 407, 721.
 — *v.* Woods, 293, 365, 646.
 Hinchliffe *v.* Earl Kinnoul, 430.
 Hinde *v.* Gray, 823.
 Hindle *v.* Pollitt, 204.
 Hindley *v.* Westmeath (Marquis of), 172, 600.
 Hinton *v.* Acraman, 118, 502, 503.
 — *v.* Dibbin, 549, 550.
 — *v.* Duff, 94, 522, 647.
 — *v.* Heather, 350.
 Hiorns *v.* Railway Passengers Ass. Co., 192.
 Hipkins *v.* Birmingham Gas Works, 234, 382.
 Hirsch *v.* Coates, 496.
 Hirschfield *v.* Smith, 533.
 Hirst *v.* Horn, 638.
 — *v.* Tolson, 49, 69.
 Hitchcock *v.* Coker, 218, 263.
 — *v.* Humfrey, 163, 592.
 Hitchin *v.* Groom, 271.
 Hitchings *v.* Hollingsworth, 2.
 Hitchins *v.* Kilkenny Ry. Co., 144.
 Hitchman *v.* Walton, 394.
 Hoad *v.* Grace, 60.
 Hoare *v.* Cazenove, 105.
 — *v.* Graham, 539.
 — *v.* Lee, 316, 440.
 — *v.* Rennie, 240.
 — *v.* Silverlock, 303, 700, 722.
 Hobbs *v.* Branscomb, 795.
 — *v.* Henning, 615.
 Hobson *v.* Cowley, 673, 674, 675.
 — *v.* Thelluson, 396, 397, 401.
 — *v.* Wadsworth, 4.
 Hoby *v.* Built, 84.
 Hochster *v.* Delatour, 222, 675.
 Hodges *v.* Gray, 230.
 — *v.* Earl Litchfield, 251, 252.
 — *v.* Paterson, 402, 787.
 Hodgkinson *v.* Ennor, 425, 427.
 Hodgkinson *v.* Fernie, 372.
 — *v.* Fletcher, 172.
 — *v.* Wyatt, 115, 544.
 Hodgman *v.* West Midland Ry. Co., 554.
 Hodgson *v.* Anderson, 45, 482.
 — *v.* Johnson, 180.
 — *v.* Scarlett, 303.
 — *v.* Sidney, 508.
 — *v.* Wightman, 510.
 Hodsoll *v.* Stallebrass, 14, 360, 367.
 Hodson *v.* Observer Life Ass. Co., 188, 189, 616.
 — *v.* Pennell, 1.
 — *v.* Terrill, 51.
 Hoey *v.* Felton, 13.
 Hogan *v.* Shee, 47.
 Hogarth *v.* Penny, 780.
 Hogg *v.* Skeen, 529.
 — *v.* Ward, 795.
 Hoggarth *v.* Taylor, 510.
 Hoggins *v.* Gordon, 75.
 Holden *v.* Ballantine, 470, 695.
 — *v.* Liverpool Gas Co., 752.
 — *v.* Raphael, 788.
 Holder *v.* Soulby, 344.
 Holderness *v.* Collinson, 743.
 Holding *v.* Pigott, 415, 801.
 Holdsworth *v.* Barsham, 72.
 Hole *v.* Barlow, 382, 383, 703, 762.
 — *v.* Sittingbourne Ry. Co., 361.
 Holford *v.* Bailey, 332, 404, 416.
 — *v.* Hankinson, 712, 811.
 Holland *v.* Bird, 319.
 — *v.* Fox, 385.
 — *v.* Hopkins, 56.
 — *v.* Lea, 168.
 — *v.* Russell, 46.
 — *v.* Tealdi, 1.
 Holliday *v.* Bohn, 445.
 Hollingworth *v.* Brodrick, 187, 613, 614.
 Hollis *v.* Marshall, 33, 148, 232, 492.
 — *v.* Palmer, 9.
 Holme *v.* Guppy, 685.
 Holmes *v.* Bagge, 793.
 — *v.* Bell, 652.
 — *v.* Catesby, 725.
 — *v.* Clarke, 363, 375.
 — *v.* Goring, 814, 815.
 — *v.* Higgins, 229.
 — *v.* Kidd, 538.
 — *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 386.
 — *v.* Mitchell, 162.
 — *v.* Newlands, 802, 804.

- Holmes v. Onion, 225.
 ——— v. Sparkes, 259.
 ——— v. Tutton, 495.
 ——— v. Wilson, 416.
 Holroyd v. Breare, 345.
 Holt v. Ely, 47.
 Holtum v. Lotun, 412.
 Homer v. Taunton, 305, 309.
 Homes v. Lock, 591.
 Homfray v. Rigby, 116.
 ——— v. Scroope, 641.
 Honess v. Stubbs, 724.
 Hood v. Kendall, 204.
 Hooker v. Nye, 781.
 Hookpayton v. Bussell, 194.
 Hooper v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.,
 192.
 ——— v. Lane, 400.
 ——— v. Williams, 111.
 Hopkins v. Francis, 621.
 ——— v. Grazebrook, 251.
 — v. Logan, 53.
 — v. Tanqueray, 266.
 v. Thomas, 255.
 Hopkinson v. Lord Burghley, 294,
 314.
 Hopwood v. Thorn, 306, 311.
 ——— v. Whaley, 212, 213,
 583.
 Horlock v. Lediard, 55.
 Horn v. Anglo-Australian Ass. Co.,
 618.
 — v. Bensusan, 130, 679.
 — v. Chandler, 14.
 — v. Ion, 520.
 Hornby v. Close, 159.
 Horner v. Denham, 663.
 Hornidge v. Wilson, 212, 213,
 583, 584.
 Horsfall v. Thomas, 333, 526.
 Horton v. M'Murtry, 223, 649,
 650.
 ——— v. Riley, 43.
 ——— v. Sayer, 490.
 Hosking v. Phillips, 785, 806.
 Hough v. May, 662.
 Houghton v. Koenig, 507, 520,
 631.
 Houlden v. Smith, 345.
 Hounsell v. Smyth, 379.
 Hounsfield v. Drury, 700, 750.
 How v. Greek, 631.
 — v. Kennett, 197.
 Howard v. Brownhill, 47.
 ——— v. Hudson, 756.
 ——— v. Oakes, 103, 172.
 ——— v. Shepherd, 130, 133. •
 ——— v. Woodward, 218.
 Howarth v. Brown, 453, 517.
 Howbeach Coal Co. v. Teague, 561.
 Howcutt v. Bonser, 644.
 Howden v. Standish, 702, 786.
 Howell v. Jackson, 794.
 ——— v. Jones, 165, 594.
 ——— v. Richards, 59, 60.
 Howkins v. Bennet, 69, 488.
 Howlett v. Tarte, 575.
 Howton v. Frearson, 814, 815.
 Huber v. Steiner, 646.
 Huckman v. Fernie, 188, 617.
 Hudson v. Baxendale, 280.
 ——— v. Bilton, 45, 46, 463, 556.
 ——— v. Clementson, 139.
 ——— v. Ede, 556.
 ——— v. Fawcett, 12, 51.
 ——— v. Robert, 367.
 ——— v. Slade, 794.
 Huffer v. Allen, 353.
 Huggins v. Coates, 49.
 Hughes v. Done, 600.
 ——— v. Græme, 67, 242.
 ——— v. Great Western Ry. Co.,
 279.
 ——— v. Humphreys, 69, 70, 601.
 ——— v. M'Fie, 375, 379.
 ——— v. Morley, 506.
 ——— v. Parker, 252.
 ——— v. Pool, 251.
 ——— v. Thorpe, 53.
 Hull v. Bollard, 766.
 Hull Flax Co. v. Wellesley, 144.
 Hulle v. Heightman, 41.
 Hulls v. Estcourt, 783.
 Hulme v. Muggleston, 682, 687.
 Humberstone v. Dubois, 216, 779.
 Hume v. Peploe, 693.
 Humphery v. Mitchell, 593.
 Humphrey v. London and N.-W.
 Ry. Co. 418.
 Humphreys v. Jenkinson, 69.
 ——— v. Jones, 642.
 ——— v. Waldegrave, 441.
 Humphries v. Brogden, 406, 407.
 Humphrys v. Pratt, 336, 403.
 Hunt v. Bell, 309.
 — v. Hibbs, 33, 233.
 — v. Hooper, 776.
 — v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.,
 351.
 — v. Peake, 406.
 — v. Silk, 49. •
 Hunter v. Baxter, 582.
 ——— v. Emmanuel, 622.
 v. Gibbons, 567, 641, 733,
 749.
 v. Hunt, 43.
 v. Neck, 474, 475, 628, 629,
 630.

- Hunter v. Nockolds, 640.
 ——— v. Prinsep, 129.
 ——— v. Wilson, 525.
 Hunting v. Sheldrake, 22, 170.
 Huntingtower (Lord) v. Gardiner, 233.
 Huntley v. Sanderson, 64.
 ——— v. Simson, 355, 412.
 ——— v. Ward, 302, 304.
 Hurrell v. Ellis, 276.
 Hurst v. Great Western Ry. Co., 136.
 ——— v. Hurst, 205, 217, 218.
 ——— v. Parker, 749.
 ——— v. Usborne, 557.
 Husband v. Davis, 544.
 Hussey v. Crickitt, 588.
 Hutchins v. Chambers, 320.
 Hutchinson v. Copestake, 348.
 ——— v. Gillespie, 196.
 ——— v. Guion, 282, 555.
 ——— v. Reid, 679.
 ——— v. Sydney, 42, 679.
 ——— v. Sturges, 680.
 ——— v. York N. and B. Ry. Co., 328, 362, 752.
 Hutt v. Giles, 143.
 ——— v. Morrell, 575.
 Hutton v. Eyre, 559.
 ——— v. Warren, 150, 633.
 Huxley v. Bull, 541.
 Huzzey v. Field, 331, 361.
 Hyams v. Webster, 379.
 Hybart v. Parker, 142, 229.
 Hyde v. Graham, 567, 733, 741.
 ——— v. Watts, 672.

 Ibbett v. De la Salle, 177, 178.
 ——— v. Leaver, 55.
 Ibbotson v. Peat, 404.
 Idle v. Thornton, 243.
 Ilderton v. Castrique, 511.
 Illidge v. Goodwin, 753.
 Ilott v. Wilkes, 380, 381.
 Imperial Gas Co. v. London Gas Co., 641, 749.
 Imray v. Magnay, 787.
 Indermaur v. Dames, 376, 379, 380.
 Ingate v. Austrian Lloyd's Co., 30.
 Ingelbach v. Nichols, 513.
 Ingham v. Primrose, 529, 530.
 Ingle v. Bell, 794, 795, 798.
 Ingledew v. Douglas, 606.
 Inglis v. Haigh, 63, 483, 639.
 Ingram v. Barnes, 602.
 ——— v. Lawson, 310.
 Innell v. Newman, 670.
 Insole v. James, 426.

 Iona, The, 371.
 Ionides v. Universal Marine Ass., 184.
 Ipstones Park Iron Co. v. Pattison, 514.
 Ireland v. Berry, 352.
 ——— v. Livingston, 64.
 ——— v. Thompson, 660.
 Irish Peat Co. v. Phillips, 142, 560.
 Irving v. Clegg, 139.
 ——— v. Gray, 148, 517.
 ——— v. Greenwood, 648.
 ——— v. Manning, 182.
 ——— v. Veitch, 52, 54.
 Irwin v. Brandwood, 310.
 Isaac v. Belcher, 717, 718.
 ——— v. Daniel, 535.
 ——— v. Farrar, 454.
 Isaacs v. Green, 512.
 Isaacson v. Harwood, 652.
 Isberg v. Bowden, 138, 680, 688.
 Isenberg v. East India House Estate Co., 342.
 Isherwood v. Oldknow, 211.
 Israel v. Douglas, 45.
 Itchin Bridge Company v. Local Board of Health of Southampton, 3, 31, 32, 376, 383.
 Iveson v. Moore, 377.
 Ivimey v. Stocker, 426.

 Jackson v. Adams, 305.
 ——— v. Allaway, 240, 676.
 ——— v. Burnham, 608, 609.
 ——— v. Calesworth, 33.
 ——— v. Courtenay, 794.
 ——— v. Cummins, 718, 742.
 ——— v. Everett, 193.
 ——— v. Forster, 618.
 ——— v. Galloway, 139.
 ——— v. Hill, 402, 788.
 ——— v. Isaacs, 558.
 ——— v. Kidd, 3.
 ——— v. Magee, 506.
 ——— v. Newcastle (Duke of), 348.
 ——— v. Pearson, 33.
 ——— v. Pesked, 393.
 ——— v. Smithson, 367.
 ——— v. Stopherd, 229.
 ——— v. Woolley, 645.
 Jacob v. Hart, 486, 532.
 Jacobs v. Fisher, 53, 465.
 ——— v. Humphrey, 398.
 ——— v. Hyde, 610.
 Jacobson v. Lamert, 514.
 Jallicks v. Costar, 87.
 James v. Bourne, 133.

- James v. Cotton, 37, 41.
 v. Great Western Ry. Co.,
 374.
 v. Lingham, 654, 660.
 v. Phelps, 350.
 v. Salter, 780.
 — v. Vane, 694.
 — v. Williams, 480, 540.
 Jamieson v. Trevelyan, 780.
 Janson v. Stuart, 302, 310, 724,
 725.
 Jaques v. Withy, 51, 685.
 Jarmain v. Hooper, 411, 772, 773,
 775.
 Jarvis v. Dean, 381.
 Jauralde v. Parker, 82, 494, 623.
 Jeakes v. White, 251.
 Jee v. Thurlow, 600.
 Jefferies v. Sheppard, 44.
 Jefferys v. Boosey, 297, 298.
 — v. Gurr, 43.
 Jeffries v. Great Western Ry. Co.,
 292, 717.
 — v. Williams, 406.
 Jeffs v. Day, 570, 573.
 Jekyll v. Moore, 303.
 Jell v. Douglas, 15, 16, 230.
 Jenings v. Florence, 353.
 Jenkins v. Betham, 274.
 — v. Harvey, 721.
 — v. Phillips, 305, 307.
 — v. Tongue, 524.
 — v. Treloar, 260.
 — v. Tucker, 161.
 — v. Turner, 366.
 Jenner v. Morris, 173, 573, 682.
 Jennings v. Great Northern Ry. Co.,
 134.
 — v. Newman, 11.
 — v. Rigby, 581.
 — v. Rundall, 604.
 Jephson v. Howkins, 593.
 Jesse v. Roy, 41.
 Jessel v. Bath, 130.
 — v. Chaplin, 342, 343, 348,
 349.
 Jesser v. Gifford, 393.
 Jesson v. Solly, 132.
 Jessopp v. Lutwyche, 44, 119, 546,
 589, 591.
 Jevens v. Harridge, 212.
 Jewan v. Whitworth, 745.
 Jewsbury v. Newbold, 172.
 Jinks v. Edwards, 206.
 Job v. Lamb, 146, 562.
 — v. Langton, 187.
 Jobson v. Foster, 153.
 Johnson v. Barratt, 511, 514, 515,
 516.
 Johnson v. Blenkinsopp, 221.
 — v. Clay, 695.
 — v. Diamond, 82.
 — v. Durant, 71.
 — v. Faulkner, 780.
 — v. Gallagher, 173.
 — v. Gibson, 200, 211, 213.
 — v. Goslett, 49, 470.
 — v. Hudson, 601.
 — v. Jones, 631, 632, 781.
 — v. Lansley, 51.
 — v. Lucas, 172, 174.
 — v. Macdonald, 87, 243.
 — v. Midland Ry. Co., 122,
 277.
 — v. Stear, 291, 292, 294,
 743.
 — v. Sumner, 172.
 — v. Upham, 323.
 — v. Usborne, 64.
 Johnston v. Kershaw, 64.
 — v. Wyatt, 342, 741, 747.
 — v. Nicholls, 163.
 Johnstone v. Hudlestone, 216,
 779.
 — v. Sutton, 350.
 Joll v. Lord Curzon, 471.
 Jolly v. Arbuthnot, 779.
 — v. Rees, 172.
 Jonassohn v. Ransome, 567.
 Jones v. Barkley, 677.
 — v. Berger, 766.
 — v. Bird, 375, 376.
 — v. Boyce, 370.
 — v. Bright, 269, 331.
 — v. Broadhurst, 479, 537.
 — v. Brooke, 175.
 — v. Brown, 290, 292, 436,
 716.
 — v. Carter, 444.
 — v. Chapman, 444, 774, 801,
 802, 803.
 — v. Clarke, 239, 676.
 — v. Consolidated Ass. Co., 618.
 — v. Cowley, 60, 266.
 — v. Currey, 351.
 — v. Davies, 716, 717.
 — v. Dowle, 312, 728.
 — v. Egerton, 369.
 — v. Fort, 294.
 — v. Gibbons, 243.
 — v. Giles, 601.
 — v. Gooday, 790.
 — v. Hill, 423.
 — v. Jones, 421, 527, 555.
 — v. King, 152, 209, 254.
 — v. Lane, 539.
 — v. Lee, 55, 282.
 — v. Mackie, 727, 768.

- Jones *v.* Morris, 514, 781.
 ——— *v.* Nanny, 464, 497.
 ——— *v.* Nicholson, 187.
 ——— *v.* Nixon, 635.
 ——— *v.* Owen, 693.
 ——— *v.* Peppercorne, 743.
 ——— *v.* Pope, 401.
 ——— Provincial Ass. Co., 189, 617, 620.
 ——— *v.* Reade, 464.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 198.
 ——— *v.* Richard, 731, 783.
 ——— *v.* Roberts, 582.
 ——— *v.* Robin, 714, 732.
 ——— *v.* Ryde, 48.
 ——— *v.* Ryder, 53, 478.
 ——— *v.* Sawkins, 480.
 ——— *v.* Senior, 563.
 ——— *v.* Shears, 635.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 78, 473, 492.
 ——— *v.* Stevens, 725.
 ——— *v.* Tanner, 47, 155.
 ——— *v.* Tapling, 348.
 ——— *v.* Waite, 600.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 462, 603, 638, 704, 762, 775, 806.
 ——— *v.* Woollam, 588.
 Jordan *v.* Gibbon, 798.
 ——— *v.* Moore, 764, 766.
 Jordin *v.* Crump, 381.
 Josling *v.* Irvine, 14, 67, 242, 243.
 ——— *v.* Kingsford, 267.
 Joule *v.* Jackson, 318.
 Jourdain *v.* Johnson, 54, 665.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 213.
 Joyce *v.* Swann, 40.
 Jubb *v.* Ellis, 39, 57, 654.
 Judson *v.* Etheridge, 742.
 Justice *v.* Gosling, 795.

 Kain *v.* Old, 266.
 Kavanagh *v.* Gudge, 420, 421, 653, 655, 740, 741, 755, 756, 804.
 Kay *v.* Wheeler, 129, 281.
 Kearns *v.* Durell, 526.
 Kearon *v.* Pearson, 139, 556.
 Kearslake *v.* Morgan, 540, 541.
 Kearsley *v.* Cole, 593, 595.
 ——— *v.* Oxley, 212, 583, 636.
 Keats *v.* Earl Cadogan, 205, 333, 436.
 Keen *v.* Priest, 316, 318.
 Keightley *v.* Watson, 471, 472.
 Keir *v.* Leeman, 602.
 Kell *v.* Nainby, 228.
 Kelly *v.* Curzon, 37, 44.
 ——— *v.* Lawrence, 5, 773.
 ——— *v.* Morris, 297.
 Kelly *v.* Partington, 302, 311.
 ——— *v.* Sherlock, 307.
 ——— *v.* Solari, 50.
 ——— *v.* Tinling, 304, 726.
 ——— *v.* Villesbois, 521.
 Kelsall *v.* Marshall, 196.
 Kemble *v.* Farren, 217.
 ——— *v.* Mills, 99, 107, 466.
 Kemp *v.* Balls, 537, 663.
 ——— *v.* Finden, 43.
 ——— *v.* Hurry, 610.
 ——— *v.* Neville, 345.
 ——— *v.* Waddingham, 581.
 ——— *v.* Watt, 481, 482.
 Kempe *v.* Gibbon, 644.
 Kendall *v.* King, 32.
 ——— *v.* Webster, 69, 175.
 Kendrick *v.* Lomax, 95.
 Kennard *v.* Knott, 535.
 Kennedy *v.* Broun, 53, 92.
 ——— *v.* Withers, 54.
 Kenrick *v.* Horder, 461, 702, 751.
 Kent *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 760.
 Kenyon *v.* Wakes, 56.
 Kerbey *v.* Denby, 773, 776.
 Kern *v.* Deslandes, 130.
 Kernot *v.* Cattlin, 609.
 ——— *v.* Pittis, 609.
 Key *v.* Hill, 87.
 ——— *v.* Thimbleby, 769.
 Keyes *v.* Elkins, 514, 595, 669.
 Keys *v.* Harwood, 39.
 Keyse *v.* Powell, 365, 419, 804.
 Keyworth *v.* Hill, 339.
 Kidd *v.* Walker, 665.
 Kidgill *v.* Moor, 393, 395, 429, 703, 784.
 Kidson *v.* Turner, 518.
 Kidston *v.* The Empire Marine Ins. Co., Lim., 185, 186.
 Kightly *v.* Birch, 11.
 Kilner *v.* Bailey, 438, 661.
 Kilshaw *v.* Jukes, 228.
 Kine *v.* Evershead,
 King, *ex parte*, 511, 512, 518.
 ——— *v.* Alston, 48.
 ——— *v.* Bowen, 489.
 ——— *v.* Burrell, 233.
 ——— *v.* England, 322.
 ——— *v.* Gillett, 648, 674, 675.
 ——— *v.* Hoare, 36, 474, 621, 625, 628, 739.
 ——— *v.* Moredith, 122.
 ——— *v.* Phillips, 525.
 ——— *v.* Sears, 60.
 ——— *v.* Share, 233.
 ——— *v.* Walker, 184, 436, 440, 612, 666.

- King of Greece *v.* Wright, 30.
 Kingdom *v.* Cox, 245.
 Kingdon *v.* Nottle, 152, 209, 254.
 Kingham *v.* Robins, 666.
 Kingsford *v.* Swinford, 572.
 Kingsmill *v.* Bull, 721.
 Kingston's (Duchess of) case, 574, 625.
 Kington *v.* Kington, 693.
 Kinloch *v.* Nevile, 714, 815, 816.
 Kinlyside *v.* Thornton, 423.
 Kinnerley *v.* Hossack, 680.
 Kinning *v.* Buchanan, 774.
 Kintrea *v.* Preston, 250, 254.
 Kirby *v.* Simpson, 346, 759, 760, 761.
 Kirk *v.* Blurton, 95, 227.
 — *v.* Bromley Union, 270.
 Kirkpatrick *v.* Tattersall, 518.
 Kirton *v.* Braithwaite, 694.
 — *v.* Wood, 53.
 Kitchen *v.* Bartsch, 508.
 — *v.* Brooks, 4.
 Kitchenman *v.* Skeel, 11, 155, 823.
 Kitson *v.* Julian, 593.
 Kleinwort *v.* Shepard, 183.
 Knapp *v.* London, Chatham, and Dover Ry. Co., 145, 806.
 — *v.* Salisbury, 699, 701, 753, 792.
 Knibbs *v.* Hall, 320.
 Knight *v.* Brown, 439.
 — *v.* Cambers, 44, 119, 589, 591.
 — *v.* Clements, 486, 533.
 — *v.* Egerton, 768.
 — *v.* Faith, 182.
 — *v.* Fitch, 119, 589, 590, 591.
 — *v.* Gibbs, 306.
 — *v.* Pocock, 93.
 — *v.* Woore, 439, 812.
 Knill *v.* Williams, 532.
 Knowles *v.* Johnson, 5.
 — *v.* Michel, 52, 53.
 Knox *v.* Bushell, 173.
 Koebel *v.* Saunders, 613.
 Kynaston *v.* Crouch, 493.
 Kynnaid *v.* Leslie, 565.
 Lacey *v.* Umbers, 822.
 Lacy *v.* Kinaston, 670.
 — *v.* Rhys, 299.
 Lade *v.* Shepherd, 417, 419.
 Lafone *v.* Smith, 727.
 Laing *v.* Campbell,
 — *v.* Chatham, 682.
 — *v.* Fidgeon, 269.
 Laird *v.* Pim, 246, 247.
 Lake *v.* King, 302, 303, 431.
 — *v.* Plaxton, 715.
 Lamb *v.* Attenborough, 745, 746.
 — *v.* Micklethwaite, 57.
 Lambert *v.* Heath, 49.
 — *v.* Hodgson, 655, 755.
 — *v.* Taylor, 565.
 Lamburn *v.* Cruden, 37, 221.
 Lamine *v.* Dorrell, 48.
 Lamond *v.* Davall, 40, 241.
 Lamont *v.* Crook, 432.
 Lamprell *v.* Billericay Union, 148, 270.
 Lancashire Wagon Co. *v.* Fitzhugh, 291, 395.
 Lancaster *v.* Walsh, 237.
 Lancaster and Carlisle Ry. Co. *v.* Heaton, 780.
 Lane *v.* Bagshaw, 335.
 — *v.* Bennett, 645.
 — *v.* Chapman, 402, 787.
 — *v.* Cotton, 376.
 — *v.* Dixon, 416, 420, 421.
 — *v.* Drinkwater, 488.
 — *v.* Glenney, 497.
 — *v.* Hill, 53.
 — *v.* Ironmonger, 172.
 — *v.* Nixon, 613.
 La Neuville *v.* Nourse, 264.
 Lanfranchi *v.* Mackenzie, 349.
 Langdon *v.* Wilson, 83.
 Langer's case, 586.
 Langford *v.* Woods, 374, 375, 408, 443, 707.
 Langridge *v.* Levy, 333, 334.
 Langston *v.* Corney,
 Langton *v.* Higgins, 40.
 — *v.* Lazarus, 532.
 Lanphier *v.* Phipos, 364.
 Latham *v.* Lafone, 511.
 — *v.* Rutley, 60, 121.
 Lattimore *v.* Garrard, 150.
 Laughner *v.* Pointer, 361, 362.
 Laughton *v.* Taylor, 474.
 Laurie *v.* Bendall, 610.
 Laveroni *v.* Drury, 129, 281.
 Lavery *v.* Turley, 480.
 Law *v.* Blackburn, 72.
 — *v.* Dodd, 759.
 — *v.* London Indisputable Co., 188.
 — *v.* Parnell, 97, 522, 529.
 Lawes *v.* Purser, 49, 231, 660.
 — *v.* Shaw, 116, 593.
 Lawrence *v.* Hitch, 721.
 — *v.* Knowles, 81.
 — *v.* Obee, 416.
 — *v.* Walmsley, 536, 570, 592, 596.

- Lawrence *v.* Wilcox, 36.
 Laws *v.* Rand, 107.
 Lawson *v.* Bank of London, 410.
 Lawton *v.* Elmore, 585.
 Laycock *v.* Pickles, 53.
 Laythoarp *v.* Bryant, 249.
 Layton *v.* Hurry, 732.
 Lazarus *v.* Cowie, 522, 537, 539.
 Leader *v.* Purday, 720.
 ——— *v.* Rhys, 313, 314.
 Leaf *v.* Robson, 530, 610.
 ——— *v.* Tuton, 467.
 Leake *v.* Loveday, 292, 717, 799.
 Leame *v.* Bray, 412, 414.
 Lear *v.* Caldecott, 317.
 ——— *v.* Edmonds, 632.
 Learmouth *v.* Grandine, 480.
 Learoyd *v.* Robinson, 745.
 Leather Cloth Co. *v.* American Leather Cloth Co., 409.
 ————— *v.* Hirschfield, 409.
 Le Bret *v.* Papillon, 475.
 Lechmere *v.* Fletcher, 217, 612.
 Le Conteur *v.* London and S.-W. Ry. Co., 123, 135, 283, 550.
 Lee *v.* Bayes, 291.
 ——— *v.* Bullen, 681.
 ——— *v.* Cooke, 782, 783.
 ——— *v.* Everest, 269.
 ——— *v.* Griffin, 40.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 586, 592.
 ——— *v.* Lester, 686.
 ——— *v.* Riley, 330, 366, 416.
 ——— *v.* Risdon, 157.
 ——— *v.* Sangster, 492.
 ——— *v.* Stevenson, 428.
 Leeds Banking Company, *Re*, 99.
 ——— *v.* Burrows, 150.
 Lees *v.* Newton, 259.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 6.
 ——— *v.* Whitcomb, 224.
 Leete *v.* Hart, 706, 760.
 Legg *v.* Cheeseborough, 514, 517.
 ——— *v.* Evans, 291, 717, 744.
 Legge *v.* Boyd, 443.
 ——— *v.* Harlock, 270, 685.
 ——— *v.* Tucker, 90, 121.
 Legh *v.* Hewitt, 204.
 ——— *v.* Legh, 670.
 ——— *v.* Lillie, 62, 205, 217, 218.
 Le Grew *v.* Cooke, 694.
 Leigh *v.* Baker, 93.
 ——— *v.* Lillie, 62, 205, 217, 218.
 ——— *v.* Paterson, 239, 242.
 ——— *v.* Pendlebury, 512, 513.
 Leighton *v.* Wells, 218.
 Lemere *v.* Elliott, 53.
 Lempriere *v.* Humphrey, 418, 804.
 Le Neve *v.* Vestry of Mile End, 774, 817.
 Lennard *v.* Robinson, 139.
 Leonard *v.* Sheard, 517.
 Leroux *v.* Brown, 222.
 Leslie *v.* Guthrie, 493.
 Lethbridge *v.* Winter, 418.
 Leuckhart *v.* Cooper, 743, 744.
 Levy *v.* Hale, 398, 787.
 ——— *v.* Lewis, 197.
 ——— *v.* Yates, 602.
 Lewis *v.* Alcock, 397, 698, 703, 785.
 ——— *v.* Campbell, 42, 43.
 ——— *v.* Clifton, 243.
 ——— *v.* Davison, 165.
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 448, 552, 553, 554.
 ——— *v.* Hammond, 50.
 ——— *v.* Harris, 610.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 478, 661.
 ——— *v.* Levy, 303, 308, 722, 723, 726.
 ——— *v.* Lyster, 538.
 ——— *v.* M'Kee, 133.
 ——— *v.* Morris, 353.
 ——— *v.* Owen, 506.
 ——— *v.* Parker, 529.
 ——— *v.* Parkes, 87.
 ——— *v.* Peachey or Peacey, 70.
 ——— *v.* Peake, 265.
 ——— *v.* Primrose, 500.
 ——— *v.* Reed, 322.
 ——— *v.* Reilly, 528.
 ——— *v.* Samuel, 464.
 Leyland *v.* Tancred, 320, 768.
 Lickbarrow *v.* Mason, 130.
 Lievesley *v.* Gilmore, 73, 194.
 Lightfoot *v.* Keane, 744.
 Lightly *v.* Clouston, 39, 359.
 Lilley *v.* Elwin, 221, 223, 648.
 ——— *v.* Hewitt, 592.
 Lillie *v.* Price, 700, 722.
 Lilly *v.* Hays, 46.
 Limpus *v.* London Gen. Omnibus Co., 300, 361, 362.
 Lindenau *v.* Desborough, 620.
 Lindon *v.* Hooper, 47, 50.
 Lindsay *v.* Janson, 614.
 ——— *v.* Wells, 4.
 Lindus *v.* Melrose, 562.
 Line *v.* Stephenson, 205.
 Linegar *v.* Pearce, 271.
 Linford *v.* Lake, 14, 792.
 Linsell *v.* Bonsor, 642.
 Linton *v.* Blakeney Industrial Society, 160.
 Lisburne (Earl) *v.* Davies, 715.
 Litchfield *v.* Ready, 417, 574, 734, 801.

- Litt v. Martindale, 47.
 Littlechild v. Banks, 464, 660.
 Liverpool Borough Bank v. Eccles, 91, 416.
 ————— v. Mellor, 560.
 Liverpool Loan Ass. v. Fairhurst, 339, 604.
 Liversidge v. Broadbelt, 45.
 Livett v. Wilson, 813, 814.
 Livingston v. Ralli, 74.
 Livingstone v. Whiting, 662.
 Llewellyn v. Llewellyn, 157, 158.
 Lloyd v. Archbowle, 228.
 — v. General Iron Screw Collier Co., 132.
 — v. Harrison, 402, 515, 788.
 — v. Johnson, 602.
 — v. Mostyn, 177.
 — v. Ogleby, 368.
 — v. Rosbee, 638.
 Lock v. Ashton, 355, 412.
 — v. Furze, 206, 251.
 Lockhart v. Bernard, 237.
 Lockwood v. Levick, 64.
 — v. Nash, 496.
 — v. Salter, 598, 607.
 — v. Wood, 261.
 792. — v. Kekule, 244, 267.
 Loe v. Dicas, 482, 483.
 Loft v. Dennis, 447, 631.
 Logan v. Burton, 814.
 Lomax v. Arding, 223.
 — v. Landells, 95.
 London Assurance Co. v. Bold, 168.
 London (Bp.) v. M'Neil, 115, 545, 664.
 London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Fairclough, 142, 560.
 ————— v. Wilson, 443, 444, 560.
 London and Continental Ass. Co. v. Redgrave, 561.
 London and North-Western Ry. Co. v. Bartlett, 125.
 —————
 — v. Glyn, 47, 192, 619.
 —————
 — v. West, 197, 630.
 London and Provincial Provident Society v. Ashton, 560.
 London and Westminster Loan Co. v. Drake, 293, 294, 332.
 London Dock Co. v. Sinnott, 148, 562.
 London (Mayor of) v. Cox, 628, 629.
 London Monetary Advance Co. v. Smith, 560.
 Long v. Orsi, 464.
 Longbottom v. Longbottom, 155.
 Longdill v. Jones, 44.
 Longmeid v. Holliday, 334.
 Longmore v. Great Western Ry. Co., 374.
 Longridge v. Dorville, 157, 158.
 Lonsdale (Earl of) v. Nelson, 806.
 ————— v. Rigg, 295, 404, 417.
 Looker v. Halcomb, 794.
 Loosemore v. Radford, 176.
 Lord v. Lee, 488.
 — v. Midland Ry. Co., 278, 552.
 Loring v. Warburton, 50, 319.
 Lorymer v. Smith, 267.
 Losh v. Hague, 766.
 Lovatt v. Hamilton, 243.
 Lovegrove v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 363.
 Lovell v. Walker, 171, 473.
 Lovelock v. Franklyn, 252.
 Low v. Burrows, 526.
 — v. Chifney, 525.
 — v. Routledge, 297.
 Lowden v. Goodrick, 13.
 Lowe v. Broxtowe, 338.
 — v. Carpenter, 712, 809, 811, 812, 813.
 — v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 198.
 — v. Peers, 217.
 — v. Steele, 665.
 — v. Walker, 665.
 Loweth v. Smith, 656, 756.
 Lowndes v. Bettle, 423.
 — v. Fountaine, 204.
 — v. Garnett Gold Mining Co., 643.
 Lowry v. Bourdieu, 51.
 Lowther v. Rudnor, 345.
 Lozano v. Janson, 184.
 Lubbock v. Tribe, 43.
 Lucan (Earl) v. Smith, 443, 700, 722, 723, 726.
 Lucas v. Bristow, 240.
 — v. Godwin, 36, 40.
 — v. James, 205.
 — v. Nockells, 436, 775.
 — v. Tarleton, 320, 321, 322.
 Luce v. Izod, 569.
 Lucey v. Ingram, 371.
 Luck v. Handley, 56.
 Luckie v. Bushby, 186, 679.
 Lucy v. Walrond, 161.
 Lumley v. Gye, 359, 821.
 Lundie v. Robertson, 100.

- Lunt or Lunn v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.**, 374.
Lush v. Russell, 223, 420, 649.
Lyall v. Edwards, 569, 572, 672.
 — **v. Higgins**, 167, 461, 466, 592, 593.
Lynch v. Knight, 306.
 — **v. Nurdin**, 371, 753.
Lyne v. Siesfield, 440, 591.
 — **v. Wyatt**, 513, 514.
Lynn v. Moody, 320.
Lynne's (Mayor of) case, 4.
Lyon v. Holt, 98, 535, 538.
 — **v. Knowles**, 299, 708.
 — **v. Mells**, 134.
 — **v. Reed**, 634.
 — **v. Tomkies**, 324.
Lyons v. Martin, 361, 732.
Lyth v. Ault, 482, 483.
Lythgoe v. Vernon, 48, 718.
Lyttleton v. Cross, 582, 658.

Maberley v. Robins, 251.
MacAndrew v. Adams, 141.
McAndrew v. Bassett, 409.
 — **v. Chapple**, 557.
MacAndrew v. Electric Telegraph Co., 137, 285.
M'Arthur v. Lord Seaforth, 258.
M'Cance v. London and N.-W. Ry. Co., 124, 553, 554, 666.
M'Carthy v. Young, 276, 375.
Macclesfield (Mayor of) v. Chapman, 358.
 — **(Mayor of) v. Pedley**, 358.
M'Combie v. Davies, 743.
M'Connell v. Hector, 475.
M'Cormick v. Melton, 623.
M'Crea v. Holdsworth, 299.
M'Creight v. Stevens, 587.
Macdonald v. Longbottom, 239.
M'Dougall v. Claridge, 303.
Mace v. Philcox, 419.
Macfadzen v. Olivant, 644, 748.
Macfarlane v. Norris, 25, 81, 688.
McGregor v. Gregory, 305, 311, 724.
Macgregor v. Graves, 54.
 — **v. Rhodes**, 521, 575, 577.
 — **v. Thwaites**, 303.
Macher v. Billing, 441.
Machu v. South-Western Ry. Co., 549, 550, 551.
Macintosh v. Midland Co. Ry. Co., 270.
M'Intyre v. Miller, 29, 672.
Mackay v. Ford, 303.

Mackay v. Wood, 440, 524.
Mackenzie v. Cox, 276.
M'Kewen v. Cotching, 291.
M'Kinnell v. Robinson, 42, 590, 599.
Mackintosh v. Marshall, 614, 615.
 — **v. Midland Ry. Co.**, 685.
 — **v. Trotter**, 293.
M'Kune v. Joynson, 256.
M'Laren v. Baxter, 512.
M'Laughlin v. Pryor, 361, 362, 412, 701, 753, 754, 792.
M'Lean v. Phillips, 665.
Maclellan v. Howard, 444, 694.
M'Leod v. M'Ghie, 294.
 — **v. Shultze**, 497.
M'Manus v. Crickett, 362.
 — **v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.**, 120, 123, 134, 552, 553.
 — **v. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.**, 127.
Macnaught v. Russell, 517.
Macnee v. Gorst, 745.
M'Neilage v. Holloway, 103, 171.
M'Pherson v. Daniels, 304.
Macrae v. Clarke, 402.
M'Swiney v. Royal Exchange Assurance Co., 186.
Maddocks v. Holmes, 441.
Magdalena Steam Nav. Co. v. Martin, 29, 144, 487.
Magnay v. Burt, 353, 396.
Magor v. Chadwick, 425.
Magrath v. Hardy, 496, 574.
Maillard v. Duke of Argyle, 481, 541, 662.
Mainprice v. Westley, 86.
Mainwaring v. Giles, 389, 416.
 — **v. Newman**, 659.
Maitland v. Goldney, 307, 310, 384.
Malachy v. Soper, 404.
Malcolm v. Scott, 46.
Malden v. Fyson, 251.
Mallan v. May, 218, 263.
Maltby v. Murrells, 93, 109.
Manby v. Cremonini, 147, 148.
 — **v. Scott**, 172.
 — **v. Witt**, 303.
Mangan v. Atterton, 375, 379.
Manifold v. Pennington, 287.
Manley v. Boycot, 536.
 — **v. Field**, 360, 751.
 — **v. St. Helen's Canal Co.**, 328, 376.
Mannall v. Fisher, 332, 736, 804.
Manning v. Clement, 723.

- Manning v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.**, 412, 794.
 v. Farquharson, 496, 629.
 v. Phelps, 448, 640.
 v. Wasdale, 428, 721.
Manser's case, 117.
Mant v. Smith, 500.
Marcon v. Bloxam, 571, 574, 652.
Mardell v. Thellusson, 680.
Marfell v. South Wales Ry. Co., 331.
Margett v. Parkes, 588.
Marker v. Kenrick, 424.
Marks v. Lahee, 742, 746.
Marle v. Elake, 208.
Marlow v. Pitfield, 606.
 arriage v. Marriage, 488, 544.
Marriot v. Hampton, 44, 50.
Marriott v. Stanley, 375, 379, 752.
Marryatt v. Marryatt, 37, 42, 226, 653.
Marsack v. Webber, 75.
Marsden v. City and County Ass. Co., 192.
 v. Moore, 247, 678.
Marsh v. Bulteel, 489, 820.
 v. Conquest, 299.
 v. Hutchinson, 598.
 v. Keating, 48.
 v. Newell, 539.
Marshall v. Emperor Life Ass. Soc., 445, 617.
 v. Lynn, 674.
 v. Ulleswater Steam Nav. Co., 332.
 v. Whiteside, 665.
 v. Wilder, 578.
 v. York, Newcastle, & B. Ry. Co., 121, 122, 134, 283.
Marston v. Allen, 97, 522.
 v. Phillips, 718.
Martin v. Aldrich, 610.
 v. Andrews, 49, 269, 431.
 v. Bell, 259.
 v. Gilham, 423, 424.
 v. Goble, 348.
 v. Gribble, 511.
 v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 284, 373.
 v. Headon, 348.
 v. Hewson, 51, 590.
 v. Leicester Waterworks Co., 146.
 v. Porter, 293, 365, 419.
 v. Reid, 743.
 v. Smith, 590, 591, 599.
 v. Temperley, 371.
Martindale v. Smith, 292.
Martinez v. Gerber, 360, 367.
Martyn v. Clue, 203, 204, 209.
 v. Knowllys, 417, 423.
 v. Williams, 207, 208.
Marzetti v. Williams, 12, 91, 92.
Mason v. Birkenhead I. Commissioners, 760, 761.
 v. Bradley, 467, 486, 532.
 v. Farnell, 699, 716, 723, 741.
 v. Harvey, 147, 191.
 v. Hill, 424.
 v. Lambert, 315.
 v. Mitchell, 173.
 v. Newland, 732.
 Paynter, 399.
Massey v. Johnson, 479.
 v. Nanny, 487.
Master v. Miller, 532, 533.
Masterman v. Judson, 432.
Masters v. Farris, 317.
 v. Ibberson, 525, 528.
Mather v. Lord Maidstone, 526, 529.
Mathew v. Blackmore, 42, 226, 462, 464, 652.
Mathews v. Biddulph, 413, 795.
 v. Mathews, 443.
Matson v. Cook, 417, 801.
Matthew v. Osborne, 574, 734.
Matthews v. Bloxsome, 101.
 v. Taylor, 563.
Matthey v. Wiseman, 497.
Mattison v. Hart, 783.
Mattock v. Kinglake, 247.
Maude v. Meesham, 464.
Maughan v. Sharpe, 227, 395.
Maund v. Monmouth Canal Co., 300, 707.
Maurice v. Marsden, 260.
Mavor v. Payne, 41.
Maw v. Ulyatt, 682.
Mawman v. Gillett, 228.
Max v. Roberts, 708.
Maxwell v. Hogg, 297, 409.
 v. Jameson, 42.
May v. Brown, 307.
 v. Burdett, 366, 367, 703, 752.
Mayall v. Higbey, 313, 342, 343.
Mayberry v. Mansfield, 258.
Mayer v. Isaac, 164, 592.
Mayhew v. Herrick, 292, 716.
 v. Suttle, 421, 804.
Maylam v. Norris, 249.
Mayor v. Chadwick, 425.
Mays v. Cannell, 73.
Mead v. Bashford, 691.
Meadows v. Kirkman, 385.

- Meager v. Smith**, 57, 666.
Mearing v. Hellings, 51, 56, 591.
Mears v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 395.
Medina v. Norman, 248.
Medway v. Gilbert, 1.
 ——— **Navigation Co. v. Earl of Romney**, 418.
Meeke v. Oxlade, 5.
Meeus v. Thellusson, 30, 195, 624.
Melling v. Leak, 774, 800, 803.
Mellish v. Rawdon, .
Mellor v. Baddeley, 350, 355.
 ——— **v. Leather**, 392.
 ——— **v. Spateman**, 713.
Mellors v. Shaw, 363, 364, 385, 708, 754.
Melville v. De Wolf, 256.
Mender v. Bridges, 87.
Mennie v. Blake, 392.
Mercer v. Cheese, 540, 541.
 ——— **v. Irving**, 218, 263.
 ——— **v. Whale**, 223, 436, 650.
Merchant Taylors' Co. v. Truscott, 348, 349.
Meredith v. Meigh, 122.
Merest v. Harvey, 14.
Merry v. Chapman, 402, 788.
 ——— **v. Green**, 797.
Merryweather v. Nixan, 43.
Mersey Docks Trustees v. Gibbs, 300, 376.
Messenger v. Clarke, 44.
Messent v. Reynolds, 206.
Messiter v. Rose, 33, 224.
Mestayer v. Biggs, 487.
Metcalf v. Bruin, 163.
Metcalf v. Fowler, 252.
 ——— **v. Hetherington**, 32, 369, 376.
 ——— **v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.**, 122, 280, 549, 550, 551.
Metropolitan Ass. Co. v. Petch, 349, 393, 394.
Metropolitan Omnibus Co. v. Hawkins, 300, 307, 310.
Metters v. Brown, 575.
Metzner v. Bolton, 221, 223, 466, 648.
Meyer v. Dresser, 130, 555, 679.
 ——— **v. Everth**, 333, 334.
Meyrick v. Anderson, 577.
Michael v. Gillespy, 187, 614.
 ——— **v. Myers**, 535.
 ——— **v. Tredwin**, 187, 613.
Middleditch v. Ellis, 36, 54.
Middleton v. Chambers, 498.
Midland Ry. Co. v. Pye, 174.
Mildmay's case, 404.
Miles v. Cattle, 283.
 ——— **v. Harris**, 258.
 ——— **v. Williams**, 506.
Milford v. Hughes, 546, 601.
Milgate v. Kebble, 291, 717.
Miller v. Atlee, 46, 690.
 ——— **v. Green**, 780.
 ——— **v. Hay**, 95.
 ——— **v. Race**, 529.
 ——— **v. Titherington**, 185, 613.
 ——— **v. Thompson**, 95.
Millership v. Brookes, 71, 468.
Millett v. Browne, 143, 441.
Milligan v. Wedge, 361, 376.
Milligen v. Picken, 299.
Milliken v. Fox, 823.
Millington v. Fox, 410.
Millman v. Pratt, 405.
Mills v. Alderbury Union, 50.
 ——— **v. Barber**, 525, 529.
 ——— **v. Bayley**, 489.
 ——— **v. Collett**, 413.
 ——— **v. Mayor of Colchester**, 721.
 ——— **v. Oddy**, 525.
Millward v. Forrest, 266.
Milne v. Marwood, 333.
Milner v. Field, 41, 147, 464.
 ——— **v. Milnes**, 171, 338, 473, 708.
Milnes v. Duncan, 50.
Milvain v. Mather, 681, 689.
 ——— **v. Perez**, 556.
Milward v. Hibbert, 185, 187.
 ——— **v. Littlewood**, 648.
Mines Royal Societies v. Magnay, 568.
Minshall v. Lloyd, 293.
Minshull v. Oakes, 214, 558, 567, 571.
Minter v. Williams, 386.
Mitchell v. Baring, 106.
 ——— **v. Cragg**, 539.
 ——— **v. Crassweller**, 8, 361, 362, 698, 701, 751, 753.
 ——— **v. Jenkins**, 351, 700, 750.
 ——— **v. Lee**, 496.
 ——— **v. Smith**, 522.
 ——— **v. Stavely**, 489.
 ——— **v. Tarbutt**, 708.
Mitchinson v. Hewson, 171.
Mizen v. Pick, 172.
Mockford v. Taylor, 294.
Moffatt v. Dickson, 32, 270.
 ——— **v. Laurie**, 41.
Moggridge v. Jones, 527.
Möller v. Young, 130, 132.
Mollett v. Wackerbath, 485, 486.
Molton v. Camroux, 606.
Mondel v. Steel, 265, 267, 463.

Index of Cases Cited.

- Monk v. Sharp**, 519.
Monkman v. Shepherdson, 651, 654, 655.
Monmouth Canal Co. v. Harford, 812, 815.
————— *v. Hill*, 419.
Montagu v. Kater, 252.
Montague v. Benedict, 172.
Moodie v. Bannister, 644.
Moon v. Raphael, 294.
Moore v. Bowmaker, 673.
——— *v. Bushell*, 46.
——— *v. Butlin*, 438.
——— *v. Campbell*, 243, 674.
——— *v. Garwood*, 49.
——— *v. Guardner*, 351, 353.
——— *v. Meagher*, 306, 311.
——— *v. Metropolitan Sewage Manure Co.*, 141, 681.
——— *v. Moore*, 396, 401.
——— *v. Plymouth (Lord)*, 805.
——— *v. Pyrke*, 42, 43.
——— *v. Rawson*, 348.
——— *v. Shepherd*, 706, 748.
——— *v. Webb*, 427, 757, 809.
——— *v. Wilson*, 122.
——— *v. Woolsey*, 618.
Morant v. Chamberlain, 418, 793, 794, 812, 817.
Moreton v. Hardern, 362, 370, 384, 708, 754.
Morewood v. Pollock, 281.
————— *v. Wood*, 293, 365.
Morgan v. Birnie, 464.
——— *v. Cubitt*, 708.
——— *v. Edwards*, 16.
——— *v. Fuller*, 766.
——— *v. Knight*, 293.
——— *v. M'Adam*, 409.
——— *v. Marquis*, 728.
——— *v. Painter*, 473.
——— *v. Palmer*, 50.
——— *v. Pebrer*, 465, 466.
——— *v. Pike*, 631.
——— *v. Powell*, 293, 365, 419.
——— *v. Price*, 615.
——— *v. Ravey*, 120, 344, 345, 738.
——— *v. Ruddock*, 225.
——— *v. Seaward*, 764, 765.
——— *v. Sykes*, 122.
——— *v. Thorne*, 6.
——— *v. Vale of Neath Ry. Co.*, 362.
Morison v. Salmon, 16, 410.
Morley v. Attenborough, 263, 264.
——— *v. Culverwell*, 537.
——— *v. Inglis*, 679.
——— *v. Morley*, 170.
Morley v. Pincombe, 318.
Morrell v. Harvey, 784.
——— *v. Martin*, 776, 783.
Morris v. Cox, 70.
——— *v. Edgington*, 814.
——— *v. Langdale*, 306, 309, 310.
——— *v. Smith*, 1.
——— *v. Walker*, 531.
Morrison v. Chadwick, 200, 635.
——— *v. Gen. S. Nav. Co.*, 372.
——— *v. Glover*, 160, 587, 588.
——— *v. Harmer*, 310.
——— *v. Trenchard*, 163.
Morrow v. Belcher, 708.
Morse v. Apperley, 444, 802, 803.
——— *v. James*, 54.
Mortimer v. Bell, 248.
——— *v. Gell*, 44, 590, 599, 692.
——— *v. Preedy*, 197.
——— *v. South Wales Ry. Co.*, 146.
Morton v. Burn, 158.
——— *v. Copeland*, 299.
Moseley v. Cressey's Co., 49.
——— *v. Walker*, 358.
Moses v. Levy, 654, 660.
——— *v. Macferlan*, 44.
Moss v. Anglo-Egyptian Nav. Co., 575.
——— *v. Gallimore*, 631.
——— *v. Hall*, 535, 594.
——— *v. Smith*, 89, 90, 183, 598, 612.
——— *v. Sweet*, 38, 241.
Mosse v. Salt, 52.
Mostyn v. Coles, 276.
——— *v. Fabrigas*, 3, 211.
Mounsey v. Dawson, 319.
——— *v. Ismay*, 712, 721, 722.
——— *v. Perrott*, 466.
Mountney v. Walton, 724.
Mountnoy v. Collier, 630.
Mountstephen v. Brooke, 16, 104.
Mowat v. Londesborough, 49.
Mullett v. Hunt, 432, 818.
——— *v. Hutchinson*, 66, 114.
——— *v. Mason*, 266, 334, 368.
Mullins v. Cox, 824.
Mumford v. Gething, 218.
——— *v. Oxford W. and W. Ry. Co.*, 383, 394.
Mummery v. Paul, 335, 696, 701, 736, 807.
Muncey v. Denis, 150.
Munden v. Duke of Brunswick, 629.
Munroe v. Butt, 38, 41.
——— *v. Pilkington*, 195, 623.
Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 135, 277, 283, 294.

- Murchie *v.* Black, 406.
 Mure *v.* Kaye, 796.
 Murgatroyd *v.* Robinson, 427, 809.
 Murly *v.* M'Dermott, 419.
 Murphy *v.* Caralli, 361.
 Murray *v.* Boucher, 444.
 ——— *v.* Hall, 418, 802.
 ——— *v.* Mann, 585.
 ——— *v.* Stair (Earl of), 543.
 Muschamp *v.* Lancashire and Preston Ry. Co., 123.
 Musgrave *v.* Drake, 522, 529.
 ——— *v.* Emmerson, 779.
 Musgrove *v.* Newell, 351.
 Muspratt *v.* Gregory, 318, 782.
 Mussen *v.* Price, 38, 238.
 Mutual Loan Ass. *v.* Sudlow, 536, 573, 596.
 Myatt *v.* Green, 56.
 Myers *v.* Baker, 234, 389, 410, 764.
 ——— *v.* Rawson, 160.
 Mytton *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 123, 135, 283, 550.

 Naoroji *v.* Chartered Bank of India, 681, 687.
 Nargatt *v.* Nias, 317.
 Nash *v.* Armstrong, 669, 673.
 ——— *v.* Breeze, 461, 466.
 ——— *v.* Brown, 610.
 ——— *v.* Lucas, 776.
 ——— *v.* Palmer, 180.
 ——— *v.* Swinburn, 775.
 Nation *v.* Tozer, 583.
 National Ass. Co. *v.* Best, 190, 622.
 National Bank of St. Charles *v.* De Bernales, 30.
 National Manure Co. *v.* Donald, 808.
 National Savings Bank *v.* Tranah, 540, 541, 573.
 Naylor *v.* Mortimore, 506, 517, 623.
 ——— *v.* Palmer, 186.
 Neale *v.* Mackenzie, 635.
 ——— *v.* Proctor, 521.
 ——— *v.* Ratcliffe, 203.
 ——— *v.* Wyllie, 180.
 Neate *v.* Harding, 47.
 Neave *v.* Avery, 733.
 Needham *v.* Dowling, 303.
 ——— *v.* Fraser, 431, 432, 704, 818.
 Neilson *v.* Harford, 765.
 Nelson *v.* Couch, 371, 625, 626, 739.
 ——— *v.* Stocker, 604.
 Neve *v.* Hollands, 643.
 Nevill *v.* Boyle, 672.

 Neville *v.* Cooper, 654.
 ——— *v.* Kelly, 237.
 Newcastle (Duke of) *v.* Broxtowe, 338.
 Newhall *v.* Holt, 53.
 Newlands *v.* Holmes, 801.
 Newman *v.* Newman, 599.
 ——— *v.* Rook, 496.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 14.
 Newnham *v.* Hanny, 1.
 Newport A. and H. Ry. Co. *v.* Hawes, 141.
 Newport *v.* Hardy, 630.
 Newport (Mayor of) *v.* Saunders, 261.
 Newry and Enniskillen Ry. Co. *v.* Combe, 605.
 Newson *v.* Smythies, 150.
 Newton *v.* Allin, 635.
 ——— *v.* Beck, 312, 314.
 ——— *v.* Blunt, 474.
 ——— *v.* Chambers, 258.
 ——— *v.* Cubitt, 331.
 ——— *v.* Ellis, 379, 759, 760.
 ——— *v.* Foster, 464.
 ——— *v.* Harland, 421, 794.
 ——— *v.* Holford, 360, 767, 776.
 ——— *v.* Nancarrow, 629.
 Niblet *v.* Smith, 293.
 Nichol's case, 544.
 Nichol *v.* Godts, 267.
 Nichols *v.* Chapman, 288, 714.
 Nicholson *v.* Field, 233.
 ——— *v.* Gooch, 46, 51, 692.
 ——— *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 369, 373, 374.
 ——— *v.* Mouncey, 376.
 ——— *v.* Revill, 479, 669.
 ——— *v.* Ricketts, 49.
 Nickels *v.* Haslam, 765.
 Nickisson *v.* Trotter, 744.
 Nicklin *v.* Williams, 406, 407, 479, 749.
 Nicol, *ex parte*, 335.
 Nicoll *v.* Greaves, 221.
 Nicolls *v.* Bastard, 292, 717.
 Noble *v.* Bank of England, 534.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 622.
 ——— *v.* National Discount Co., 45.
 ——— *v.* Ward, 674.
 Noel *v.* Boyd, 436.
 ——— *v.* Davis, 682.
 Noone *v.* Smith, 441, 694.
 Nordenstrom *v.* Pitt, 52.
 Norfolk Ry. Co. *v.* M'Namara, 651.
 Norman *v.* Phillips, 122.
 ——— *v.* Thompson, 563.
 ——— *v.* Wescombe, 655, 730.
 Norris *v.* Irish Land Co., 290, 357.

- Norris v. Seed, 797.
 Norrish v. Richards, 352.
 North v. Ingamells, 418.
 ——— v. Smith, 368, 371.
 ——— v. Wakefield, 468, 669, 671.
 North British Ins. Co. v. Lloyd, 586, 592.
 North-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Elliott, 406.
 North Stafford Steel Co. v. Ward, 561.
 North-Western Ry. Co. v. Coulthard, 37.
 ——— chael, 142, 605.
 ——— ——— v. Sharpe, 85.
 ——— ——— ——— v. Whinray, 593.
 Northam v. Bowden, 292, 426, 717.
 ——— ——— v. Hurley, 426, 809.
 Northampton Gas Co. v. Parnell, 272, 489.
 Northampton (Mayor of) v. Ward, 417.
 Norton v. Ellam, 109, 641, 693.
 Norton v. Nicholls, 299.
 ——— v. Powell, 167, 692.
 ——— v. Scholefield, 443, 703, 761, 762.
 Norval v. Pascoe, 207.
 Norwood v. Pitt, 760.
 Nosotti v. Page, 451, 663.
 Notley v. Buck, 48.
 Novelli v. Rossi, 195, 486, 623.
 Novello v. Sudlow, 298.
 Nowlan v. Ablett, 221.
 Nurse v. Wills, 174.
 Nuttall v. Bracewell, 426.
 Nye v. Moseley, 599.
 Oakes v. Wood, 650, 741, 755, 775, 792, 794.
 Oakley v. Davis, 654, 655, 775.
 ——— v. Rigby, 692.
 Oates v. Hudson, 46, 49.
 O'Brien v. Clement, 304, 311, 444, 666, 727.
 Ockenden v. Henly, 249.
 O'Connor v. Majoribanks, 744.
 Offley v. Clay, 662.
 Offord v. Davies, 165, 592.
 Ogilvie v. Foljambe, 253.
 Ogle v. Barnes, 370.
 Oglesby v. Yglesias, 556.
 O'Hanlan v. Great Western Ry. Co., 124.
 Ohrby v. Ryde Commissioners, 377.
 Oldershaw v. Holt, 636.
 ——— ——— v. King, 158.
 Oldis v. Armston, 513.
 Oldroyd v. Crampton, 32, 260.
 Oliver v. Bentinck, 725.
 ——— v. Fielden, 557.
 ——— v. Oliver, 314.
 Ollivant v. Bayley, 267.
 Ollive v. Booker, 557.
 Onley v. Gardiner, 714, 809, 812, 813, 815.
 Oppenheim v. Fry, 185.
 Orgill v. Kemshead, 444, 694.
 Oridge v. Sherborne, 110.
 Orme v. Broughton, 252.
 Ormrod v. Huth, 333, 334.
 Ornamental Wood-work Co. v. Brown, 561.
 Orton v. Butler, 293.
 Ostell v. Lepage, 474, 627.
 Oswald v. Mayor of Berwick, 594.
 Oughton v. Seppings, 48.
 Oulds v. Harrison, 538.
 ——— v. Sanson, 6.
 Outram v. Morewood, 575, 735.
 Overend Gurney and Co. *Re* Oakes and Peek's case, 586.
 Overton v. Freeman, 361.
 ——— v. Harvey, 575, 576.
 Owen v. Challis, 44, 465.
 ——— v. Knight, 717, 741.
 ——— v. Legh, 324.
 ——— v. Nickson, 743, 745.
 ——— v. Routh, 90, 258.
 ——— v. Wilkinson, 680.
 Owens v. Wynne, 780, 782.
 Oxendale v. Wetherell, 39.
 Oxenham v. Clapp, 582.
 ——— ——— v. Smythe, 67.
 Oxford's (Earl of) case, 573.
 Oxley v. Holden, 231.
 Paddock v. Forrester, 714.
 Padmore v. Lawrence, 304.
 Page v. Eduljee, 292.
 ——— v. Hatchett, 655, 758.
 ——— v. Meek, 663.
 Paget v. Foley, 640.
 Painter v. Liverpool Gas Co., 784.
 Palk v. Force, 601.
 ——— v. Skinner, 394.
 Palmer v. Cooper, 766.
 ——— v. Grand Junction Ry. Co., 123, 760.
 ——— v. Temple, 250, 576, 627.
 ——— v. Wagstaffe, 766.
 Palyart v. Leckie, 51.
 Pannell v. Mill, 805.
 Panton v. Williams, 350, 796.

- Papendick *v.* Bridgewater, 713.
 Papineau *v.* King, 822.
 Pardington *v.* South Wales Ry. Co., 552, 554.
 Pardoe *v.* Price, 47.
 Parfitt *v.* Thompson, 183.
 Pargeter *v.* Harris, 200, 208, 638.
 Paris *v.* Levy, 302, 304, 722.
 Parker *v.* Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 46
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 50, 123, 126, 127.
 ——— *v.* Gordon, 99.
 ——— *v.* Ibbetson, 221, 223, 649.
 ——— *v.* Leach, 389.
 v. Mitchell, 712, 809, 812, 813.
 v. Rawlings, 151.
 v. Rolls, 84.
 Parkes *v.* Smith, 491.
 Parkins *v.* Scott, 306.
 Parkinson *v.* Lee, 264, 268.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 75.
 Parks *v.* Edge, 98, 101.
 Parmiter *v.* Coupland, 302, 700.
 ——— *v.* Parmiter, 643.
 Parnham *v.* Hurst, 519, 520.
 Parr *v.* Jewell, 438, 525, 537, 538.
 ——— *v.* Lillicrap, 667.
 Parratt *v.* Goddard, 441, 823.
 Parrett Nav. Co. *v.* Stower, 324, 823.
 Parry *v.* Nicholson, 533.
 ——— *v.* Roberts, 46.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 713, 715.
 Parson *v.* Sexton, 265.
 Parsons *v.* Alexander, 589, 590.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 234.
 ——— *v.* Gingell, 318.
 ——— *v.* St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, 338.
 Partington *v.* Woodcock, 630, 636.
 Partridge *v.* Bank of England, 45, 405.
 ——— *v.* Scott, 406.
 Pascoe *v.* Pascoe, 781.
 Pasley *v.* Freeman, 163, 333, 337.
 Patent Type Foundry Co. *v.* Lloyd, 385.
 Pater *v.* Baker, 404, 405.
 Paterson *v.* Harris, 182, 186, 439, 440, 612.
 ——— *v.* Wallace, 363.
 Pateshall *v.* Tranter, 265.
 Patmore *v.* Colburn, 673.
 Patrick *v.* Colerick, 806.
 ——— *v.* Shedden, 196, 624.
 ——— *v.* Stubbs, 715.
 Patten *v.* Rea, 361, 362.
 Pattison *v.* Jones, 303, 310, 722.
 Paul *v.* Dod, 37, 38, 238.
 ——— *v.* Goodluck, 235.
 ——— *v.* Joel, 523.
 ——— *v.* Nurse, 637.
 Pauling *v.* Dover (Mayor of), 271.
 ——— *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 239.
 Paull *v.* Best, 275, 324.
 Pawle *v.* Gunn, 42.
 Payne *v.* Brecon (Mayor of), 226, 562.
 ——— *v.* Chapman, 50.
 ——— *v.* Hales, 463.
 ——— *v.* Haine, 201.
 ——— *v.* Morton, 607.
 ——— *v.* Rogers, 380.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 60, 158, 164.
 Paynter *v.* James, 556.
 ——— *v.* Walker, 680.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 42.
 Peachey *v.* Rowland, 361, 378.
 Peacock *v.* Bell, 629.
 ——— *v.* Harris, 493.
 ——— *v.* Purssell, 541, 542.
 Pearce *v.* Brooks, 602.
 ——— *v.* Davis, 41, 662.
 Pearce *v.* Robins, 572.
 Pearson *v.* Commercial Union Ass. Co., 191.
 ——— *v.* Iles, 431.
 ——— *v.* Lemaitre, 13, 307.
 ——— *v.* Spencer, 814, 815.
 Pease *v.* Chaytor, 345, 346, 347.
 Peate *v.* Dicken, 692.
 Pechell *v.* Watson, 350, 351.
 Peck *v.* Boyes, 761.
 Pedley *v.* Davies, 774.
 Peek *v.* North Staffordshire Ry. Co., 121, 551, 553, 554.
 Peel *v.* Webster, 511, 512.
 Peeters *v.* Opie, 147.
 Pellatt *v.* Boosey, 635.
 Pelly *v.* Sidney, 685.
 Pemberton *v.* Chapman, 23, 156.
 Penarth Harbour Co. *v.* Cardiff Waterworks Co., 427.
 Penfold *v.* Abbott, 205, 206.
 Penhallow *v.* Mersey Docks Board, 376.
 Penley *v.* Watts, 180, 213, 214.
 Penn *v.* Jack, 385.
 ——— *v.* Ward, 755, 792.
 Pennell *v.* Walker, 490.
 Penniall *v.* Harborne, 254.
 Penny *v.* Innes, 101.
 ——— *v.* Porter, 60.
 Penprase *v.* Crease, 56.
 Penrose *v.* Martyn, 146.

- Penton, *ex parte*, 510.
 Pepper v. Whalley, 5, 474.
 Percival v. Stamp, 418, 421, 772.
 Perez v. Oleaga, 569.
 Perkins v. Plympton, 775.
 ——— v. Vaughan, 14, 796.
 Perreau v. Bevan, 672.
 Perren v. Monmouth Railway Co., 768.
 Perry v. Atwood, 52, 53, 478.
 ——— v. Fitzhowe, 421, 713.
 ——— v. Mitchell, 489.
 ——— v. Watts, 213, 214.
 Perryman v. Lister, 796.
 Petch v. Dace, 420.
 ——— v. Lyon, 465.
 Peter v. Daniel, 809.
 ——— v. Kendal, 331.
 Petrie, *ex parte*, 510.
 ——— v. Bury, 471.
 ——— v. Lamont, 353.
 ——— v. Nuttall, 575, 816.
 Pettit v. Addington, 13.
 ——— v. Mitchell, 241.
 Pcytœ's case, 479.
 Peyton v. Mayor of London, 374, 406.
 Phelps v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 135.
 ——— v. Prew, 208, 637.
 ——— v. Prothero, 19, 568, 572.
 Phené v. Popplewell, 634.
 Philby v. Hazle, 499.
 Philip v. Squire, 340.
 Philips v. Naylor, 353, 396.
 ——— v. Robinson, 312.
 Phillips v. Allen, 506.
 ——— v. Bacon, 398.
 ——— v. Broadley, 194.
 ——— v. Claggett, 440, 469, 471, 670, 708.
 ——— v. Clark, 282, 551, 555.
 ——— v. Clift, 69, 70.
 ——— v. Dickson, 169.
 ——— v. Edwards, 555.
 ——— v. Hewston, 47.
 ——— v. Howgate, 792.
 ——— v. Im Thurn, 521.
 ——— v. Irving, 614.
 ——— v. Jones, 313.
 ——— v. Pickford, 610.
 ——— v. Ward, 575, 627.
 ——— v. Warren, 538.
 ——— v. Whitsed, 320, 778.
 Phillipson v. Tempest, 444.
 Philliskirk v. Pluckwell, 103, 172, 173.
 Philpot v. Briant, 535.
 Philpott v. Adams, 623.
 Philpott v. Dobbinson, 779.
 ——— v. Kelley, 291.
 Philpotts v. Clifton, 693.
 ——— v. Evans, 239, 240, 242.
 Phipps v. Sothern, 660.
 Phypers v. Eburn, 721, 804.
 Phythian v. White, 439, 802.
 Pianciani v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 283, 549, 550.
 Pickard v. Bankes, 44.
 Pickard v. Sears, 718.
 ——— v. Smith, 361, 380.
 Pickering v. Dowson, 266.
 ——— v. Ilfracombe Ry. Co., 496.
 ——— v. Noyes, 805.
 ——— v. Rudd, 416.
 Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co., 122, 125, 126, 127, 277.
 Pickwood v. Neate, 274.
 Piddington v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 50, 123, 126.
 Pidgeon v. Burslem, 119, 546, 590, 692.
 Pierce v. Evans, 465.
 ——— v. Street, 352.
 Piggott v. Birtles, 317, 318, 320, 324.
 ——— v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 373.
 ——— v. Kemp, 793.
 Pigot's case, 485, 486.
 Pigot v. Cubley, 743.
 Pike v. Stephens, 397.
 Pilbrow v. Pilbrow's Atmospheric Ry. Co., 585.
 Pilkington v. Cooke, 259.
 Pillot v. Wilkinson, 291.
 Pim v. Curell, 331.
 ——— v. Reid, 191, 619, 620.
 Pinard v. Klockman, 30, 105.
 Pince v. Beattie, 646.
 Pindar v. Wadsworth, 288.
 Pinder v. Barr, 48.
 Pinhorn v. Tuckington, 71.
 Pinnel's case, 478, 661.
 Pinnington v. Galland, 814.
 Pinnock v. Harrison, 744.
 Pipe v. Fulcher, 816.
 Pistor v. Cater, 631.
 Pitcher v. King, 398.
 Pitman v. Woodbury, 631.
 Pitt v. Coomes, 50.
 ——— v. Donovan, 404, 405.
 ——— v. Knight, 770.
 ——— v. Shew, 157.
 Place v. Potts, 37.
 Planché v. Colburn, 37, 41.
 Planck v. Anderson, 400.
 Plant v. James, 814.
 ——— v. Cotterill, 312, 314.

- Platel v. Bevill, 610.
 Platt v. Else, 389.
 Playfair v. Musgrove, 399, 654, 755, 756, 772.
 Plevin v. Prince, 259.
 Pluck v. Digges, 781.
 Plummer v. Woodburne, 575, 576, 627, 739.
 Pochin v. Duncombe, 149.
 Pole v. Cetcovich, 140.
 Polhill v. Walter, 336.
 Polkinhorn v. Wright, 794.
 Pollard v. Ogden, 41.
 Pollen v. Brewer, 421, 793.
 Pollock v. Stacy, 636.
 Ponsford v. Walton, 510.
 Pontifex v. Bignold, 336.
 — v. Wilkinson, 241, 271.
 Poole v. —, 77.
 — v. —, 693, 695.
 — v. Warren, 216, 638.
 — (Mayor of, etc.) v. Whitt, 635.
 Pooley v. Brown, 104.
 — v. Harradine, 536, 570, 594.
 Pope v. Bavidge, 140.
 — v. Biggs, 631, 632.
 — v. Tillman, 293.
 — v. Whalley, 358.
 Popham v. Jones, 71.
 — v. Pickburn, 303.
 Pordage v. Cole, 147, 564.
 Porritt v. Baker, 243, 601.
 Porter v. Cooper, 52.
 — v. Izat, 14, 140.
 — v. Kirkus, 638.
 — v. Walker, 493.
 Portman v. Middleton, 245, 272.
 Portsea Union v. Whilher, 168, 593.
 Pothonier v. Dawson, 743.
 Pott v. Clegg, 41, 91.
 — v. Flather, 257.
 — v. Lomas, 45, 493, 519.
 Potter v. Brown, 506.
 — v. Faulkner, 363.
 — v. Rayworth, 100.
 Potts v. Sparrow, 599.
 Poulsum v. Thirst, 759, 760.
 Poulter v. Killingbeck, 149.
 Poulton v. Lattimore, 265, 267.
 — v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 300, 361.
 Pounsett v. Fuller, 251.
 Pow v. Davis, 67, 68.
 Powell v. Bradbury, 649.
 — v. Fullerton, 450, 469.
 — v. Graham, 154.
 — v. Hyde, 183, 613.
 — v. Jessopp, 258.
 Powell v. Layton, 708.
 — v. Rees, 293.
 — v. Salisbury, 331.
 Power v. Barham, 266, 334.
 — v. Butcher, 42, 193, 480, 626.
 — v. Izod, 625.
 Powis v. Harding, 586.
 Powles v. Hider, 136.
 — v. Innes, 75, 182, 612.
 Powley v. Walker, 204, 423.
 Pownall v. Ferrand, 42, 43.
 Pozzi v. Shipton, 17, 121, 123, 708.
 Pranker, *ex parte*, 69.
 Pratt v. Groome, 654.
 — v. Hawkins, 642.
 — v. Hobhouse, 44.
 — v. Pratt, 420, 800, 803.
 — v. Vizard, 49.
 Preece v. Corrie, 781.
 Prentice v. Elliott, 630, 635.
 — v. Harrison, 411, 775.
 Prescott v. Boucher, 779.
 Preston v. Peeke, 178.
 — v. Perton, 625, 651.
 Prestwich v. Poley, 84.
 Price v. Barker, 593, 595, 596, 669, 670, 671.
 — v. Dewhurst, 195.
 — v. Edmunds, 535, 536.
 — v. Harrison, 150.
 — v. Hewett, 604.
 — v. Kirkham, 588, 592, 593, 594, 595.
 — v. Moulton, 36, 651, 652, 653.
 — v. Noble, 187.
 — v. Peck, 741, 755.
 — v. Price, 540.
 — v. Seaman, 250.
 — v. Seeley, 795.
 — v. Taylor, 95, 109, 160.
 — v. Williams, 254, 823.
 — v. Woodhouse, 721, 755.
 Prichard v. Powell, 714, 732, 783.
 Prickett v. Badger, 36, 37, 41, 64.
 Priestley v. Fowler, 362.
 Prince v. Brunatte, 598.
 — v. Nicholson, 453, 582.
 Prince of Wales Ass. Co., *ex parte*, 187.
 — v. Harding, 29, 189, 562, 616.
 Prior v. Smith, 475.
 Pritchard v. Bagshawe, 642.
 — v. Long, 420, 439.
 — v. Merchants' Ins. Co., 189, 192, 616.
 Pritchett v. Boevey, 67, 251.

- Proctor *v.* Hodgson, 814.
 Proudlove *v.* Twemlow, 322, 324.
 Prudhomme *v.* Fraser, 310, 439.
 Pryce *v.* Belcher, 325.
 Pugh *v.* Griffith, 654, 772.
 — *v.* Roberts, 417.
 — *v.* Stringfield, 472.
 Purchell *v.* Sulter, 689.
 Purnell *v.* Young, 417, 799, 801, 802.
 Pursell *v.* Horn, 341, 411, 413.
 Pust *v.* Dowie, 557.
 Pybus *v.* Gibb, 594.
 Pye *v.* Mumford, 714, 815, 816.
 Pyer *v.* Carter, 428.
 Pym *v.* Campbell, 466.
 — *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 328.

 Quarman *v.* Burnett, 361, 362, 371, 753.
 Quarrington *v.* Arthur, 823.
 Queen's College *v.* Hallett, 424.
 Queensbury or Queenshead Industrial Society *v.* Pickles, 160.
 Quin *v.* King, 116.

 Rabey *v.* Gilbert, 100.
 Race *v.* Ward, 721.
 Radcliffe *v.* D'Oyly, 316.
 Raikes *v.* Todd, 466, 592.
 Railstone *v.* York, N. and B. Ry. Co., 145.
 Raine *v.* Alderson, 703, 784.
 Raistrick, *ex parte*, 510.
 Raleigh *v.* Atkinson, 274.
 Ralli *v.* I'Anson, 613.
 Ramadge *v.* Ryan, 309.
 Ramsden *v.* Gray, 213.
 Ramsey *v.* Nornabell, 783.
 Ramsgate Victoria Hotel Co. *v.* Montefiore, 143.
 Ramuz *v.* Crowe, 534.
 Randall *v.* Ikey, 56.
 — *v.* Moon, 479, 537, 663.
 — *v.* Rigby, 69.
 — *v.* Roper, 14, 67, 242, 265, 268.
 Randell *v.* Trimen, 67, 274.
 — *v.* Wheble, 396, 399, 400.
 Randelson *v.* Murray, 361.
 Rankin *v.* De Medina, 775.
 Ransford *v.* Copeland, 436, 599, 601.
 Raper *v.* Birkbeck, 486.
 Raphael *v.* Bank of England, 111, 529, 530.
 — *v.* Goodman, 396, 586.
 — *v.* Pickford, 278, 440.

 Rapson *v.* Cubitt, 361.
 Rawlings *v.* Bell, 333, 701, 736.
 — *v.* Morgan, 201.
 — *v.* Till, 411.
 Rawlins *v.* Wickham, 333.
 Rawlinson *v.* Clarke, 218, 263, 674.
 — *v.* Oriet, 474.
 Rawson *v.* Johnson, 677.
 Rawstorne *v.* Gandell, 670.
 Rawstron *v.* Taylor, 425.
 Ray *v.* Jones, 514.
 Raymond *v.* Fitch, 209.
 — *v.* Minton, 69, 70.
 Rayner *v.* Fussey, 536.
 Rea *v.* Sheward, 799, 800, 806.
 Read *v.* Brookman, 813.
 — *v.* Coker, 411.
 — *v.* Edwards, 367, 416.
 — *v.* Golding, 694.
 — *v.* Hutchinson, 39.
 — *v.* Legard, 607.
 — *v.* Pope, 193, 194.
 — *v.* Rann, 39.
 — *v.* Victoria Station and Pimlico Ry. Co., 146.
 Reade *v.* Conquest, 297, 299.
 — *v.* Lacy, 299.
 Readhead *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 284, 374.
 Reading (Mayor of) *v.* Clarke, 261.
 Reay *v.* Richardson, 563.
 Reddish *v.* Pinnock, 29.
 Rede *v.* Farr, 592.
 Redman *v.* Wilson, 183, 586.
 Redmond *v.* Smith, 187, 611.
 Redway *v.* Sweeting, 187, 822.
 — *v.* Webber, 470.
 Reed *v.* James, 48.
 — *v.* Key, 188.
 — *v.* Lamb, 233.
 — *v.* Thoyts, 403, 788.
 — *v.* Wiggins, 518.
 Reddie *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 361.
 Rees *v.* Berrington, 594, 595.
 Reeve *v.* Palmer, 312, 728.
 Reeves *v.* Hearne, 479.
 — *v.* Watts, 511.
 — *v.* White, 160, 588.
 Reg. *v.* Aire and Calder Navigation, 146.
 — *v.* Brown, 708.
 — *v.* Daut, 366.
 — *v.* Light, 795.
 — *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 146.
 — *v.* Marsden, 795.
 — *v.* Met. Board of Works, 425.

- Reg. v. Robinson*, 798.
 — *v. Rotherham*, 358.
 — *v. Walker*, 795.
Reid v. Allan, 181, 186, 612.
 — *v. Fairbanks*, 295.
 — *v. Hoskins*, 139, 558, 674.
 — *v. Rew*, 443, 585.
 — *v. Teakle*, 172.
Reimers v. Druce, 195, 623.
Reindel v. Schell, 14, 823.
Reis v. Scottish Equitable Ass. Co.,
 567, 570, 618.
Remington v. Taylor, 2.
Remmett v. Lawrence, 787.
Remon v. Hayward, 47.
Reneaux v. Teakle, 172.
Rennie v. Beresford, 56.
 — *v. Robinson*, 197.
Renno v. Bennett, 223.
Renshaw v. Bean, 348.
Revett v. Brown, 802.
Revis v. Smith, 303, 431.
Rex v. Berry, 301.
 — *v. Churchill*, 721.
 — *v. Creevey*, 302.
 — *v. Hindringham*, 70.
 — *v. Ivens*, 343.
 — *v. Lewis*, 396.
 — *v. Pedly*, 380.
 — *v. Shakespeare*, 4.
 — *v. Starkey*, 358.
Reynolds v. Bridge, 217, 218, 263.
 — *v. Doyle*, 175, 176.
 — *v. Fenton*, 195, 624.
 — *v. Harris*, 308, 440.
 — *v. Iveney*, 525.
 — *v. Wheeler*,
Rhind v. Wilkinson, 181, 611.
Rhodes v. Rhodes, 51.
 — *v. Smethurst*, 641, 646.
 — *v. Turner*, 447, 450, 469.
Ribble Navigation Co. v. Hargreaves,
 260.
Ricardo v. Garcias, 624, 627.
Rice v. Baxendale, 124.
Rich v. Basterfield, 380, 762.
Richards v. Easto, 2, 706, 748, 759.
 — *v. Frankum*, 728.
 — *v. Fry*, 731.
 — *v. Harper*, 407.
 — *v. Hayward*, 225.
 — *v. Heather*, 16, 230, 469,
 471.
 — *v. James*, 682, 689.
 — *v. London and Brighton*
Ry. Co., 123, 135.
 — *v. Macey*, 527.
 — *v. Peake*, 715.
 — *v. Richards*, 14, 172, 307.
Richards v. Rose, 407.
 — *v. Suffield*, 499.
 — *v. Symons*, 717, 741, 799.
Richardson v. Chasen, 14, 67, 251.
 — *v. Dunn*, 67, 335.
 — *v. Gifford*, 200.
 — *v. Hall*, 171.
 — *v. Locklin*, 2, 3, 378, 418.
 — *v. Orford (Mayor of)*, 332,
 736, 804.
Richbell v. Alexander, 173, 296,
 339, 508.
Richmond v. Smith, 344.
Rickett v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.,
 146, 349.
Ricketts v. E. & W. India Dock Ry.
Co., 329, 330, 331.
 — *v. Salwey*, 288, 439.
 — *v. Weaver*, 209.
Rickford v. Ridge, 107.
Ridd v. Moggridge, 643.
Riddell v. Sutton, 74.
Riddle v. Grantham Canal Nav.,
 621.
Rider v. Edwards, 673.
Ridgway v. Hungerford Market Co.,
 650.
Ridley v. Plymouth Baking Co.,
 180.
Rigby v. Bristol (Mayor of), 270.
Rigge v. Burbidge, 265, 272.
Riley v. Baxendale, 363.
 — *v. Horne*, 123.
 — *v. Warden*, 602.
Rimmer v. Rimmer, 755, 792.
Ring v. Roxbrough, 60.
Ringham v. Clements, 699, 716, 717,

Ripley v. M'Clure, 239.
Ripling v. Watts, 1.
Rippinghall v. Lloyd, 252, 673, 674,
 677.
Risbourg v. Bruckner, 334.
Riseley v. Ryle, 347, 403, 788.
Rist v. Faux, 360.
Ritchie v. Atkinson, 129.
 — *v. Smith*, 602.
Rivers v. Griffiths, 695.
Roukes v. Manser, 116, 543, 545.
Robbins v. Jones, 378, 380, 381.
Roberts, ex parte, 80.
 — *v. Brett*, 148.
 — *v. Brown*, 308.
 — *v. Davey*, 805.
 — *v. Eberhardt*, 74, 489.
 — *v. Elsworth*, 56.
 — *v. Great Western Ry. Co.*,
 274, 331.
 — *v. Haines*, 407.

- Roberts v. Karr**, 418.
 ——— *v. Orchard*, 706, 760.
 ——— *v. Roberts*, 306, 311.
 ——— *v. Rose*, 428, 757, 763, 809.
 ——— *v. Shaw*, 282.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 363.
 ——— *v. Snell*, 779.
 ——— *v. Tayler*, 420, 802, 805.
 ——— *v. Wood*, 582.
 ——— *v. Wyatt*, 292, 294.
Robertson v. Gantlett, 655, 757.
 ——— *v. Goss*, 510.
 ——— *v. Kensington*, 97, 522.
 ——— *v. Sheward*, 16.
 ——— *v. Struth*, 195, 196.
Robins v. Bridge, 269.
 ——— *v. Cox*, 208.
 ——— *v. Maidstone*, 439.
 ——— *v. Power*, 256.
Robinson's case, 561, 640.
Robinson v. Great Western Ry. Co.,
 124, 553.
 ——— *v. Harman*, 251, 667.
 ——— *v. Hawksford*, 107.
 ——— *v. Marchant*, 307, 310,
 384.
 v. Nesbitt, 496.
 v. Reynolds, 528.
 v. Roland, 498.
 v. South-Western Ry. Co.,
 278, 554.
 ——— *v. Tobin*, 59.
 ——— *v. Touray*, 486.
 ——— *v. Vernon (Lord)*, 670.
 ——— *v. Waddington*, 642.
 v. Ward, 521, 693.
Robson v. Doyle, 469, 470.
 ——— *v. Drummond*, 228, 229.
 ——— *v. Fallows*, 692.
 ——— *v. Luscombe*, 585.
 ——— *v. Whittingham*, 348.
Rochdale Canal Co. v. Radcliffe, 809.
Roche v. Champain, 57.
Rock v. Slade, 6.
Roden v. Eyton, 320.
Rodgers v. Maw, 42, 43.
 ——— *v. Nowill*, 12, 409, 410.
Rodrigues v. Melhuish, 371.
Roe v. Cock, 5.
 ——— *v. Paine*, 202.
Rogers v. Brenton, 721.
 ——— *v. Clifton*, 310.
 ——— *v. Custance*, 653.
 ——— *v. Humphreys*, 211.
 ——— *v. Hunt*, 95.
 ——— *v. Jenkins*, 5.
 ——— *v. Jones*, 401, 413, 787.
 ——— *v. Macnamara*, 276.
 ——— *v. Mutton*, 227, 395.
Rogers v. Parker, 322, 324.
 ——— *v. Price*, 161.
 ——— *v. Taylor*, 395, 406, 721, 805.
Rohde v. Thwaites, 40.
Roles v. Davis, 335.
 ——— *v. Rosewell*, 116.
Rolin v. Stewart, 28, 91, 92.
Rollason v. Leon, 199.
Rolleston v. Dixon, 521.
Rolt v. Cozens, 158, 164.
Rooth v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.,
 121, 551, 552.
 ——— *v. Wilson*, 292, 330.
Roots ex parte, 513.
 ——— *v. Lord Dormer*, 85.
Roper v. Coombes, 253.
 ——— *v. Holland*, 47.
 ——— *v. Lendon*, 191.
 ——— *v. Levy*, 489, 491.
Rose v. Bowler, 11.
 ——— *v. Groves*, 13, 306, 378, 382, 429.
 ——— *v. Hart*, 681.
 ——— *v. Savory*, 53.
 ——— *v. Sims*, 681.
Rosewarne v. Billing, 44, 589.
Rosewell v. Prior, 380.
Rosling v. Muggeridge, 563.
Ross v. Clifton, 413, 707.
 ——— *v. Hill*, 136.
 ——— *v. Jacques*, 480, 626.
 ——— *v. Johnson*, 279, 292.
 ——— *v. Moses*, 480.
 ——— *v. Napier*, 3.
 v. Napier, 822.
Rosseter v. Calhmann, 601.
Rossi v. Grant, 256.
Round v. Bell, 640.
Rourke v. Short, 590.
Rouse v. Bardin, 430, 816.
Routh v. Macmillan, 140, 267, 557.
Routledge v. Abbott, 439, 799.
 ——— *v. Hislop*, 626.
Roux v. Salvador, 182.
Row v. Dawson, 75.
Rowbotham v. Wilson, 406.
Rowe v. Ames, 398, 703, 785.
 ——— *v. Roach*, 404, 405.
Royal British Bank, ex parte Nicol,
 , 29,
 3, 562.
Rubery v. Stevens, 212, 213, 583.
Ruck v. Williams, 32, 375, 376.
Rucker v. Hannay, 441.
Rudder v. Price, 37.
Ruddock's case, 669.
Rudge v. Birch, 680.
Rumball v. Munt, 198.
Rumbelow v. Whalley, 665, 668.

- Rundle *v.* Little, 451, 799.
 Rushworth *v.* Taylor, 291.
 Russell *v.* Bell, 36, 39, 56.
 ——— *v.* Croysdill, 29.
 ——— *v.* Ledsam, 389, 765, 766.
 ——— *v.* Men of Devon, 27, 33.
 ——— *v.* Nicolopulo, 268, 334.
 ——— *v.* Niemann, 557.
 ——— *v.* Shenton, 380, 383.
 ——— *v.* Smyth, 196.
 ——— *v.* Thornton, 187, 615.
 ——— *v.* Viscount Sa Da Bandiera,
 41, 270, 685.
 Rust *v.* Kennedy, 4.
 Rutty *v.* Benthall, 510.
 Ryalls *v.* Bramall, 472, 824.
 ——— *v.* Lender, 303.
 Ryan *v.* Clark, 417, 802, 803.
 ——— *v.* Jenkinson, 221.
 ——— *v.* Sams, 172.
 ——— *v.* Thompson, 633.
 Ryder *v.* Wombwell, 606.

 Sabourin *v.* Marshall, 396.
 Sack *v.* Ford, 282.
 Sadler *v.* Henlock, 378.
 ——— *v.* Robins, 194.
 St. Germain *v.* Willan, 410.
 St. Helen's Smelting Co. *v.* Tipping,
 382, 383, 762.
 St. Losky *v.* Green, 244.
 St. Saviour's Southwark *v.* Smith,
 637.
 Salisbury (Marquis) *v.* Gladstone,
 721.
 Salmon *v.* Smith, 635.
 Salop (Countess of) *v.* Crompton,
 414.
 Salter *v.* Woollams, 243.
 Salters Co. *v.* Jay, 348, 349.
 Sampson *v.* Hoddinott, 425, 428,
 575, 808, 809.
 Samuel *v.* Duke, 770.
 ——— *v.* Judin, 274.
 Sandeman *v.* Scurr, 281, 282.
 Sanders *v.* Coward, 641.
 ——— *v.* Vanzeller, 130.
 ——— *v.* Collman, 436, 521, 574,

 Sandford *v.* Alcock, 313.
 Sandon *v.* Jervis, 773, 776.
 ——— *v.* Proctor, 502, 503.
 Sandrey *v.* Mitchell, 26, 118.
 Sands *v.* Clarke, 99, 110.
 Sanquar *v.* London and South-
 Western Ry. Co., 279.
 Sanson *v.* Rhodes, 253.
 Santos *v.* Brice, 138.
 ——— *v.* Illidge, 243.

 Sapsford *v.* Fletcher, 632, 781.
 Sard *v.* Rhodes, 415, 481.
 Sargent *v.* Morris, 122, 133.
 Saul *v.* Jones, 94, 96, 98, 100, 521.
 Saunders *v.* Edward, 723, 749.
 ——— *v.* Merryweather, 208.
 ——— *v.* Milsome, 37, 652.
 ——— *v.* Watson, 428.
 ——— *v.* Newman, 428.
 Saunderson *v.* Bowes, 110.
 Savage *v.* Maddler, 51, 590.
 Savignac *v.* Roome, 362, 370.
 Saville *v.* Sweeny, 306, 311.
 Savin *v.* Hoylake Ry. Co., 144.
 Savory *v.* Chapman, 787.
 Seward *v.* Anstey, 180.
 Saxon *v.* Castle, 350, 353.
 Sayer *v.* Dufaur, 82, 610.
 Sayles *v.* Blane, 257.
 Scadding *v.* Eyles, 53, 499, 500.
 Scarfe *v.* Hallifax, 44, 49.
 ——— *v.* Morgan, 742.
 Searth *v.* Rutland, 500.
 Schack *v.* Anthony, 129.
 Schild *v.* Kilpin, 524.
 Schulizzi *v.* Derry, 140, 557.
 Schloss *v.* Heriot, 187, 558.
 Schlumberger *v.* Lister, 387, 571,
 572.
 Scholefield *v.* Corbett, 680.
 Scholes *v.* Hargreaves, 287.
 Scholey *v.* Ramsbottom, 530.
 Schotsman *v.* Lancashire and York-
 shire Railway Company, 555.
 Schreger *v.* Carden, 768.
 Schwabe *v.* Clift, 618.
 Scothorn *v.* South Staffordshire Ry.
 Co., 125.
 Scott *v.* Avery, 147, 490, 491.
 ——— *v.* Berry, 511, 515, 517, 563.
 ——— *v.* Dixon, 335.
 ——— *v.* Eastern Counties Ry. Co.,
 241.
 ——— *v.* Ebury (Lord), 141.
 ——— *v.* Gillmore, 530, 599, 600.
 ——— *v.* Irving, 615.
 ——— *v.* Littledale, 267, 569.
 ——— *v.* Liverpool, 490.
 ——— *v.* London Dock Co., 368.
 ——— *v.* Manchester (Mayor of), 31,
 362.
 ——— *v.* Parker, 37, 41.
 ——— *v.* Seymour, 474.
 ——— *v.* Staley, 116.
 ——— *v.* Stanford, 298.
 ——— *v.* Surman, 46.
 ——— *v.* Watson, 441.
 ——— *v.* Wedlake, 577.
 Scruton *v.* Taylor, 798.

- Seago v. Dean, 53.
 Seagrave v. Union Marine Insurance Co., 182.
 Seare v. Prentice, 364.
 Searle v. Lindsay, 362.
 Searles v. Sadgrove, 693, 695.
 Seaton v. Benedict, 172.
 Seddon v. Tutop, 625, 628.
 Sedgworth v. Overend, 384, 708.
 Seed v. Higgins, 389, 765.
 Segger v. Duthie, 36, 130, 131, 138, 557, 679.
 Seixo v. Provezende, 409.
 Selby v. Bardons, 783.
 — v. Eden, 96.
 Sellers v. Till, 305.
 Sells v. Hoare, 320.
 Selway v. Fogg, 39, 585.
 Semayne's case, 770.
 Semenza v. Brinsley, 688, 689.
 Semple v. Pink, 158.
 Senhouse v. Christian, 757, 814.
 Senior v. Ward, 327, 364.
 Sentance v. Poole, 606.
 Serle v. Bradshaw, 441.
 Seymour v. Greenwood, 362.
 — v. Maddox, 274, 369, 376, 379, 380, 436.
 Shackell v. Rosier, 43, 60, 599.
 Shadwell v. Hutchinson, 348, 378, 394.
 — v. Shadwell, 219, 220.
 Shakespear v. Peppin, 715.
 Shand v. Sanderson, 130, 133, 448.
 Shapcott v. Mugford, 416.
 Sharland v. Leischild, 253, 466.
 — v. Spence, 510.
 Sharman v. Sanders, 270, 602.
 — v. Stevenson, 665.
 Sharpe v. Abbey, 87.
 — v. Bluck, 779.
 Sharrod v. London and N.-W. Ry. Co., 331, 362.
 Shattock v. Carden, 787.
 Shaw v. Holland, 257, 258.
 — v. Picton, 46.
 — v. Stenton, 365.
 — v. Woodcock, 46, 49.
 — v. York and North Midland Ry. Co., 134.
 Shearwood v. Hay, 225, 666.
 Sheehy v. Professional Life Ass. Co., 194, 196, 624, 821.
 Sheen v. Bumstead, 337.
 — v. Rickie, 293, 295.
 Sheerman v. Thompson, 526, 608.
 Sheldon v. Cox, 36, 38, 151.
 Shelton v. Braithwaite, 96, 98.
 Shepeler v. Durant, 441, 468, 475.
 Shepherd v. Conquest, 234, 299.
 — v. Hills, 640.
 — v. Johnson, 258.
 — v. Kain, 266.
 — v. Pybus, 266.
 — v. Shepherd, 10.
 Sheppard v. Union Bank of London, 745, 746.
 Sherborn v. Lord Huntingtower, 194.
 Sheridan v. New Quay Co., 555.
 — v. Phoenix Life Ass. Co., 189, 616.
 Sherrington v. Yates, 103, 173, 339.
 Sherry v. Oke, 251.
 Shettle, *ex parte*, 510.
 Shulcock v. Passman, 466.
 Shilling v. Accidental Death Ins. Co., 192, 616.
 Shingler v. Holt, 339.
 Shipley v. Marshall, 80, 520.
 Shipton v. Casson, 39.
 Shoreditch (Vestry of) v. Hughes, 678.
 — v. The East Anglian Ry. Co., 118.
 Shorland v. Govett, 755, 770, 772.
 Short v. McCarthy, 641.
 — v. Simpson, 130.
 — v. Stone, 219, 220, 648.
 Shrewsbury v. Blount, 333, 335.
 — (Earl of), North Staffordshire Ry. Co., 144.
 Shropshire Union Ry. Co. v. Anderson, 443, 560.
 Shuttleworth v. Le Fleming, 736.
 — v. Stephens, 95.
 Sibbald v. Roderick, 783.
 Sibley v. Fisher, 532, 533.
 Siboni v. Kirkman, 151, 154.
 Sibree v. Tripp, 478, 481, 661, 662.
 Sibthorp v. Brunel, 247.
 Sicklemore v. Thistleton, 592.
 Sidaway v. Hay, 506.
 Siddall v. Rawcliffe, 625.
 Sidwell v. Mason, 642.
 Sieveking v. Dutton, 676.
 Siggers v. Lewis, 693.
 Sikes v. Wild, 219, 251, 335.
 Silk v. Humphrey, 259.
 Sillem v. Thornton, 191, 620.
 Sim v. Edmands, 58, 71, 438, 467, 821.
 — or Simms v. Marryat, 263.
 Simian v. Miller, 497.
 Simmonds v. Taylor, 108.
 Simmons v. Heseltine, 48, 250, 251, 253, 678.

- Simmons v. Lillystone, 2, 290, 378, 382, 429.
 ——— v. Millingen, 798.
 ——— v. Patchett, 67, 251.
 ——— v. Swift, 37, 39.
 ——— v. Wood, 56.
 Simms v. Marryat, 263, 264.
 Simon v. Lloyd, 540, 541.
 Simond v. Braddon, 267, 268.
 Simonds v. Hodgson, 186.
 Simons v. Farren, 635.
 ——— v. Great Western Ry. Co., 280, 553.
 Simpson v. Accidental Death Ins. Co., 192.
 ——— v. Eggington, 690.
 ——— v. Fogo, 195.
 ——— v. Hartopp, 318.
 ——— v. Lamb, 37, 41, 64, 646.
 ——— v. Lewthwaite, 430.
 ——— v. Nicholls, 692.
 ——— v. Ready, 233.
 ——— v. Savage, 383, 394.
 Sims v. Bond, 228.
 ——— v. Brutton, 642.
 Sinclair v. Maritime Passengers Ass. Co., 192.
 Sinden v. Bankes, 31, 160, 588.
 Singleton v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 368, 369.
 ——— v. Williamson, 319, 330, 732, 783.
 Six Carpenters' case, 319, 321, 741, 755.
 Skeate v. Beale, 49, 566.
 Skelton v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 369, 374.
 ——— v. Symonds, 516.
 Skillett v. Fletcher, 594.
 Skingley v. Surridge, 783.
 Skinner v. London and B. Ry. Co., 369.
 ——— v. Stocks, 228.
 Skipp v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 363.
 Skipper v. Grant, 489.
 Skipton Industrial Soc. v. Prince, 587.
 Skull v. Glenister, 812.
 Skuse v. Davis, 798.
 Skyring v. Greenwood, 46.
 Slackford v. Austen, 401.
 Slade v. Hawley, 398, 823.
 Slater v. Baker, 364.
 ——— v. Mackay, 193.
 ——— v. May, 20.
 ——— v. Swann, 414.
 Sleaf v. Newman, 212.
 Sleeman v. Barrett, 602.
 Slegg v. Phillips, 692.
 Sleigh v. Sleigh, 43, 44.
 Slim v. Croucher, 333.
 Slingsby's case, 471.
 Slipper v. Stidstone, 230, 680.
 Slocombe v. Lyall, 444, 801, 802.
 Sloper v. Cottrell, 44, 47, 567, 568, 571.
 ——— v. Saunders, 197.
 Small v. Gibson, 613.
 Smalley v. Blackburn Ry. Co., 491.
 Smallman v. Pollard, 403.
 Smart v. Harding, 262.
 ——— v. Hutton, 396.
 ——— v. Morton, 406, 407, 756, 805.
 ——— v. Sandars, 65.
 ——— v. West Ham Union, 32.
 Smeed v. Foord, 124, 245.
 Smeeton v. Collier, 653.
 Smethurst v. Taylor, 56, 565.
 Smith v. Algar, 158, 164.
 ——— v. Ashforth, 320.
 ——— v. Battams, 152.
 ——— v. Birmingham Gas Co., 300.
 ——— v. Bond, 115.
 ——— v. Bromley, 49, 51.
 ——— v. Buchanan, 506.
 ——— v. Chance, 38.
 ——— v. Clarke, 97, 248.
 ——— v. Compton, 177.
 ——— v. Cuff, 42, 49.
 ——— v. Dixon,
 v. Dobson, 372,
 1, 774.
 ——— v. Forty, 178.
 ——— v. Goldsworthy, 29, 143.
 ——— v. Goodwin, 291, 317.
 ——— v. Great Eastern Ry. Co., 367, 374.
 ——— v. Hayward, 220.
 ——— v. Humble, 200, 632.
 ——— v. Johnson, 97, 298.
 ——— v. Keating, 520, 609.
 ——— v. Kemp, 332, 416.
 ——— v. Kenrick, 365.
 ——— v. Lindo, 42, 119, 178, 546.
 ——— v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 386.
 ——— v. Lovell, 180, 479, 634, 635.
 ——— v. M'Guire, 139.
 ——— v. Manners, 693.
 ——— v. Mapleback, 780.
 v. Mapleson, 781.
 ——— v. Marrable, 206, 631.
 ——— v. Marsack, 531.
 ——— v. Mawhood, 601.
 ——— v. Milles, 414.
 ——— v. Monteith, 157, 165, 566, 585.

- Smith *v.* Moore, 237.
 ——— *v.* Mundy, 89, 276, 294.
 ——— *v.* Neale, 231, 660.
 ——— *v.* Nicolls, 194, 575, 625, 627.
 ——— *v.* O'Brien, 3.
 ——— *v.* Owen, 349.
 ——— *v.* Page, 52, 478, 662.
 ——— *v.* Parsons, 461, 696.
 ——— *v.* Peat, 180, 201.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 186, 612.
 ——— *v.* Richardson, 700, 723.
 ——— *v.* Roche, 599.
 ——— *v.* Royston, 417, 802.
 ——— *v.* Scott, 231, 468, 660.
 ——— *v.* Shirley, 796.
 ——— *v.* Sieveking, 130.
 ——— *v.* Sleaf, 46, 49.
 ——— *v.* Spooner, 404, 405.
 ——— *v.* Surman, 241.
 ——— *v.* Tanner, 253, 678.
 ——— *v.* Tateham, 579.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 309.
 ——— *v.* Tett, 422.
 ——— *v.* Thackerah, 406.
 v. Thomas, 13, 14, 306.
 ——— *v.* Thompson, 223.
 ——— *v.* Trowsdale, 74, 479, 489, 673.
 ——— *v.* Vertue, 96.
 ——— *v.* Voss, 371.
 ——— *v.* Whalley, 194.
 ——— *v.* White, 276.
 ——— *v.* Winter, 464, 535, 660.
 ——— *v.* Woodcock, 537.
 ——— *v.* Woodfine, 219.
 v. Wright, 324.
 Smurthwaite *v.* Wilkins, 130, 133.
 Snead *v.* Watkins, 738, 742.
 Snelgrove *v.* Hunt, 78, 492.
 Snell *v.* Finch, 779.
 Snelling *v.* Lord Huntingfield, 223.
 Snodin *v.* Boyce, 511, 517.
 Snook *v.* Mattock, 621.
 Snow *v.* Franklin, 673.
 Snowdon *v.* Davis, 46.
 Solarte *v.* Palmer, 523.
 Solicitors' Life Ins. *v.* Lamb, 618.
 Solly *v.* Forbes, 669.
 ——— *v.* Hinde, 526, 527.
 Solomon *v.* Graham, 452.
 ——— *v.* Lawson, 304.
 ——— *v.* Vintners' Co., 407, 408.
 Solomons *v.* Lyon, 689.
 Solomonson *v.* Parker, 434.
 Solvency Mutual Guarantee So. *v.* Freeman, 271, 569.
 York, 168.
 Solvency Mutual Guarantee Co. *v.* Froane, 168, 674.
 Somerville *v.* Hawkins, 304.
 Somes *v.* British Empire Shipping Co., 742.
 Sommerville *v.* Mirehouse, 347.
 Sorsbie *v.* Park, 472.
 Soulsby *v.* Nering, 215.
 Souter *v.* Drake, 247, 253.
 South-Eastern Ry. Co. *v.* Hebblewhite, 444, 560.
 ——— *v.* Richardson, 146.
 ——— *v.* Warton, 272, 575, 576.
 South Metropolitan Cemetery Co. *v.* Eden, 408, 430, 757.
 South Staffordshire Ry. Co. *v.* Smith, 83, 474, 475.
 South Wales Ry. Co. *v.* Redmond, 561.
 South Yorkshire Ry. Co. *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 261, 562.
 Southall *v.* Rigg, 526.
 Southampton Dock Co. *v.* Richards, 112.
 Southcote *v.* Stanley, 376, 379, 380.
 Southey *v.* Sherwood, 297.
 Southgate *v.* Saunders, 506.
 Soward *v.* Palmer, 542.
 Sowell *v.* Champion, 294, 411, 774.
 Sowerby *v.* Coleman, 721.
 Sowry *v.* Law, 512.
 Spaeth *v.* Hare, 238.
 Spark *v.* Heslop, 14, 67, 177.
 Sparrow *v.* Paris, 217, 218.
 Speck *v.* Phillips, 649, 660, 666.
 Spence *v.* Healey, 673.
 Spencer's case, 207, 208, 637.
 Spencer *v.* Demett, 506, 569.
 ——— *v.* Handley, 586.
 ——— *v.* Parry, 43, 53.
 ——— (Earl) *v.* Swannell, 462, 704.
 Spenser *v.* Dawson, 696, 701.
 Spiers *v.* Brown, 297.
 Spiller *v.* Westlake, 527, 539.
 Spilsbury *v.* Clough, 388, 764.
 Spindler *v.* Grellett, 110.
 Splidt *v.* Heath, 243.
 Spooner *v.* Brewster, 415.
 Spotswood *v.* Barrow, 223, 650.
 Spragg *v.* Hammond, 50.
 Spry *v.* Emperor, 48.
 Sprye *v.* Porter, 447, 609, 647.
 Spybey *v.* Hide, 695.
 Stackwood *v.* Dunn, 680, 689.
 Staffordshire Banking Co. *v.* Emmott, 507, 516, 658.

- Stallard *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 129.
 Stammers *v.* Dixon, 417.
 Stamper *v.* Melbourne, 87.
 Stancliffe *v.* Hardwick, 699, 716.
 Standen *v.* Christmas, 197, 200, 207,

 Standish *v.* Ross, 44, 50.
 Stanger *v.* Miller, 515, 681.
 Staniford *v.* Sinclair, 779.
 Stanley *v.* Hayes, 206.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 647.
 ——— *v.* Towgood, 201.
 Stannard *v.* Forbes, 254.
 ——— *v.* Ullithorne, 84.
 Stansfeld *v.* Portsmouth, 157.
 Stanton's case, 70.
 Stanton *v.* Collier, 89, 508, 608, 609.
 ——— *v.* Styles, 576, 685.
 Staples *v.* Holdsworth, 411, 507.
 Stapleton *v.* Nowell, 666.
 Stapley *v.* London and Brighton Ry. Co., 374.
 Star *v.* Rookerby, 416.
 Stark *ex parte*, 510.
 Startup *v.* Cortazzi, 211.
 ——— *v.* Macdonald, 676.
 Stead *v.* Anderson, 700, 763.
 ——— *v.* Carey, 441, 765.
 ——— *v.* Poyer, 480.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 764.
 Steadman *v.* Duhamel, 104.
 ——— *v.* Hockley, 712.
 Stears *v.* South Essex Gas Co., 562.
 Stevenson *v.* Corporation of Berwick, 666.
 Stedman *v.* Smith, 418, 419, 802.
 Steel *v.* Rorke, 581, 582.
 ——— *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 361.
 Steele *v.* Haddock, 569, 572, 734.
 ——— *v.* Harmer, 441, 522, 535, 537, 538.
 ——— *v.* Hoe, 60.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 50.
 Steer *v.* Crowley, 678.
 Stein *v.* Valkenhuysen, 776.
 ——— *v.* Yglesias, 525, 537.
 Steinman *v.* Magnus, 661.
 Steinson *v.* Heath, 260.
 Stennel *v.* Hogg, 800.
 Stephens *v.* Badcock, 45.
 ——— *v.* De Medina, 258.
 ——— *v.* Myers, 411.
 ——— *v.* Underwood, 525, 566.
 ——— *v.* Wilkinson, 242, 293.
 Stephenson *v.* Hart, 279, 292.
 Stevens *v.* Austen, 251.
 ——— *v.* Gourley, 601.
 ——— *v.* Lynch, 50.

 Stevens *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 300, 355.
 Stevenson *v.* Lambard, 635.
 ——— *v.* Newnham, 320.
 Steward *v.* Dunn, 444.
 ——— *v.* Greaves, 28, 561.
 ——— *v.* Gromett, 350, 355.
 Stewart *v.* Aberdein, 615.
 ——— *v.* Cauty, 257.
 ——— *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 135, 283, 553.
 ——— *v.* M'Kean, 167.
 Stiles *v.* Cardiff Steam Nav. Co., 300, 367.
 Still *v.* Halford, 194.
 Stimson *v.* Hall, 558, 571.
 Stindt *v.* Roberts, 130.
 St. Lo-ky *v.* Green, 244.
 Stobart *v.* Dryden, 487.
 Stockbridge *v.* Sussams, 682, 690.
 Stockdale *v.* Dunlop, 186.
 ——— *v.* Hansard, 302.
 Stocker *v.* Warner, 389.
 Stockley *v.* Clement, 308.
 Stockport W. W. Co. *v.* Potter, 427.
 Stocks *v.* Booth, 389.
 Stoessiger *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 550.
 Stokes *v.* Cox, 164, 191, 620, 621.
 ——— *v.* Lewis, 42.
 ——— *v.* Russell, 638.
 Stokoe *v.* Singers, 318, 349.
 Stone *v.* Jackson, 340, 379, 381, 413.
 ——— *v.* Jellicoe, 510.
 ——— *v.* Rogers, 35, 36.
 Stonehouse *v.* Elliott, 411, 795.
 Storey *v.* Robinson, 318.
 Storr *v.* Lee, 598.
 Story *v.* Finnis, 768.
 ——— *v.* Richardson, 274.
 Stott *v.* Clegg, 260.
 Stoughton *v.* Earl Kilmorey, 525.
 Stowell *v.* Robinson, 674.
 Strachan *v.* Thomas, 640.
 Stracy *v.* Bank of England, 405.
 ——— *v.* Blake, 608.
 Straker *v.* Graham, 542.
 Stranks *v.* St. John, 253, 254, 823.
 Straton *v.* Rastall, 48, 49.
 Stratton *v.* Matthews, 175.
 Stray *v.* Russell, 49, 258.
 Street *v.* Blay, 47, 265, 267.
 ——— *v.* Rigby, 74.
 Streeter *v.* Horlock, 35, 60.
 Stretton *v.* Busnach, 598.
 Strick *v.* De Mattos, 513, 514.
 Strickland *v.* Turner, 49.
 Strong *v.* Foster, 536, 570.

Index of Cases Cited.

- Strong *v.* Rule, 191.
 Strother *v.* Barr, 784.
 Stroyan *v.* Knowles, 406.
 Strutt *v.* Smith, 38, 39.
 Stubbs *v.* Lainson, 398.
 ——— *v.* Parsons, 781.
 Stubble *v.* London and North-Western Ry. Co., 374.
 Stubs *v.* Stubs, 5, 314.
 Stucley *v.* Baily, 266.
 Sturgeon *v.* Wingfield, 207, 213.
 Sturgis *v.* Darrell, 645, 646.
 Sturtevant *v.* Ford, 525, 528, 537.
 Sturton *v.* Richardson, 63.
 Submarine Telegraph Co. *v.* Dickson, 285, 372.
 Suckling *v.* Wilson, 452.
 Suffield *v.* Brown, 325.
 Sully *v.* Frean, 526.
 Summers *v.* Ball, 175.
 ——— *v.* Moseley, 259.
 Sunderland Marine Ins. Co. *v.* Kearney, 187.
 Surplice *v.* Farnsworth, 631.
 Suse *v.* Pompe, 106, 107.
 Sutcliffe *v.* Booth, 426.
 ——— *v.* Brooke, 73.
 Sutherland *v.* Pratt, 182, 184, 461, 466, 611, 612.
 Sutton *v.* Clarke, 708, 749.
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 127.
 ——— *v.* Johnstone, 356.
 ——— *v.* Moody, 295.
 ——— *v.* Page, 478, 662.
 ——— *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 127.
 ——— *v.* Tatham, 42.
 ——— *v.* Temple, 68, 198, 205, 163.
 Suwerkrop *v.* Day, 20.
 Swain *v.* Morland, 44, 48.
 ——— *v.* Shepherd, 122.
 Swaine *v.* Great Northern Ry. Co., 342.
 Swan, *ex parte*, 289.
 ——— *v.* North British Australian Co., 357.
 Swann *v.* Falmouth (Earl of), 320.
 ——— *v.* Phillips, 337.
 ——— *v.* Sutton, 609.
 Swatman *v.* Ambler, 631.
 Swayne *v.* White, 71.
 Sweet *v.* Benning, 298, 720, 748.
 ——— *v.* Lee, 49.
 ——— *v.* Seager, 205, 633.
 Sweetapple *v.* Jesse, 305.
 Sweeting *v.* Darthez, 130, 138.
 ——— *v.* Pearce, 119, 615.
 Swinburn *v.* Taylor, 775.
 Swindell *v.* Birmingham Canal Co., 146.
 Swinfen *v.* Bacon, 215, 216, 638.
 ——— *v.* Chelmsford, 333.
 Swire *v.* Leach, 318.
 Sybray *v.* White, 331, 366.
 Syers *v.* Chapman, 792.
 Sykes *v.* Dixon, 359.
 ——— *v.* Sykes, 410.
 Sylph, The, 371.
 Symes *v.* Goodfellow, 464.
 ——— *v.* Nipper, 464.
 Symmons *v.* Knox, 684, 686.
 Symonds *v.* Atkinson, 47, 48.
 ——— *v.* Carr, 60.
 ——— *v.* George, 510.
 ——— *v.* Pain, 134.
 Syms *v.* Chaplin, 126, 549.
 Tabart *v.* Tipper, 304.
 Tabor *v.* Edwards, 117, 148, 194, 514, 517.
 Talbot *v.* Bulkeley, 524.
 ——— *v.* La Roche, 387, 389.
 Tallis *v.* Tallis, 8, 13, 263, 448.
 Tancred *v.* Allgood, 395, 703, 772.
 ——— *v.* Leyland, 320.
 Tanner *v.* Moore, 153, 164.
 ——— *v.* Smart, 642, 644, 749.
 ——— *v.* South Wales Ry. Co., 381.
 Tanvaco *v.* Lucas, 66, 164.
 Tapley *v.* Wainwright, 715, 802, 812.
 Tapling *v.* Jones, 348.
 Tappenden *v.* Randall, 51.
 Tarbuck *v.* Bispham, 607, 645.
 Turner *v.* Walker, 237.
 Tarpley *v.* Blabey, 307.
 Tarrabochia *v.* Hickie, 139, 557.
 Tarrant *v.* Baker, 761.
 ——— *v.* Webb, 363, 702.
 Tasker *v.* Shepherd, 154, 229, 230.
 Tate *v.* Wellings, 60.
 Tatlock *v.* Harris, 45, 482.
 Tattersall *v.* Parkinson, 664, 665, 667.
 Tatton *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 121.
 ——— *v.* Hammersley, 814.
 ——— *v.* Wade, 336, 337.
 Taunton *v.* Royal Ins. Co., 619.
 Taverner *v.* Little, 370, 701, 751, 753.
 Taylor *v.* Addyman, 313.
 ——— *v.* Ashton, 333, 335.
 ——— *v.* Best, 487.
 ——— *v.* Blacklow, 84, 275.
 ——— *v.* Bullen, 264, 266.

- Taylor *v.* Burgess, 536.
 ——— *v.* Clay, 139, 557.
 ——— *v.* Clow, 501.
 ——— *v.* Cole, 420, 656, 756, 793.
 ——— *v.* Crowland Gas Co., 601.
 ——— *v.* Devey, 722.
 ——— *v.* Dewar, 183.
 ——— *v.* Evans, 632, 781.
 ——— *v.* Hare, 49.
 ——— *v.* Hawkins, 302, 303, 310, 700.
 ——— *r.* Higgins, 42.
 ——— *v.* Hilary, 673, 675.
 ——— *v.* Laird, 37.
 ——— *r.* Lendey, 46, 51.
 ——— *v.* Manners, 669.
 v. Nesfield, 346.
 ——— *v.* Pearse, 517.
 ——— *v.* Shum, 637.
 ——— *v.* Stray, 42.
 ——— *v.* Vergette, 233.
 v. Waters, 684, 685.
 ——— *v.* Wells, 293.
 ——— *v.* Whitehead, 816.
 ——— *r.* Zamira, 632, 781.
 Teague *r.* Morse, 823.
 Tear *v.* Freebody, 774.
 Tebbs *v.* Barron, 12.
 Tebbut *v.* Holt, 353.
 Tebbutt *v.* Selby, 287, 426.
 Teed *v.* Elworthy, 228.
 ——— *v.* Johnson, 569.
 Tegetmeyer *r.* Lumley, 680.
 Tempany *r.* Bernand, 60.
 Tempest *v.* Kilner, 257, 258.
 ——— *v.* Rawlings, 59.
 Tenant *v.* Elliott, 51.
 Tennant *v.* Field, 319, 781.
 Terrell *v.* Higgs, 572.
 Terry *v.* Parker, 99.
 Tesseyman *v.* Gildart, 235, 396.
 Tetley *v.* Easton, 389.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 511, 517.
 ——— *v.* Wanless, 451, 511, 515,
 516, 564, 658, 663, 669.
 Thackeray *v.* Wood, 254.
 Thame *v.* Boast, 451, 663.
 Thames Haven Dock and Ry. Co. *v.*
 Brymer, 148, 248, 270, 670, 673.
 Thames Ironworks Co. *v.* Patent
 Derrick Co., 743.
 ————— *v.* Royal M.
 S. P. Co., 270, 271, 568, 665, 669,
 670, 673, 819.
 Thatcher, *ex parte*, 514, 515, 516.
 ——— *v.* England, 237.
 Theobald *v.* Railway Passengers
 Ass. Co., 192.
 Therman *v.* Abel, 69.
 Thiedemann *v.* Goldsmidt, 528.
 Thimbleby *v.* Barron, 559, 670.
 Thistleton *v.* Frewer, 225.
 Thistlewood *v.* Cracroft, 51.
 Thom *v.* Bigland, 120, 333.
 Thomas *v.* Chirton, 303.
 ——— *v.* Cross, 662.
 ——— *v.* Everard, 175.
 ——— *v.* Fredericks, 75, 199, 403.
 ——— *v.* Harries, 319, 781.
 ——— *v.* Hawkes, 53, 465.
 ——— *v.* Heathorn, 446, 481, 662.
 ——— *v.* Hudson, 402, 788.
 ——— *v.* Jackson, 310, 791.
 ——— *v.* Morgan, 366, 367, 703,
 752.
 ——— *v.* Shillibeer, 483.
 ——— *v.* Thomas, 44, 60, 425, 428,
 808.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 166.
 Thompson, *in re*, 69.
 ——— *v.* Bell, 627.
 ——— *v.* Bradbury, 443.
 ——— *v.* Charnock, 490.
 ——— *v.* Clubley, 525.
 ——— *v.* Donny, 130, 133.
 ——— *v.* Eastwood, 747.
 ——— *v.* Gillespy, 138, 556,
 557.
 ——— *v.* Hakewill, 472.
 ——— *v.* Hardinge, 803.
 ——— *v.* Hopper, 613, 614.
 ——— *v.* Hornby, 2.
 ——— *v.* Jackson, 444, 666.
 ——— *v.* Knight, 512.
 ——— *v.* Knowles, 821.
 ——— *v.* Lack, 595, 669, 671.
 ——— *v.* Lapworth, 633.
 ——— *v.* Mashiter, 318.
 ——— *v.* North-Eastern Ry.
 Co., 3.
 ——— *v.* Nye, 307, 308.
 ——— *v.* Parish, 622, 684.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 183.
 ——— *v.* Ross, 360, 751.
 ——— *v.* Sheppard, 769.
 ——— *v.* Wood, 320.
 Thomson *v.* Redman, 679.
 Thorburn *v.* Barnes, 449, 489.
 Thorley *v.* Kerry, 302.
 Thorne *v.* Jenkins, 546.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 661.
 ——— *v.* Tilbury, 292, 504, 717.
 Thornett *v.* Haines, 47, 248.
 Thornhill *v.* Neats, 675, 685.
 Thornton *v.* Ford, 629.
 ——— *v.* Illingworth, 605.
 ——— *v.* M'Kewan, 573.
 Thorogood *v.* Bryan, 752, 753.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 290, 414.

- Thorpe *v.* Thorpe, 46, 679.
 Threlfall *v.* Fanshaw, 75.
 Thresh *v.* Rake, 59.
 Thurgood *v.* Richardson, 403.
 Thurman *v.* Wilde, 709.
 Thurnell *v.* Balbirnie, 150, 240.
 Thursby *v.* Plant, 211, 637.
 Thurston *v.* Mills, 45, 48.
 Tibbits *v.* George, 493, 609.
 Tickle *v.* Brown, 714, 815.
 Tidman *v.* Ainslie, 724.
 Tidswell *v.* Whitworth, 205, 633.
 Tigar *v.* Gordon, 95.
 Tighe *v.* Cooper, 306, 726.
 Tigress, The, 555.
 Tilbury *v.* Brown, 495.
 Tilson *v.* Warwick Gas Co., 37, 144.
 Times Fire Ass. Co. *v.* Hawke, 272.
 Timmins *v.* Gibbins, 44, 464, 660.
 Timmis *v.* Platt, 521.
 Timms *v.* Williams, 31, 160.
 Timothy *v.* Simpson, 793, 795, 798.
 Tindall *v.* Hibberd, 131, 517.
 ——— *v.* Taylor, 138.
 Tinsley *v.* Lacy, 298, 299.
 Tobacco-pipe Makers' Co. *v.* Loder, 234, 640.
 Tobin *v.* Harford, 187.
 ——— *v.* The Queen, 376.
 Todd *v.* Emly, 452.
 ——— *v.* Flight, 380, 383.
 ——— *v.* Kerrich, 221, 223.
 ——— *v.* Maxfield, 507, 621.
 ——— *v.* Stewart, 625, 627, 628.
 Toler *v.* Slater, 631.
 Tomlin *v.* Dutton, 511.
 Toms *v.* Wilson, 806.
 Tonge *v.* Chadwick, 682.
 Toogood *v.* Spyring, 304.
 Tooker *v.* Smith, 204.
 Toomer *v.* Gingell, 610.
 Toomey *v.* London Brighton and South Coast Ry. Co., 373.
 Topham *v.* Braddick, 65, 485.
 ——— *v.* Morecraft, 47, 155.
 Toplis *v.* Grane, 178.
 Toppin *v.* Field, 190.
 Topping *v.* Keyse, 25.
 Torrence *v.* Gibbins, 8, 360, 698, 702, 751.
 Torriano *v.* Young, 423.
 Tory *v.* Stevens, 4.
 Toutill *v.* Douglas, 160.
 Towers *v.* Barrett, 37.
 Towne *v.* Lewis, 291.
 Towns *v.* Mead, 645.
 Townsend *v.* Crowdy, 50.
 ——— *v.* Wathen, 381.
 Townson *v.* Jackson, 57.
 Tozer *v.* Child, 325.
 Traherne *v.* Gardner, 12, 50, 438, 439, 661.
 Traves *v.* Worms, 187, 576, 627.
 Treadwin *v.* Great Eastern Ry. Co., 550.
 Tredwen *v.* Holman, 490.
 Tremere *v.* Morison, 211, 212, 583.
 Trent *v.* Hunt, 779, 780.
 Tresidder, *re*, 512, 515.
 Trew *v.* Barton, 486.
 ——— *v.* Railway Passengers Ass. Co., 192.
 Trickey *v.* Larne, 526.
 Trimley *v.* Unwin, 493.
 Trott *v.* Smith, 468.
 Trower *v.* Chadwick, 374, 375, 407, 436.
 Trueman *v.* Hurst, 53, 440, 606.
 Tuam (Abp.) *v.* Robeson, 309.
 Tuck *v.* Tuck, 438, 661.
 ——— *v.* Tooke, 585.
 Tucker *v.* Barnesley, 822.
 ——— *v.* Barrow, 53.
 ——— *v.* Newman, 383, 393, 394, 395, 429.
 ——— *v.* Webster, 609.
 Tuckey *v.* Hawkins, 641.
 Tuff *v.* Warman, 371, 753.
 Tufnell *v.* Constable, 669.
 Tugwell *v.* Heyman, 161.
 Tummons *v.* Ogle, 236, 237.
 Tunney *v.* Midland Ry. Co., 363.
 Tumichiffe *v.* Tedd, 798.
 Tunno *v.* Morris, 345.
 Turley *v.* Bates, 40.
 Turner *v.* Ambler, 350.
 ——— *v.* Bates, 629.
 ——— *v.* Brown, 480.
 ——— *v.* Burkinshaw, 65.
 ——— *v.* Cameron Coal Co., 197, 417, 801.
 ——— *v.* Collins, 57, 661.
 ——— *v.* Davies, 558.
 ——— *v.* Diaper, 464.
 ——— *v.* Evans, 263.
 ——— *v.* Hardeastle, 292, 294, 414.
 ——— *v.* Hardey, 635.
 ——— *v.* Hawkins, 370.
 ——— *v.* Hayden, 96.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 495.
 ——— *v.* Lamb, 201.
 ——— *v.* Mason, 224, 651.
 ——— *v.* M'Namara, 116.
 ——— *v.* Reynall, 225.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 37, 221.

- Turner *v.* Sheffield Ry. Co., 349, 747.
 ——— *v.* Spooner, 348.
 ——— *v.* Stone, 48.
 Turnley *v.* Macgregor, 337, 737.
 Turpin *v.* Bilton, 120, 274.
 Turquand *v.* Hawtrey, 444.
 ——— *v.* Moss, 510.
 Tweed *v.* Mills, 253.
 Twemlow *v.* Askey, 81, 666.
 Twigg *v.* Potts, 420.
 Twynam *v.* Pickard, 208.
 Tyler *v.* Bennett, 428.
 ——— *v.* Shinton, 610.
 Tyne Commissioners *v.* Gen. Steam Nav. Co., 371, 754.
 Tyrringham's case, 799.
 Tyson *v.* Kendall, 444.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 720, 721, 722.

 Udell *v.* Atherton, 334, 585.
 Uhla, The, 371.
 Underhill *v.* Wilson, 396.
 Underwood *v.* Parks, 700, 723.
 Union Bank of Manchester *v.* Beech, 594, 669.
 United English and Scottish Life Ins. Co., 495.
 United States of America *v.* Wagner, 30.
 Unity Joint Stock Banking Ass. *ex parte*, 604.
 Unwin *v.* Heath, 716.
 ——— *v.* Leaper, 51.
 ——— *v.* St. Quintin, 699, 770.
 Upton *v.* Townend, 630, 635.
 Usher *v.* Dansey, 12.
 ——— *v.* Walters, 259.
 Uther *v.* Rich, 529, 530.

 Vallance *v.* Savage, 381, 394.
 Vallée *v.* Dumergue, 195, 624.
 Valpy *v.* Manley, 49.
 ——— *v.* Oakley, 239, 242.
 ——— *v.* Sanders, 48.
 Vanderbyl *v.* M'Kenna, 470.
 Vanquelin *v.* Bouard, 195.
 Van Sandau *v.* Corsbie, 506.
 ——— *v.* Turner, 774.
 Vansittart *v.* Vansittart, 173.
 Van Toll *v.* South-Eastern Ry. Co., 89, 128, 505, 551, 553.
 Varney *v.* Hickman, 51.
 Vaughan *v.* Glenn, 140.
 ——— *v.* Menlove, 375.
 ——— *v.* Taff Vale Ry. Co., 369, 373.
 ——— *v.* Vanderstegen, 173.
 ——— *v.* Watt, 291.

 Vavasour *v.* Ormrod, 61.
 Veitch *v.* Russell, 225.
 Velasquez, The, 371.
 Venables *v.* East India Co., 405.
 Venafrá *v.* Johnson, 350, 355.
 Vennall *v.* Garner, 754.
 Venning *v.* Leckie, 229.
 Verbist *v.* De Keyser, 441.
 Vernede *v.* Weber, 268.
 Verrall *v.* Robinson, 291.
 Vertue *v.* Beasley, 319.
 Vicars *v.* Wilcocks, 306.
 Victors *v.* Davies, 37.
 Vidi *v.* Smith, 385.
 Vigers *v.* Dean of St. Paul's, 780.
 Vine *v.* Saunders, 339.
 Vines *v.* Arnold, 626.
 Violet *v.* Sympson, 641, 749.
 Vivian *v.* Jenkin, 804.
 Vlierboom *v.* Chapman, 129.
 Vonhollen *v.* Knowles, 678.
 Vooght *v.* Winch, 574, 575, 627.
 Vorley *v.* Barrett, 567, 569, 572.
 Vose *v.* Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 328, 362.
 Vyse *v.* Wakefield, 190.
 Vyvyan *v.* Arthur, 207, 210.

 Waddington *v.* Guardians of London, 640.
 Wade *v.* Dowling, 74, 489.
 ——— *v.* Sineon, 157, 158, 466, 585.
 Wadham *v.* Marlowe, 199, 637.
 Wagner *v.* Imbrie, 452.
 Wagstaffe *v.* Sharp, 225.
 Wain *v.* Bailey, 534.
 Wainman *v.* Kynman, 642.
 Wait *v.* Baker, 122.
 Waite *v.* Jones, 599.
 ——— *v.* North-Eastern Ry. Co., 134, 372, 753.
 Wake *v.* Harrop, 485, 569, 572.
 ——— *v.* Tinkler, 681.
 Wakefield *v.* Buccleuch (Duke), 721.
 ——— *v.* Newbon, 49.
 Wakeman *v.* Robinson, 411, 412, 699, 791.
 Wakley *v.* Froggatt, 568, 733, 740.
 Walbank *v.* Quaterman, 258.
 Walcot *v.* Goulding, 116, 117.
 Wale *v.* Westminster Palace Hotel Co., 145, 349.
 Walesby *v.* Goulston, 682.
 Walford *v.* Fleetwood, 475.
 Walker's case, 635.
 Walker *v.* Barnes, 693.
 ——— *v.* Bartlett, 179, 257.
 ——— *v.* Brogden, 724, 726.

- Walker v. Clements**, 691.
 ——— *v. Clyde*, 291.
 ——— *v. Goe*, 376.
 ——— *v. Golling*, 473.
 ——— *v. Hatton*, 180, 203.
 ——— *v. Hunter*, 776.
 ——— *v. Jackson*, 281.
 ——— *v. Macdonald*, 97.
 ——— *v. Mellor*, 264, 464.
 ——— *v. Moore*, 251.
 ——— *v. Needham*, 312.
 ——— *v. Nevill*, 514, 559, 670.
 ——— *v. Perkins*, 599.
 ——— *v. Rostron*, 45.
 ——— *v. Witter*, 194.
 ——— *v. York and North Midland Ry. Co.*, 279.
Wallace v. Kelsall, 479, 480, 662.
Waller v. Andrews, 205.
 ——— *v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 363.
Walley v. M'Connell, 5, 773, 774.
Wallinger v. Gurney, 702, 756.
Wallis v. Broadbent, 467.
 ——— *v. Harrison*, 339.
 ——— *v. Littell*, 466, 467.
 ——— *v. Scott*, 61.
Walls v. Atcheson, 634.
Walmesley v. Cooper, 559, 670.
Walshe v. Provan, 65.
Walstab v. Spottiswoode, 49, 144.
Walter v. Adcock, 511.
 ——— *v. Cubley*, 96.
 ——— *v. Rumbal*, 320.
Walton v. Bateman, 443, 764.
 ——— *v. Lavater*, 231, 385, 386, 388.
 ——— *v. Mascall*, 592.
Wankford v. Wankford, 468.
Warburg v. Tucker, 190, 506.
Warburton v. Great Western Co., 363.
 ——— *v. Parke*, 783.
 ——— *v. Storr*, 75.
Ward v. Beck, 182, 612.
 ——— *v. Byrne*, 263.
 ——— *v. Clarke*, 32.
 ——— *v. Const*, 196.
 ——— *v. Greenland*, 66.
 ——— *v. Londesborough*, 49.
 ——— *v. Lowndes*, 32, 237, 357, 749.
 ——— *v. Lumley*, 199, 632, 675.
 ——— *v. Macauley*, 414.
 ——— *v. Robins*, 287, 808, 809.
 ——— *v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 357.
 ——— *v. Weeks*, 306.
Warden v. Stone, 234.
Waring, ex parte, 91.
Warlow v. Harrison, 86.
Warner v. M'Kay, 688.
 ——— *v. Potchett*, 780.
 ——— *v. Riddisford*, 411.
 ——— *v. Theobald*, 632.
Warre v. Calvert, 14, 543, 546, 604.
Warrington v. Early, 533.
 ——— *v. Furbor*, 592.
Warwick v. Foulkes, 797.
 ——— *v. Nairn*, 267, 526, 527.
Washborn v. Black, 319.
Washbourn v. Burrows, 571, 572, 574, 653.
Waterford W. and D. Ry. Co. v. Logan, 141.
Waterhouse v. Keen, 50.
Waterlow v. Bacon, 572.
Waters v. Monarch Fire Ins. Co., 192, 619.
 ——— *v. Thanet (Earl of)*, 217, 645.
Watkin v. Hall, 700, 725.
Watkins v. Bensusan, 441, 537.
 ——— *v. Figg*, 109.
 ——— *v. Lee*, 700, 750.
 ——— *v. Morgan*, 12.
Watson v. Carroll, 396.
 ——— *v. Charlemont (Earl)*, 49.
 ——— *v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co.*, 571, 573, 574, 681.
 ——— *v. Spratley*, 258.
 ——— *v. Swann*, 184.
Watts v. Fraser, 14, 307.
 ——— *v. Ognell*, 631, 637.
 ——— *v. Porter*, 84.
 ——— *v. Rees*, 680.
 ——— *v. Shuttleworth*, 168, 272, 570, 573, 595.
Waugh v. Bussell, 486, 532.
Way v. Hearn, 333, 586.
Wayman v. Hilliard, 52.
Waynam v. Bend, 97.
Weall v. King, 708.
Weatherly v. Ross, 348.
Weatherstone v. Hawkins, 303.
Weaver v. Bush, 793, 794.
Webb v. Beavan, 806.
 ——— *v. Bird*, 348.
 ——— *v. England*, 69.
 ——— *v. Fairmaner*, 38.
 ——— *v. Hewitt*, 479.
 ——— *v. Hurrell*, 496.
 ——— *v. James*, 116, 546, 593.
 ——— *v. Kirby*, 20.
 ——— *v. Martin*, 440.
 ——— *v. Page*, 700, 710.
 ——— *v. Russell*, 208.
 ——— *v. Smith*, 233.

- Webb v. Spicer, 539, 670.
 Webber v. Granville, 488, 675.
 ——— v. Richards, 418.
 ——— v. Sparkes, 757, 817.
 ——— v. Tivill, 54.
 Webster v. Emery, 223, 668.
 ——— v. Jones, 401.
 ——— v. Watts, 793, 794, 798.
 Weeding v. Aldrich, 731.
 Weedon v. Woodbridge, 466.
 Weeks v. Argent, 518.
 Weeton v. Woodcock, 293.
 Wegener v. Smith, 130.
 Welby v. Brown, 439.
 ——— v. Drake, 478, 661.
 Welch v. Ireland, 74, 116.
 Welchman v. Sturgis, 153.
 Welcome v. Upton, 712, 713, 731.
 Weld v. Baxter, 207, 210, 637.
 Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 30, 143, 561, 640.
 ——— v. Berrie, 30, 143, 561.
 Wellington v. Brown, 32.
 Wellock v. Constantine, 414.
 Wells v. Gurling, 165.
 ——— v. Hacon, 511, 512, 514.
 ——— v. Hopkins, 267, 440, 526, 527.
 ——— v. Malbon, 174.
 ——— v. Moody, 320.
 ——— v. Ody, 349, 370.
 ——— v. Porter, 692.
 ——— v. Suffield, 4.
 Wenman v. Ash, 303.
 Wentworth v. Bullen, 194, 353.
 ——— v. Chevill, 640.
 ——— v. Cock, 156.
 ——— v. Tubb, 607.
 Werner v. Humphreys, 154.
 West v. Baxendale, 796.
 ——— v. Blakeway, 673, 674.
 ——— v. Francis, 298.
 ——— v. Nibbs, 319, 756.
 ——— v. Smallwood, 795.
 Western Bank of Scotland v. Addie, 300.
 Westhead v. Sproson, 163.
 Westminster Brymbo Coal Co. v. Clayton, 365.
 Westoby v. Day, 496, 497.
 Weston v. Beeman, 351, 355.
 ——— v. Downes, 265.
 ——— v. Foster, 462, 464, 466, 480, 652.
 Westover v. Perkins, 260.
 Westropp v. Solomon, 42, 48, 119, 264.
 Westwood v. Cowne, 13, 306.
 Whaley v. Laing, 426, 427, 801.
 Wharton v. Mackenzie, 606.
 ——— v. Naylor, 782.
 ——— v. Walker, 45.
 Whatman v. Pearson, 760.
 Wheatley v. Patrick, 370, 753.
 ——— v. Williams, 53.
 Wheeler v. Bavidge, 62, 140, 182, 556.
 ——— v. Branscombe, 631, 781.
 ——— v. Horne, 63, 484.
 ——— v. Senior, 654.
 ——— v. Stevenson, 635.
 ——— v. Whiting, 411.
 Wheelhouse v. Ladbroke, 545.
 Wheelton v. Hardisty, 570, 585, 617, 618.
 Whelpdale's case, 460, 469, 471, 566.
 Whipple v. Manley, 642.
 Whistler v. Forster, 107, 528.
 Whitaker v. Bank of England, 92.
 ——— v. Edmunds, 525.
 ——— v. Mason, 466.
 Whiteher v. Hall, 593.
 White v. Ansdell, 176, 604.
 ——— v. Bailey, 417.
 ——— v. Bass, 349.
 ——— v. Corbett, 118.
 ——— v. Crisp, 372, 382.
 ——— v. Cuyler, 652.
 ——— v. Feltham, 1, 6.
 ——— v. Foljamb, 253.
 ——— v. Great Western Ry. Co., 121, 279, 551, 554.
 ——— v. Hancock, 20.
 ——— v. Morris, 772.
 ——— v. Mullett, 292.
 ——— v. Nicholson, 200.
 ——— v. Phillips, 372, 382.
 ——— v. Teal, 716, 717.
 ——— v. Wilson, 60.
 Whitehead v. Greetham, 65, 84.
 ——— v. Harrison, 312, 699, 728.
 ——— v. Izod, 119.
 ——— v. Porter, 514.
 ——— v. Price, 191.
 ——— v. Tattersall, 490.
 Whitehead v. Taylor, 779.
 ——— v. Walker, 97, 98, 537, 642.
 Whitehouse v. Abberly, 155.
 ——— v. Fellowes, 377, 749.
 Whiteley v. Adams, 304.
 Whitfield v. Lord Le Despencer, 376.
 ——— v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 300, 307.

- Whitley *v.* Loftus, 70.
 Whitmore *v.* Greene, 699, 716.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 489.
 ——— *v.* Wakerley, 510, 516.
 Whittaker *v.* Jackson, 574, 575, 734.
 ——— *v.* Lowe, 510.
 Whittington *v.* Boxall, 801.
 Whitworth *v.* Hall, 354.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 320.
 Wickens *v.* Goatly, 691.
 ——— *v.* Steel, 469, 470.
 Wickham *v.* Hawker, 404, 805.
 ——— *v.* Lee, 215.
 Wicks *v.* Macnamara, 55.
 Wieler *v.* Schilizzi, 267, 268.
 Wiffin *v.* Kineard, 411.
 Wignens *v.* Cooke, 85, 432.
 Wigfield *v.* Nicholson, 513.
 Wiggett *v.* Fox, 362, 751.
 Wigglesworth *v.* Dallison, 204.
 Wigley *v.* Ashton, 154, 198.
 Wigmore *v.* Jay, 362.
 Wilby *v.* Elston, 14, 307, 311, 701, 723.
 ——— *v.* West Cornwall Ry. Co., 123.
 Wild *v.* Harris, 219, 648.
 ——— *v.* Hillas, 572.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 670.
 Wilde *v.* Clarkson, 117.
 ——— *v.* Fort, 253.
 ——— *v.* Waters, 293.
 Wilder *v.* Speer, 324, 415, 731, 732.
 Wilders *v.* Stevens, 531.
 Wiles *v.* Woodward, 575.
 Wiley *v.* Crawford, 276, 314.
 Wilkes *v.* Hungerford Market Co., 378, 381, 429.
 Wilkin *v.* Manning, 610.
 ——— *v.* Reed, 337.
 Wilkins *v.* Butcher, 803, 804.
 ——— *v.* Jadis, 99.
 ——— *v.* Wingate, 735.
 ——— *v.* Woods, 204.
 Wilkinson *v.* Byers, 478, 661.
 ——— *v.* Fairrie, 380.
 Wilkinson *v.* Gaston, 223, 649.
 ——— *v.* Hall, 216, 638.
 ——— *v.* Haygarth, 418, 802.
 ——— *v.* Johnston, 48, 486.
 ——— *v.* Kirby, 574, 734, 735, 802.
 ——— *v.* Lindo, 669, 671.
 ——— *v.* Page, 498.
 ——— *v.* Proud, 714.
 ——— *v.* Sharland, 37.
 Wilks *v.* Hornby, 526.
 Wilks *v.* Smith, 246.
 Williams *v.* African Steam Ship Co., 281, 444, 454, 555.
 ——— *v.* Archer, 313, 314.
 ——— *v.* Bayley, 602.
 ——— *v.* Blackwall, 736.
 ——— *v.* Bosanquet, 211.
 ——— *v.* Bryant, 4.
 ——— *v.* Burrell, 205, 206, 251.
 ——— *v.* Byrne, 221, 223, 648, 649.
 ——— *v.* Cadbury, 324.
 ——— *v.* Carwardine, 237.
 ——— *v.* Chambers, 82.
 ——— *v.* Clough, 364.
 ——— *v.* Deacon, 45.
 ——— *v.* East India Co., 282.
 ——— *v.* Everett, 45, 46.
 ——— *v.* Flight, 679.
 ——— *v.* Germaine, 105, 106.
 ——— *v.* Gesse, 279, 292.
 ——— *v.* Gibbons, 351.
 ——— *v.* Glenister, 794.
 ——— *v.* Golding, 706, 759, 760.
 ——— *v.* Great Western Ry. Co., 283, 293, 439, 718.
 ——— *v.* Griffith, 399, 401.
 ——— *v.* Hayward, 208, 209, 635, 637.
 ——— *v.* Hedley, 49, 51.
 ——— *v.* Holland, 360, 370.
 ——— *v.* James, 430, 811, 812, 816.
 ——— *v.* Jarrett, 107.
 ——— *v.* Jersey, (Lord) 747.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 194, 361, 498, 707, 730.
 ——— *v.* Lee, 155.
 ——— *v.* London Commercial Exchange Co., 119, 480, 492.
 ——— *v.* Moor, 606.
 ——— *v.* Morland, 427.
 ——— *v.* Mostyn, 396, 400, 401, 702.
 ——— *v.* Ogle, 4.
 ——— *v.* Price, 791.
 ——— *v.* Reynolds, 242.
 ——— *v.* Rose, 788.
 ——— *v.* Sharwood, 690.
 ——— *v.* Stiven, 779.
 ——— *v.* Vines, 295, 465.
 ——— *v.* Waring, 110.
 ——— *v.* Wilcox, 9, 332, 420, 817.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 6.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 74, 489.
 Williamson *v.* Allison, 266, 333, 440.
 ——— *v.* Bissill, 474.

- Williamson *v.* Dawes, 598.
 ——— *v.* Henley, 177.
 Willins *v.* Smith, 606, 643.
 Willis *v.* Cook, 186.
 ——— *v.* De Castro, 559, 595, 669,
 670, 671.
 ——— *v.* Hallett, 441, 507.
 Willison *v.* Patteson, 475.
 Willoughby *v.* Backhouse, 320.
 ——— *v.* Swinton, 117.
 Wills *v.* Murray, 143.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 445.
 Wilmot, *ex parte*, 510.
 ——— *v.* Williams, 96.
 Wilson *v.* Braddyll, 670.
 ——— *v.* Brett, 276.
 ——— *v.* Coupland, 45.
 ——— *v.* Craven, 28.
 ——— *v.* Curzon, 229.
 ——— *v.* Gabriel, 574.
 ——— *v.* Halifax (Mayor of), 760.
 ——— *v.* Hartley, 87.
 ——— *v.* Hicks, 14.
 ——— *v.* Jones, 192.
 ——— *v.* Lancashire Ry. Co., 124.
 ——— *v.* Lewis, 522.
 ——— *v.* Mackreth, 416.
 ——— *v.* Martin, 184.
 ——— *v.* Miers, 119.
 ——— *v.* Rankin, 615.
 ——— *v.* Ray, 50, 51.
 ——— *v.* Robinson, 724.
 ——— *v.* Tunnan, 416.
 ——— *v.* Wigg, 154, 212.
 ——— *v.* Willes, 721.
 ——— *v.* Wilson, 53, 247, 249,
 465, 600.
 ——— *v.* Woolfryes, 631.
 Wilton *v.* Dunn, 630.
 ——— *v.* Royal Atlantic Mail Co.,
 283, 555.
 Wiltshire *v.* Cottrell, 293.
 Winshurst *v.* Deeley, 245.
 Winch *v.* Keeley, 519.
 Windle *v.* Andrews, 94.
 ——— *v.* Barker, 557.
 Windsor (Dean of) *v.* Gover,
 637.
 Wingate *v.* Waite, 783.
 Winship *v.* Hudspeth, 811, 815.
 Winsmore *v.* Greenback, 340.
 Winstone *v.* Linn, 69, 70, 447.
 Winter *v.* Trimmer, 217.
 Winterbottom *v.* Lord Derby, 378.
 ——— *v.* Wright, 334.
 Wintle *v.* Freeman, 786, 787.
 Wisdom *v.* Hodson, 793, 794.
 Wise *v.* Great Western Ry. Co.,
 278.
 Wise *v.* Metcalfe, 315.
 Withers *v.* North Kent Ry. Co.,
 284.
 Wodehouse *v.* Farebrother, 164,
 227, 568.
 Wolf *v.* City Steamboat Co., 27.
 Wolff *v.* Horncastle, 611.
 Wollaston *v.* Hakewill, 211, 212,
 213, 583.
 Wolverhampton Waterworks Co. *v.*
 Hawkesford, 142, 143, 560.
 Womersley *v.* Dally, 150.
 Wood *v.* Adam, 304.
 ——— *v.* Akers, 680.
 ——— *v.* Bletcher, 464, 660.
 ——— *v.* Boosey, 297.
 ——— *v.* Brown, 304.
 ——— *v.* Clarke, 318.
 ——— *v.* Copper Miners' Co., 240,
 490, 568.
 ——— *v.* De Mattos, 510.
 ——— *v.* Dunn, 25, 495, 496.
 ——— *v.* Dwarries, 570, 617, 618.
 ——— *v.* Kerry, 577.
 ——— *v.* Leadbitter, 740.
 ——— *v.* Manley, 740, 806.
 ——— *v.* Rowcliffe, 745.
 ——— *v.* Slack, 510.
 ——— *v.* Smith, 682, 687.
 ——— *v.* Tassell, 243.
 ——— *v.* Waud, 424, 425, 426.
 ——— *v.* Wedgewood, 757.
 Wooderman *v.* Baldock, 414.
 Woodland *v.* Fear, 48.
 Woods *v.* Dean, 99, 100.
 ——— *v.* Durrant, 731, 775.
 ——— *v.* Foote, 513.
 ——— *v.* Pope, 200, 201.
 Woollen *v.* Wright, 416.
 Woolmer *v.* Toby, 143.
 Wootton *v.* Steffenoni, 210.
 Worms *v.* Storey, 140.
 Worrall *v.* Grayson, 463, 465, 659.
 Worrall Waterworks Co. *v.* Lloyd,
 300.
 Worsley *v.* Wood, 147, 619.
 Worth *v.* Gilling, 366.
 Worth *v.* Terrington, 654, 655, 755,
 757, 794.
 Worthington *v.* Gimson, 430.
 ——— *v.* Hulton, 358.
 ——— *v.* Wigley, 540, 544.
 Wray *v.* Milestone, 52, 229, 478.
 Wright *v.* Acres, 661.
 ——— *v.* Burroughes, 803, 804.
 ——— *v.* Chard, 173.
 ——— *v.* Child, 396, 398, 788.
 ——— *v.* Clements, 304.
 ——— *v.* Court, 413, 796.

Wright *v.* Goddard, 666, 667.
 — *v.* Greenroyd, 225.
 v. Lainson, 398, 698, 703,
 785.
 — *v.* Leonard, 339, 604.
 — *v.* Lord Maidstone, 534.
 — *v.* Newton, 49.
 — *v.* Smith, 638.
 — *v.* Stavert, 198, 417.
 — *v.* Tallis, 298, 719.
 — *v.* Watts, 541.
 — *v.* Williams, 427, 809, 816.
 Wyatt *v.* Great Western Ry. Co.,
 374.
 v. Harrison, 406, 408, 823.
 v. Hodson, 644.
 — *v.* Metropolitan Board of
 Works, 144.
 — *v.* White, 356, 800.
 Wyld, *ex parte*, 105.
 — *v.* Pickford, 279, 292, 550,
 551.
 Wylde *v.* Radford, 743.
 Wylie *v.* Birch, 396, 398, 702, 786.
 Xenos *v.* Wickham, 675.
 Yarborough *v.* Bank of England,
 300.
 Yarmouth (Mayor) *v.* Groom, 261.
 Yates *v.* Aston, 37, 12, 226.

Yates *v.* Blackburn (Mayor of), 146.
 — *v.* Bell, 46.
 — *v.* Eastwood, 323.
 — *v.* Jack, 348.
 — *v.* Nash, 467, 521.
 — *v.* Sherrington, 296.
 Yearly *v.* Roe, 83, 474.
 Yearsley *v.* Heane, 353.
 Yeatman *v.* Dempsey, 269, 431, 432,
 704.
 Yellowly *v.* Gower, 211, 423.
 Yeomans *v.* Williams, 669.
 Yorston *v.* Fether, 609.
 Young *v.* Brompton C. and G.
 Waterworks Co., 235.
 — *v.* Cole, 48.
 — *v.* Cooper, 696, 791.
 — *v.* Davis, 338.
 — *v.* Hichens, 414.
 — *v.* Higgon, 642, 759.
 — *v.* Hughes, 26, 118.
 — *v.* Macrae, 311.
 — *v.* Murphy, 648.
 — *v.* Raincock, 574.
 — *v.* Spencer, 393, 395, 423,
 424, 703.
 — *v.* Winter, 190, 506.
 Zenobio *v.* Axtell, 304, 307.
 Zulehenbart *v.* Alexander, 65, 120.
 Zulueta *v.* Miller, 410.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

(It is important that the following corrections and additions should be noted in the Work before using it.)

27. **As** to Joint Stock Companies, add :—"The Companies Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, by s. 2, is to be construed as one with the Companies Act, 1862. By s. 9, power is given to a limited company to reduce its capital, and by s. 10 the company shall, after exercising this power, add to its name the words "and reduced," as the last words in its name, which shall be deemed to be part of the name of the company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1862.
75. Note under "Assignee of Debt" :—*Count by the assignee of a debt against the assignor for discharging the debtor from custody under a capias: Gerard v. Lewis, L. R. 2 C. P. 305; 36 L. J. C. P. 173. [Upon an assignment of a debt there is an implied undertaking on the part of the assignor not to do anything to defeat the assignment, for a breach of which he is liable to an action. Ib.; and see Aulton v. Atkins, 18 C. B. 249; 25 L. J. C. P. 229.]*
91. Add to note (a) :—As to the liability of a banker for disclosing the state of his customer's account, see *Hardy v. Teasey, L. R. 3 Ex. 107; 37 L. J. Ex. 77.*
105. Line 32, add :—*Ex p. Swan, L. R. 6 Eq. 344.*
123. Line 21, add :—See further **as** to the obligations and liabilities of Railway Companies as Carriers, "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, ss. 14 21.
123. And at p. 244. As to the rule in *Hadley v. Barendale*, note the cases *Cory v. Thames Ironworks Co., L. R. 3 Q. B. 181; 37 L. J. Q. B. 68; British Columbia Saw Mill Co. v. Nettleship, L. R. 3 C. P. 499; 37 L. J. C. P. 235; re Trent and Humber Co., L. R. 6 Eq. 396; 37 L. J. C. 686.*
124. Line 18 of note, add :—And see *British Columbia Saw Mill Co. v. Nettleship, L. R. 3 C. P. 499; 37 L. J. C. P. 235.*
127. Add to note :—A railway company is now bound, on application, to deliver particulars of the charge, distinguishing how much is for conveyance and how much for loading, collection, delivery and other expenses, under "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 17.
130. Line 26 of note, add :—*Dracachi v. Anglo-Egyptian Nav. Co., 37 L. J. C. P. 71; L. R. 3 C. P. 190, and Corentry v. 37 L. J. C. 30; L. R. 6 Eq. 44.*

Page

135. Line 6 of note add:—*Buxton v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 549.
135. Line 12 of note, add:—*Glover v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 25; 37 L. J. Q. B. 57.
137. Note (a), add:—"The Telegraph Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 110, incorporates "The Telegraph Act, 1863."
142. Note (a), add:—"The Companies Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, is to be construed as one with "The Companies Act, 1862."
144. Add:—*Count by a limited company registered under the Companies Act, 1862, against a contributory for calls: Brighton Arcade Co. v. Dowling*, L. R. 3 C. P. 175; 37 L. J. C. P. 125.
146. Add to end of note:—*Beckett v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 37 L. J. C. P. 11; L. R. 3 C. P. 82.
Also add:—By "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 41, either party may apply for a judge's order for the trial of the question of compensation, to be stated in an issue, in one of the superior courts.
159. Line 3 from bottom, add:—"The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 1867, incorporates "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1862;" it repeals s. 5 of the latter Act, but re-enacts it in substance by s. 4, with a reservation in s. 14 as to societies registered under the repealed section.
168. Note (a), add:—This section applies to contracts of guarantee made before the passing of the Act. (*De Wolf v. Lindsell*, L. R. 5 Eq. 209; 27 L. J. C. 293.)
172. Line 23 of note, add:—*Fleet v. Perrins*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 536; 37 L. J. Q. B. 233.
173. Line 9 of note, add:—A husband was held liable, as for necessities of the wife, for articles supplied by order of the wife for the use of their child, of whom the wife had the custody under an order of the Court of Chancery obtained on her own petition. (*Bazeley v. Forder*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 559; 37 L. J. Q. B. 237; Cockburn, C.J., *dissentiente*.)
179. Line 27, add:—*Bettelen v. Stainsby*, L. R. 2 C. P. 568; 36 L. J. C. P. 293; *Grissell v. Bristowe*, L. R. 3 C. P. 112; 37 L. J. C. P. 89; *Rudge v. Bowman*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 193.
179. Note (a), add:—*Paine v. Hutchinson*, L. R. 3 Eq. 257; 3 Ch. Ap. 388; 37 L. J. C. 485; *Cruse v. Paine*, 37 L. J. C. 711; *Coles v. Bristowe*, L. R. 6 Eq. 149; 37 L. J. C. 737; and see "The Companies Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, s. 26.
181. Note (a), add a reference to "The Policies of Marine Assurance Act, 1868," cited at p. 610.
181. Line 21 of note add:—See *De Matlos v. North*, L. R. 3 Ex. 185; 37 L. J. Ex. 116.
183. Line 29, add:—*Xenos v. Fox*, 37 L. J. C. P. 294; L. R. 3 C. P. 630.
185. Line 27, add:—*Fletcher v. Alexander*, 37 L. J. C. P. 193; L. R. 3 C. P. 375.
187. Note (a), add a reference to "The Policies of Assurance Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 144, cited at p. 616.
194. Note (a), as to Irish and Scotch judgments add a reference to "The Judgments Extension Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 54, ss. 1, 3, cited at p. 624.
195. Line 26 of note, add:—*Liverpool Marine Credit Co. v. Hunter*, 37 L. J. C. 386.

Page

205. Line 13, add :—*Bird v. Elwes*, L. R. 3 Ex. 225 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 91 ;
Ryan v. Thompson, L. R. 3 C. P. 144 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 134 ;
Thompson v. Lapworth, L. R. 3 C. P. 149 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 74.
206. Add to end of note :—*Rolph v. Crouch*, L. R. 3 Ex. 44 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 8.
225. Note (a), add references to “The Medical Act Amendment Act, 1868,” 31 Vict. c. 29, and “The Pharmacy Act, 1868,” 31 & 32 Vict. c. 121.
227. Line 25, add :—*Albert v. Grosvenor Investment Co.*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 24 ; L. R. 3 Q. B. 123.
242. Line 1 of note, add :—*Oyle v. Lord Vane*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 272 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 77.
250. Line 8 of note, add :—*Hinton v. Sparkes*, L. R. 3 C. P. 161 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 81.
251. Line 18 from bottom, add :—*Engell v. Fitch*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 314 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 145.
251. Line 12 from bottom, add :—*Rolph v. Crouch*, L. R. 3 Ex. 44 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 8.
257. Line 29, add :—*Grissell v. Bristowe*, L. R. 3 C. P. 112 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 89 ; *Rudge v. Bowman*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 193.
264. Line 11 from bottom, add :—And see *Jones v. Just*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 197, 202 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 89, 93.
267. Line 8 of note, add :—*Jones v. Just*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 197 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 89.
269. Line 3 of note, add :—And see *Jones v. Just*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 197, 203 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 89, 93.
280. Add at end of note :—*Shepherd v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Ex. 189 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 113.
289. Add at end of note :—By “The Companies Act, 1867,” 30 & 31 Vict. c. 131, s. 26, the company is required to register the transferee of shares on the application of the transferor.
292. Line 15, add :—See *Halliday v. Holgate*, L. R. 3 Ex. 299 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 174, approving of *Donald v. Suckling*.
303. Line 10, add :—The statements of a judge, made in his judicial capacity, whether relevant or not, are absolutely privileged. (*Scott v. Stansfield*, L. R. 3 Ex. 220 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 155.)
305. Line 9 from bottom, add :—*Watkin v. Hall*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 125 ; L. R. 3 Q. B. 396, cited at p. 725.
312. Line 18, add :—Sect. 34 of the C. L. P. Act, 1860, has been repealed by the County Courts Act, 1867, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 33.
315. Add to note :—As to the law respecting dilapidations see *Ross v. Adcock*, 37 L. J. C. P. 290.
326. Note (a), add a reference to “The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868,” 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 25, enabling the Board of Trade upon application to appoint an arbitrator to determine the compensation to be paid by a railway company for an injury or death by an accident on their railway ; and s. 26, enabling the judge to order an examination of the person injured.
327. Line 5 from bottom, add :—It has been since decided that the death does not create a new cause of action, and that an accord and satisfaction made with the deceased is a good plea to an action by the representative. (*Read v. Great Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 555.)

Page

331. Line 11, add :—*Buxton v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 549.
359. Note (b), add :—See *Terry v. Hutchinson*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 599.
361. Line 7 of note (a), add :—*Whitman v. Pearson*, 37 L. J. C. P. 156 ; L. R. 3 C. P. 422 ; *Betts v. De Vitre*, 37 L. J. C. 325 ; L. R. 3 Ch. Ap. 429.
365. Line 20, add :—*Fletcher v. Rylands*, affirmed in H. L., 37 L. J. Ex. 161, where see as to the liability for negligence in storing water which escapes on to the land of another.
369. Line 13 of note, add :—provided the use of such engines is authorized by their Act. (*Jones v. Festiniog Ry. Co.*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 214.)
369. Line 21 of note, add :—See *Ayles v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Ex. 146 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 104.
369. Line 29 of note, add :—As to negligence in respect of precautions necessary where dangerous works are being constructed on the line, see *Daniel v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 C. P. 216, 591 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 146, 280.
369. Line 40 of note, add : *Collis v. Selden*, 37 L. J. C. P. 233 ; L. R. 3 C. P. 495.
373. Line 9, add :—And see *Jones v. Festiniog Ry. Co.*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 214.
379. Last line of note, add :—*Smith v. London and St. Katharine Docks Co.*, L. R. 3 C. P. 326 ; 37 L. J. C. P. 217.
384. Note (a), add :—"The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," 16 & 17 Viet. c. 107, repeals the statute 8 & 9 Viet. c. 87, but it contains similar enactments to those of the repealed statute.
391. Note (a), Add a reference to "The Sanitary Act, 1866," 29 & 30 Viet. c. 90, by s. 46, of which local boards, if not previously incorporated, are incorporated with power to sue and be sued in such names as they may usually bear or adopt.
413. Line 9, add :—*Ames v. Colnaghi*, 37 L. J. C. P. 159 ; L. R. 3 C. P. 359.
468. Line 24, add :—*D'Arcy v. Tamar, etc., Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Ex. 158 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 37.
486. Line 8 of note, add :—An alteration by the plaintiff in a material point does not avoid the instrument (*Aldous v. Cornwell*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 573 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 201, dissenting from the dictum to the contrary effect in *Pigot's case*).
507. Line 12 of note :—For 514 read 516 ; and add :—*Rossi v. Bailey*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 204 ; L. R. 3 Q. B. 621.
510. Line 31 of note, and at p. 515, line 14 of note, add :—*Waddington v. Roberts*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 579 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 253.
511. Line 25, add :—See *Rixon v. Emary*, 37 L. J. C. P. 243 ; L. R. 3 C. P. 546.
515. Line 29, add :—See further as to the date and effects of the operation of the deed under s. 197, *Exley v. Inglis*, L. R. 3 Ex. 247 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 115 ; *Williams v. Cadbury*, L. R. 2 C. P. 453 ; 36 L. J. C. P. 233 ; *Selby v. Greaves*, 37 L. J. C. P. 251 ; L. R. 3 C. P. 594.
515. Line 11 from bottom, add :—See the remarks on the case of *Lloyd v. Harrison* in *Rossi v. Bailey*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 204 ; L. R. 3 Q. B. 621.

516. Line 14 of note, add :—The Court of Queen's Bench has since held that a defendant who might have pleaded the deed and did not is estopped from afterwards setting it up as a protection from the execution. (*Rossi v. Bailey*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 204; L. R. 3 Q. B. 621.)
532. Line 6 of note, add :—An alteration which is not material, as adding to a promissory note, expressing no time for payment, the words "on demand," though made by the plaintiff, does not avoid it. (*Aldous v. Cornwell*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 573; 37 L. J. Q. B. 201.)
604. Line 6 from bottom, add :—*De Roo v. Foster*, 12 C. B. N. S. 272.
612. Line 5 of note, add :—The assignee may now sue in his own name, under "the Policies of Marine Assurance Act, 1868," cited at p. 610.
660. Line 15 of note (b) :—For "repayment" read "prepayment."
721. Line 9 of note, add :—*Lawrence v. Hitch*, reversed in error, L. R. 3 Q. B. 521; 37 L. J. Q. B. 209; *Mills v. Mayor of Colchester*, affirmed on appeal, 37 L. J. C. P. 278; L. R. 3 C. P. 575.
743. Line 3 from bottom, add :—*Halliday v. Holgate*, L. R. 3 Ex. 299; 37 L. J. Ex. 174.
751. Add to note (a) :—See *Terry v. Hutchinson*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 599.

PRECEDENTS.

CHAPTER I.

COMMENCEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF DECLARATIONS (a).

Ordinary Form of Commencement and Conclusion of a Declaration.
(C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 59.)

In the Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas or Exchequer of Pleas].
The — day of —, A.D. —

(Venue.) A. B. by C. D. his attorney, [or in person, as the case may be,] sues E. F. for [here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £—.

(a) *The Declaration:—Form of commencement and conclusion.*]—By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 59, every declaration must commence and conclude in the above form or to the like effect. If it deviates from that form in any material particular, an application may be made to the Court or a judge to set it aside as irregular, or to amend it. (See *White v. Feltham*, 3 C. B. 658.)

Title and date.]—By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 54, "Every declaration and other pleading shall be entitled of the proper court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded, and shall bear no other time or date." Deviations from this requirement as to title, as where a declaration is entitled on the back only (*Ripling v. Watts*, 4 Dowl. 290), or as to date, as by omission of the era "of our Lord" (*Holland v. Tealdi*, 8 Dowl. 320), or by delivering a pleading on a day after that on which it bears date (*Newnham v. Hanny*, 5 Dowl. 259; *Hodson v. Pennell*, 4 M. & W. 373), have been held to be irregularities, and might form a ground for setting aside, or at least for amending the pleading.

Time for declaring.]—The plaintiff may declare immediately after the defendant has appeared. (*Morris v. Smith*, 2 C. M. & R. 314.) If the defendant does not appear within the time limited for that purpose by the writ, the plaintiff may proceed, when the writ is specially indorsed, to obtain judgment in default of appearance under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 27, and where the writ is not specially indorsed, to file a declaration under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 28. If the plaintiff does not declare before the end of the term next after the appearance, the defendant may then give him a four days' notice to do so, and sign judgment of *non pros.* against him unless he declares within that period, or such extended period as may be granted on application to the Court or a judge. (*Foster v. Pryme*, 8 M. & W. 664; *Medway v. Gilbert*, 1 H. & C. 496; 32 L. J. Ex. 30; C. L. P. Act, 1853, s. 53; r. 7, H. T. 1853.) And even though no notice to declare may have been given, if the plaintiff does not declare within one year after the writ of summons is returnable, that is, after service of it is effected, he is deemed out of court. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 58; *Barnes v. Jackson*, 3 Dowl. 404; *Chaplin v. Showler*, 6 D. & L. 227.) It is provided by

2 Will. IV. c. 39, s. 11, that no declaration shall be filed or delivered between the tenth day of August and twenty-fourth day of October. (See further as to the time and mode of declaring, 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 223.)

Venue.]—By r. 4, T. T. 1853, “the name of a county shall in all cases be stated in the margin of a declaration, and shall be taken to be the venue intended by the plaintiff, and no venue shall be stated in the body of the declaration, or in any subsequent pleading; provided that in cases where local description is now required, such local description shall be given.”

The venue, or the county named in the margin of the declaration, is the place where all the facts alleged in the declaration are supposed to have happened. Where the place of the happening of a fact or of the existence of a thing is a material allegation, the venue so stated in the margin supplies that allegation in the absence of any other statement (*Cook v. Swift*, 14 M. & W. 235; *Boydell v. Harkness*, 3 C. B. 168); and if the allegation of the fact or thing is traversed the place is traversed also. (*Richardson v. Locklin*, 6 B. & S. 777; 34 L. J. Q. B. 225.) As to local description and where it is required, see r. 18, T. T. 1853, *post*, “*Trespass to Land*.”

The venue is the statement of the county in which the action is to be tried. In respect of the venue, actions are either *local* or *transitory*. In the former the venue must be laid truly in the county in which the cause of action arose; in the latter it may be laid in any county at the option of the plaintiff, subject to an application by the defendant to change the venue. As a general rule, actions for wrongs in respect of real property are local, and other actions are transitory. In actions relating to particular subjects, the venue is sometimes made local by statute where it otherwise would not be so. In using the following precedents it may be assumed that the venue is transitory unless it be otherwise stated. Any peculiar rules relating to the venue will be mentioned under the titles to which they apply.

The venue consists merely of the name of the county for which the commission of nisi prius issues, and in which the action is to be tried, as Middlesex, Devonshire, London, Bristol, etc. By an Order in Council dated the 4th May, 1864 (made in pursuance of the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 71), the county of Lancaster is divided for the purposes of the Assizes into “Lancashire, Northern Division,” “Lancashire, West Derby Division,” and “Lancashire, Salford Division;” the venue must be so stated in the declaration, according to whether the issue is intended to be tried at Lancaster, Liverpool, or Manchester. In like manner by an Order in Council dated the 10th June, 1864, appointing assizes to be held at two places in the county of York, the venue is to be laid in “Yorkshire, North and East Riding Division,” if the issue is to be tried at York, or “Yorkshire, West Riding Division,” if it is to be tried at Leeds. For the purposes of actions in which the venue is local it is ordered that all these divisions are to be considered as if they were separate counties. (See *Thompson v. Hornby*, 9 Q. B. 978.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 41, “Where two or more causes of action joined in the same suit are local, and arise in different counties, the venue may be laid in either of such counties; but the Court or a judge shall have power to prevent the trial of different causes of action together, if such trial would be inexpedient, and in such case such Court or judge may order separate records to be made up, and separate trials to be had.”

The omission of the venue would be an irregularity, and is said to be a ground for demurrer. (*Remington v. Taylor*, 1 Lutw. 235.) If a wrong venue be stated in a local action, and the error appear on the record, the objection may be taken on demurrer. (*Mayor of Berwick-upon-Tweed v. Shanks*, 3 Bing. 459; *Simmons v. Lillystone*, 8 Ex. 481.) If the error does not appear upon the record, it must be pleaded; for otherwise, as a jury can only inquire of the issues raised, (*Boyes v. Hewetson*, 2 Bing. N. C. 575; *Richards v. Easto*, 15 M. & W. 244,) it could not be a ground of non-suit, (*Hitchings v. Hollingsworth*, 7 M. P. C. C. 228,) unless the venue in

the body of the declaration or imported from the margin is involved in any of the allegations traversed. (See *Doulson v. Matthews*, 4 T. R. 503; *Richardson v. Locklin*, *supra*.) The error cannot in any case be taken advantage of after verdict. (16 & 17 Car. II. c. 8, s. 1; *Boyes v. Hewetson*, *supra*.) A plea to the venue seems to resemble in its nature a plea to the jurisdiction. (*Barker v. Damer*, 1 Salk. 80.)

Change of venue.—In transitory actions the Court has power at common law to change the venue. In local actions no such power exists at common law; but by the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 22, a local action may be tried in another county than that stated in the venue by a judge's order, a suggestion of which is to be entered upon the record. (See *Chit. Forms*, 10th ed. 130.) In such case the venue is not changed, nor is the statement of it in the margin of the declaration altered; and it is immaterial for this purpose whether the venue is local at common law or is made so by statute. (*Greenhow v. Parker*, 6 H. & N. 882; 31 L. J. Ex. 4.) When the venue, either local or transitory, is laid in the county of any city or town corporate, the court or a judge may cause the trial to take place in the county next adjoining; see 38 Geo. III. c. 52, s. 1; *Itchin Bridge Co. v. Local Board of Southampton*, 8 E. & B. 803 (a); 27 L. J. Q. B. 128; *Chit. Forms*, 10th ed. 130.

The venue cannot in any case be changed as of course, for by r. 18, H. T. 1853, "No venue shall be changed without a special order of the Court or a judge, unless by the consent of the parties."

The Committee of the Judges to whom the question was referred, as to the practice to be adopted under this rule, reported in the following terms:

"First, that in their opinion it is more convenient as a general rule, that the application to change the venue by rule or summons may be made before issue joined, provided that this shall not prejudice either party from applying, after issue is joined, to lay the venue in another county, if it shall appear that it may be more conveniently tried in such county.

"Secondly, that a defendant on his affidavit to obtain the rule *nisi* to change venue, or in support of a summons for that purpose before issue joined, should state all the circumstances on which he means to rely as the ground for the change of venue; but that he may, if he pleases, rely only on the fact that the cause of action arose in the county to which he seeks to have the venue changed; which ground shall be deemed sufficient, unless the plaintiff shows that the cause may be more conveniently tried in the county in which it was originally laid, or other good reason why the venue should not be changed." (*De Rothschild v. Shilston*, 8 Ex. 503; 22 L. J. Ex. 279.)

The practice recommended by this report has been hitherto adopted in those cases where, according to the previous practice, the venue could be changed. But it has been said that some Judges do not consider themselves bound by the above resolutions. (See, per Willes, J., *Jackson v. Kidd*, 8 C. B. N. S. 354; 29 L. J. C. P. 221.)

The affidavit that the cause of action did not arise in the county in which the venue is laid, and that it arose in the county to which it is sought to be changed, and not elsewhere, is called the *common affidavit*, and unless answered as above mentioned, is in general sufficient ground for an application to change the venue before issue (see *De Rothschild v. Shilston*, *supra*; *Clulee v. Bradley*, 13 C. B. 604; *Smith v. O'Brien*, 26 L. J. Ex. 30); but it is not alone sufficient ground for an application after issue (*Begg v. Forbes*, 13 C. B. 614); nor after the defendant has undertaken to take short notice of trial (*Clulee v. Bradley*, *supra*), or notice of trial for a particular sitting. (*Jackson v. Kidd*, 8 C. B. N. S. 354; 29 L. J. C. P. 221.)

If the common affidavit is answered by the plaintiff, the Court or judge will decide upon the facts and balance of convenience. (*Ross v. Napier*, 30 L. J. Ex. 2; and see *Durie v. Hopwood*, 7 C. B. N. S. 835.)

See a full account of the law relating to venue in the notes to *Mostyn v.*

Fabrigas, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 628; 1 Wms. Saund. 74 n. (2); 241 d, e, f; and in 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 279; and of the practice as to change of venue, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1349.

Parties.]—The declaration should correspond with the writ: in the names of the parties; in the number of the parties; in the characters in which they sue and are sued. (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 225.) A variance between the declaration and the writ (except in the points hereinafter mentioned) is an irregularity and is ground for an application to set aside the declaration. (*Tory v. Stevens*, 6 Dowl. 275; *Kitchen v. Brooks*, 5 M. & W. 522.)

Names of the parties.]—The Christian names and surnames of the plaintiff and the defendant should be stated in full and correctly in the writ, and in the declaration. Titles and names of dignity should be added, as: the Right Honourable —, Duke of, or Marquis of, or Earl of, or Viscount or Baron —, or the Right Reverend Father in God — Lord Bishop of —, Sir — —, Bart. A person having a title by courtesy is frequently designated by his proper name, with the addition "commonly called Lord —." In the case of a clergyman it is usual, but not necessary to prefix the term "Reverend" to his name, or to add "Clerk," after it. As to misnomer in titles and names of dignity: see *Cautwell v. Earl of Stirling*, 8 Bing. 174; *Wells v. Lord Suffield*, 4 C. B. 750.

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 12, "In actions on bills of exchange or promissory notes or other written instruments, any of the parties to which are designated by the initial letter or letters, or some contraction of the Christian or first name or names, it shall be sufficient in the process or declaration to designate such persons by the same initial letter or letters, or contraction of the Christian or first name or names, instead of stating the Christian or first name or names in full." See *post*, "*Bills*," p. 95. A person who executes a deed by a wrong name, should be sued by the name in which he executed it. (See *Williams v. Bryant*, 5 M. & W. 447; and see 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 265; *Mayor of Lynne's case*, 10 Rep. 122 b.)

Misnomer.]—A name wrongly spelt, in a manner *idem sonans*, is no material misnomer. (*R. v. Shakespeare*, 10 East, 83; *Ahitbol v. Beniditto*, 2 Taunt. 401; *Williams v. Ogle*, 2 Str. 889.) If there be a misnomer in the writ, it seems the defendant, if he appears, can take no advantage of it. (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 186.) But the misnomer should be corrected in the declaration, by inserting the right names, with a statement that the party misnamed had sued or been sued by the name in the writ. Forms for the declaration in such cases are given, *post*, p. 15. The defendant can take no advantage of the alteration. (*Hobson v. Wadsworth*, 8 Dowl. 601; *Williams v. Bryant*, 5 M. & W. 447.) By the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 11, if there be a misnomer in the declaration the defendant may cause the declaration to be amended at the costs of the plaintiff by inserting the right name upon a judge's summons founded on an affidavit of the right name; and in case such summons shall be discharged, the costs of such application shall be paid by the party applying if the judge shall think fit. This is the only proceeding the defendant can take on the misnomer. (*Lindsay v. Wells*, 3 Bing. N. C. 777; *Rust v. Kennedy*, 4 M. & W. 586.) And the objection must be taken within the time for pleading. (*Kitchen v. Brooks*, 5 M. & W. 522.) A misnomer is no ground of nonsuit at the trial, if the defendant be not deceived. (*Boughton v. Frere*, 3 Camp. 29.) And it cannot be objected to after any admission of identity by the defendant. (*Fisher v. Magnay*, 1 D. & L. 40.) A person served with a writ issued against another person is not bound to appear, and is not affected by proceedings taken in default of appearance. If he is taken in execution, the party issuing the execution, and the sheriff, are liable to an action for false

imprisonment. (*Walley v. M'Connell*, 13 Q. B. 903; *Kelly v. Lawrence*, 3 H. & C. 1; 33 L. J. Ex. 197.)

Number of the parties.—All the parties, however numerous, jointly entitled or liable to sue or be sued, must be joined both in the writ and in the declaration (see *Meeke v. Oxlade*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 289), unless they are incorporated, or authorized by a statute to sue or defend by a name or title, or by a public officer, chairman, secretary, etc. (See forms in such cases, *post.*) As to the proper parties to sue or to be sued, and the consequences of misjoinder and nonjoinder of parties, see *post*, *Pleas*, “*Abatement*.”

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19, it is enacted that “The joinder of too many plaintiffs shall not be fatal, but every action may be brought in the name of all the persons in whom the legal right may be supposed to exist; and judgment may be given in favour of the plaintiffs by whom the action is brought, or of one or more of them, or, in case of any question of misjoinder being raised, then in favour of such one or more of them as shall be adjudged by the Court to be entitled to recover: Provided always, that the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by joining any person or persons in whose favour judgment is not given, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge.” This section applies where the legal right may be supposed to exist in all the persons joined as plaintiffs, and it is found at the trial to exist in one or more of them only. (See *Bremner v. Hull*, L. R. 1 C. P. 748; 35 L. J. C. P. 332.) But it does not apply where it cannot exist in all the plaintiffs jointly, and the doubt is whether it exists in one or others of them exclusively. Thus, an administrator suing as such cannot be joined with a plaintiff suing in his own right, because the cause of action could not be vested in an administrator as such, jointly with another in his own right. (*Bellingham v. Clark*, 1 B. & S. 332; *Stubs v. Stubs*, 1 H. & C. 257; 31 L. J. Ex. 510.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 4, “Every writ of summons shall contain the names of all the defendants, and shall not contain the name or names of any defendant or defendants in more actions than one.” Consequently if a party not in the writ be joined in the declaration it may be set aside as irregular (*Haigh v. Conroy*, 15 East, 1; *Rogers v. Jenkins*, 1 B. & P. 383); nor, in general, can the proceedings be amended. (*Goodchild v. Leadham*, 1 Ex. 706; *Baker v. Nearer*, 1 Dowl. 616.) So also separate declarations against each of several defendants joined in the same writ would be set aside (*Pepper v. Whalley*, 1 Bing. N. C. 71) (except under the Summary Procedure of Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, s. 6). But the plaintiff may declare against one or more of several defendants, provided he does not declare against the others (*Coldwell v. Blake*, 3 Dowl. 656); for the declaration may narrow the operation of the writ. (*Davies v. Thomson*, 14 M. & W. 161, 165.) A defendant not declared against, however, may give the plaintiff notice to declare, and may thus obtain judgment of *non pros.* against the plaintiff as regards himself. (*Bancroft v. Greenwood*, 1 H. & C. 778; 32 L. J. Ex. 154; *Roe v. Cock*, 2 T. R. 257.)

Character in which the parties sue or are sued.—The rule here is that the declaration must not contradict the writ, but may represent the parties in any character consistent with the writ. (*Ashworth v. Ryall*, 1 B. & Ad. 19.) Thus, upon a writ in the plaintiff's name merely, without affixing any character, the plaintiff may sue in the declaration as assignee or executor. (*Johnson v. Johnson*, 2 Dowl. 653.) But upon a writ describing the plaintiff as suing as executor (*Douglas v. Irlam*, 8 T. R. 416), or as suing *qui tam* (*Delves v. Strange*, 6 T. R. 158), the plaintiff cannot declare in his own right. The plaintiff was allowed to declare in his own right where the writ merely described him “*executor*,” without stating that he sued as executor. (*Free v. White*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 586.) The same rules apply with regard to the defendant. But where the writ summons a party in his own

name, the plaintiff cannot proceed against him as the public officer or representative of a company; for by so doing he would substantially change the defendant. (*Christie v. Bell*, 16 M. & W. 669.)

If the plaintiff's cause of action accrue to him in a peculiar character, or if the defendant is liable only in a peculiar character, the statement in the declaration must be framed accordingly, otherwise a variance would appear upon the evidence. By r. 5, T. T. 1853, "the character in which the plaintiff or defendant is stated on the record to sue or to be sued shall not in any case be considered as in issue, unless specially denied."

Capacity of the parties to sue and be sued, and to appoint an attorney.]—In general, every person may appear and sue or defend in person, or by attorney. (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 84.) A declaration omitting to show whether the plaintiff sued in person or by attorney might be set aside as irregular. (*White v. Feltham*, 3 C. B. 658.) A party cannot appear by two attorneys, and it would be an irregularity to appear by two upon the record. (*Williams v. Williams*, 10 M. & W. 174, 178, 476.)

The above general rule is subject to exceptions on account of various personal disabilities, such as marriage, infancy, lunacy, etc. A married woman cannot appoint an attorney. (*Oulds v. Sanson*, 3 Taunt. 261.) Where a husband and wife sue or are sued jointly, the husband may appoint an attorney for both. (2 Wms. Saund, 213.) A married woman sued alone must appear in person, and then may plead her coverture in abatement 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1252; or if the action is founded upon a contract made during coverture, the coverture may be pleaded in bar. (*Ib.*; and see *post*, "Husband and Wife.")

An infant cannot sue or appear either in person or by attorney; but must sue by *prochein ami* or by *guardian* (2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1240), and defend by *guardian* only. (*Ib.* 1244.) A *prochein ami* is appointed by the Court, and may sue without any authority from the infant. (*Morgan v. Thorne*, 9 Dowl. 228; *Lees v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 632.) An infant cannot appoint an attorney. (*Bird v. Pegg*, 5 B. & Ald. 418.) The infant, however, is the real party to the suit, and if an attorney is employed on his behalf, such attorney is liable to the infant and not to the *prochein ami* for the conduct of the suit and for the money recovered. (*Collins v. Brook*, 5 H. & N. 700; 29 L. J. Ex. 255.) But an infant joint-executor with others may join with them in suing by attorney; though he could not, if sole executor, sue at all. (*Foxwist v. Tremaine*, 2 Wms. Saund. 212; 38 George III. c. 87, s. 6; 1 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 222.) If an infant appears by attorney, the Court has no power to amend the proceedings by stating an appearance by guardian, but may set them aside. (*Carr v. Cooper*, 1 B. & S. 230.)

An idiot must appear in person; but another person may be admitted to plead for him. (4 Rep. 124. b; 2 Wms. Saund. 333.) A lunatic retains all his civil rights in his own person until found by inquisition to be of unsound mind. He may appear by attorney (2 Wms. Saund. 333), or he may appear in person; and any person may sue for him in his name. (*Rock v. Slade*, 7 Dowl. 22; and see *Gleddon v. Treble*, 9 C. B. N. S. 367; 30 L. J. C. P. 160.)

The practice in reference to parties under disabilities will be found fully explained in 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. part iv. caps. x. xi. xiii. The pleadings in such cases will be found in the *Precedents*, *post*.

The body of the declaration.]—The body of the declaration consists of the statement of the facts which constitute the plaintiff's cause of action; and it contains, generally speaking, two principal parts, namely, the statement of the right of the plaintiff which has been violated, and the statement of the wrong or violation of that right by the defendant.

Causes of action are conveniently divided into those arising on contracts and those for wrongs independent of contract (see chapters 2, 3,

C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched. B.) And there are important differences in the manner of stating the cause of action in the declaration in these two divisions.

In actions on contracts it is generally necessary in the declaration to state the contract or agreement of the parties by which the right is created, in such a manner as to show the validity of the right; thus, in an action on a contract under seal it is necessary to allege that the defendant by deed covenanted, and then to allege the breach of the covenant; in an action on a simple contract it is necessary to allege the promise of the defendant, and the consideration supporting the promise, and then to allege the breach.

But in actions upon simple contracts where the consideration has been executed and has resulted in a present debt, a short form of declaration is applicable, called an *indebitatus* count; in which it is sufficient to state merely that money is payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, or for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, or whatever the consideration may have been, without stating the contract or breach more explicitly; in such declarations the statements of the contract or right and of the breach or wrong are involved in the allegation of the existing debt and the consideration for it. (See "*Indebitatus Counts*," *post*, p. 35.)

In actions for wrongs, independent of contract, the right is generally an existing fact, and is so stated, without showing the origin or creation of the right; as in actions for trespasses to land, or goods, where the declaration alleges that the land was the plaintiff's and the defendant broke and entered it; or that the goods were the plaintiff's and the defendant seized and carried them away.

Certain rights are implied in law and are inseparably annexed to the person of the plaintiff, as the right to security of life and limb, liberty and reputation; and these it is unnecessary to allege. In such cases the declaration states only the violation of the right, as, that the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, or that the defendant imprisoned the plaintiff, or that the defendant spoke of the plaintiff certain defamatory words. (See, per Patteson, J., *Cotton v. Browne*, 3 A. & E. 312, 314.)

In some cases, in stating the act complained of it becomes necessary also to allege that it was committed in a certain manner, as "negligently" or "maliciously" or "without reasonable or probable cause," or *scienter*, that is to say, with knowledge of a certain fact; for the act in itself may not be actionable, but may have been made so only by the way in which it was done; as in actions for driving negligently, for defamation, for malicious prosecution, for keeping a mischievous animal with knowledge of its mischievous nature; in these cases the mode of doing the act is of the gist of the cause of action, and constitutes a necessary part of the statement of the wrongful act.

Again, in some cases of wrongs the act complained of is not in itself necessarily injurious to the plaintiff, but becomes so only by reason of the special damage caused to him by it, and it then becomes necessary in the declaration to state also the special damage as the gist of the action; as for example, in a declaration for a nuisance alleging that the defendant placed an obstruction on a public highway whereby the plaintiff was thrown down and injured; and in a declaration for slander alleging that the defendant spoke of the plaintiff certain defamatory words, (not actionable in themselves,) whereby he lost a situation or incurred other loss. In declarations of this kind, the damage so stated is an essential part of the statement of the wrongful act, and not a mere statement of damage in aggravation of the claim. (See *post*, "*Damages*," p. 12, n.)

Inducement. —The term *inducement* is commonly applied in a general to such portion of a declaration as is introductory; but the strict

technical meaning and practical importance of it vary according to the nature of the cause of action.

Thus, in actions for wrongs independent of contract that part of the declaration which precedes, in logical order, the statement of the wrongful act, comprising the allegation of the right or of the circumstances constituting the right is commonly known as the inducement; as, in the above actions of trespass to land or goods, the allegations that the land was the plaintiff's, and that the goods were the plaintiff's, are inducement. In the cases of trespass for assault and battery and for false imprisonment there is no inducement, because the right being implied and not expressly stated, there is no allegation preceding the statement of the wrong.

On the other hand, in actions on contracts that part of the declaration only which precedes the allegation of the contract is considered as inducement. It commonly happens, therefore, that in declarations on contracts there is no inducement, as the declaration begins by alleging the contract; but it sometimes happens that, for the purpose of perspicuity, prefatory statements are introduced, explaining the relative positions of the parties, or other peculiar circumstances under which the contract was made, and such prefatory statements are called inducement.

Matters of inducement of the latter kind which are introduced merely to explain the essential statements of the declaration, and which do not themselves involve any essential allegation, whether occurring in declarations on contracts or, as may happen, in declarations for wrongs independent of contract, are immaterial, and cannot be traversed or put in issue. (Stephens on Pleading, 7th ed. 223; see *Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237.) They need not be proved by the plaintiff. (*Dukes v. Gostling*, 1 Bing. N. C. 588.) Nor are they admitted by the defendant by not traversing them. (*Grew v. Hill*, 3 Ex. 801.) If they are calculated to prejudice or embarrass the defendant, he should apply to the Court or a judge to strike them out under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 52. (See *Cutts v. Surridge*, 9 Q. B. 1015; *Tallis v. Tallis*, 1 E. & B. 397 n. (a); 21 L. J. Q. B. 269.)

It must be observed that the inducement is not always stated as a distinct proposition in its logical order, but is often involved in the allegation of the wrong; as where the declaration says that "the defendant broke and entered the land of the plaintiff" or that "the defendant converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods." This has been justly described as inducement out of place (logically); but it is still inducement, and is a perfectly distinct allegation of the plaintiff's right; and it must be so treated in pleading. (*Torrence v. Gibbins*, 5 Q. B. 297; and see *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 529; *Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237.)

Averments.—In declarations on contracts where the statement of the contract shows a promise conditional only, or to be performed at a future time or on the happening of some event, it becomes necessary, in order to show a cause of action, to allege that the event has happened or the time has elapsed or the condition requisite to render the promise absolute has been fulfilled. Such allegations are commonly called *averments*; and their proper place in the declaration is between the statement of the contract and the breach. Formerly it was necessary to make averments of the performance of all conditions precedent with minuteness and particularity; but such performance may now be averred in a general form. (See *post*, "Conditions Precedent.") All other allegations in a declaration of a similar kind, which are necessary to the cause of action, are included under the term averments, as for example, the deduction of the plaintiff's title and the statement of the defendant's title to the term, and to the reversion, respectively, in actions by and against assignees of the one and the other. (See *post*, "Landlord and Tenant.")

What matters must be pleaded, and the mode of pleading

drawing the declaration, as well as all subsequent pleadings, it must be constantly borne in mind that it is a first principle of pleading that facts only are to be stated. Matters of law or mere inferences of law should not be pleaded; for it is for the Court to declare the law arising upon the facts pleaded. (See, per Buller, J., 1 Doug. 159, 279.)

The facts pleaded must be material and must be stated with certainty; it is enough to allege the legal result of the facts relied on simply, without setting out the subordinate facts which are the means of producing it, or the evidence sustaining the allegation (*Williams v. Wilcox*, 8 A. & E. 314, 331; Stephens on Pleading, 7th ed. p. 283); and it is not sufficient to state evidence from which the result or fact relied on may be inferred, without an allegation of the fact or result itself. (*Hollis v. Palmer*, 2 Bing. N. C. 713, 717; *Cooke v. Oxley*, 3 T. R. 653.)

It must also be borne in mind that all the material allegations, in the declaration and subsequent pleadings, must be both true in fact and sufficient in law. If an allegation is not true in fact it may be traversed; and if it is not sufficient in law it may be demurred to; or, in the latter case, judgment may be arrested, or may be given non obstante veredicto, or error may be brought. It is upon the double necessity that the pleading at every stage must be true in fact and sufficient in law, that the system of pleading depends.

Nothing need be stated which the Court takes notice of judicially. Thus the Court takes judicial notice not only of the common law and statute law of the realm, but also of the general law of nations; the law and custom of parliament, including the privileges and procedure of each branch of the legislature; the prerogatives of the Crown; the maritime, civil, and ecclesiastical laws; the articles of war both in the land and marine service; royal proclamations; the rules of equity; the custom of merchants, at least where such custom has been settled by judicial determinations; the special customs of gavelkind and borough English lands; the customs of the City of London which have been certified by the Recorder; the rules and course of procedure of the superior Courts and the limits of their jurisdiction; the power of Courts of Equity and of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and the limits of their jurisdiction; the division of England into counties, provinces, and dioceses; the commencement and ending of legal terms; the coincidence of the years of the reign of any sovereign of this country with the years of our Lord; the coincidence of the days of the week with days of the month; the order of the months; the meaning of English words and terms of art; the names and quantities of legal weights and measures, and the value of the coin of the realm.

But judicial notice is not taken of private Acts of Parliament; nor of particular local customs or usages of trade; nor of the jurisdiction of inferior courts; nor of the laws, usages, or customs of foreign countries or courts of justice, nor of the situation of any particular place. Any of these matters when relied upon must be alleged like other facts; and even in the case of relying on those things of which Court takes judicial notice it is necessary to allege any facts which are required to apply them to the plaintiff or defendant, or to the facts on which the right of action or defence rests.

A more complete enumeration of the matters of which the Court does or does not take judicial notice, (including those above stated,) may be found in 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. p. 236; and in Taylor on Evidence, 4th ed. pp. 3-31.

The following are the principal enactments of the C. L. P. Acts, which relate more especially to the body of the declaration:—

By s. 49, "All statements which need not be proved, such as the statement of time, quantity, quality, and value, where these are immaterial; the statement of losing and finding, and bailment, in actions for goods or their value; the statement of acts of trespass having been committed with force and arms, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen; the statement of promises

which need not be proved, as promises in indebitatus counts, and mutual promises to perform agreements; and all statements of a like kind, shall be omitted."

By s. 50, "Either party may object by demurrer to the pleading of the opposite party, on the ground that such pleading does not set forth sufficient ground of action, defence, or reply, as the case may be; and where issue is joined on such demurrer, the Court shall proceed and give judgment according as the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form; and no judgment shall be arrested, stayed, or reversed, for any such imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form."

By s. 51, "No pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect which could heretofore only be objected to by special demurrer." (See "*Demurrers*," *post*, ch. 7.)

By s. 52, "If any pleading be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the action, the opposite party may apply to the Court or a judge to strike out or amend such pleading, and the Court or any judge shall make such order respecting the same, and also respecting the costs of the application, as such Court or judge shall see fit."

By s. 55, "It shall not be necessary to make *profert* of any deed or other document mentioned or relied on in any pleading, and if *profert* shall be made, it shall not entitle the opposite party to crave *oyer* of or set out upon *oyer* such deed or other document." (As to *profert* and *oyer*, see 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. pp. 378, 445.)

By s. 57, "It shall be lawful for the plaintiff or defendant in any action to aver performance of conditions precedent generally, and the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify in his pleading the condition or conditions precedent the performance of which he intends to contest." (See *post*, "*Conditions Precedent*.")

The 61st s. relates exclusively to declarations in actions for libel and slander, and the 96th s. relates to the pleadings in actions on bonds; these, and the other sections of the Act relating to pleading, will be found under the titles to which they respectively relate.

Several counts and joinder of counts.]—At common law the declaration might join several causes of action in several counts, provided they were between the same parties, in the same rights, and framed in the same form of action. (See *Shepherd v. Shepherd*, 1 C. B. 849.) And formerly, when variances between the evidence and the record could not be amended at *nisi prius*, it was necessary to provide against a variance by framing several counts founded on the same cause of action to meet every possible contingency which might arise upon the evidence.

By the 9 Geo. IV. c. 15, and by the Common Law Amendment Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 23, the powers of amendment at the trial in cases of variance were greatly enlarged, and by the rules of pleading, made under the authority of the last-mentioned Act, several counts were not allowed unless a distinct subject-matter of complaint was intended to be established in respect of each, and provision was made for the opposite party to object to several counts used in apparent violation of that rule.

These rules have been superseded by the rules framed under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, which contain the following regulations upon this subject:—By r. 1, T. T. 1853, "Except as hereinafter provided, several counts on the same cause of action shall not be allowed, and any count or counts used in violation of this rule may, on the application of the party objecting, within a reasonable time, or before an order made for time to plead, be struck out or amended by the Court or a judge, on such terms, as to costs or otherwise, as such Court or judge may think fit." And by r. 2, T. T. 1853, it is provided, "that on an application to the Court or a judge to strike out any count on the ground of such count being in violation of the above rule, the

Court or judge may allow such counts on the same cause of action as may appear to be proper for the determining the real question in controversy between the parties on its merits, subject to such terms, as to costs or otherwise, as the Court or judge may think fit." And by r. 3, "when no such rule or order has been made as to costs by the Court or judge, and on the trial there is more than one count founded on the same cause of action, and the judge before whom the cause is tried shall certify to that effect on the record, the party so pleading shall be liable to the opposite party for all costs occasioned by such count in respect of which he has failed to establish a distinct cause of action, including those of the evidence as well as those of the pleading."

The present rules vary materially from those made under the powers given by the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42. The prohibition to use several counts does not now extend to such as are founded on the same *subject-matter of complaint*, but only to those framed on the *same cause of action*, a change of expression which appears to allow a wider scope to the pleader. And the judges have now a discretion to allow such counts as may appear to be proper for determining the real question in controversy between the parties on the merits, although they may perhaps be an infringement of the letter of the rule. This discretion is liberally exercised. (See the decisions under the former rules, and practice as to the use of several counts, 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 234.)

In practice it is advisable to insert in a declaration as many different counts as will fairly include the various causes of action resulting from all the facts relied upon. But it is useless and objectionable to multiply counts by stating the same cause of action in various ways.

The restriction as to the nonjoinder of different forms of action was done away with by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 3, by which the mention of the form of action in the writ is rendered unnecessary, and by s. 41, by which causes of action of whatever kind, except replevin or ejectment, provided they be by and against the same parties and in the same rights, may be joined in the same suit.

The several counts in a declaration must still be between the same parties and in the same rights, except that by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 40, "in any action brought by a man and his wife for an injury done to the wife, in respect of which she is necessarily joined as co-plaintiff, it shall be lawful for the husband to add thereto claims in his own right, and separate actions brought in respect of such claims may be consolidated if the Court or a judge shall think fit." This section is not imperative. (*Brockbank v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 834; 31 L. J. Ex. 349.)

The misjoinder of counts, except as above mentioned, renders the whole declaration bad upon demurrer, or upon error, or in arrest of judgment. (*Brigden v. Parkes*, 2 B. & P. 424; *Rose v. Bowler*, 1 H. Bl. 108; *Jennings v. Newman*, 4 T. R. 347; *Corner v. Shew*, 3 M. & W. 350; *Ashby v. Ashby*, 7 B. & C. 444.) Thus, counts charging a defendant as executor or administrator cannot be joined with counts charging him personally in his own right. (*Ibid.*; and see *post*, "Executors.") But if the declaration is not demurred to, the consequences of the misjoinder may be avoided by entering a *nolle prosequi* to any count or counts, and thus obviating the objection. (See *Kitchenman v. Skeel*, 3 Ex. 49.) Or if at the trial the damages are calculated with reference to one count only, the verdict may be entered as to that count alone, and if a general verdict has been given, the *postea* may be amended, and thus the misjoinder will be cured. (1 Chit. Pl. 426, 7th ed.; 1 Chit. Pr. 464, 12th ed.; *Rightly v. Birch*, 2 M. & S. 538.)

The claim of debt or damages.—The claim at the conclusion of the declaration should be sufficient to cover the largest amount of debt or damages likely to be recovered; for the jury cannot give more than the amount

thus claimed. (*Chevely v. Morris*, 2 W. Bl. 1300.) Where a verdict was given and judgment entered for a sum exceeding the claim in the declaration, and error was assigned on that ground, the Court allowed the judgment to be amended by entering a *remittitur* for the excess. (*Usher v. Dansey*, 4 M. & S. 94.) If the jury assess the damages at a greater amount, the plaintiff may move for a new trial, and for leave to amend the declaration, which might be granted on payment of costs. (*Tebbs v. Barron*, 4 M. & G. 844.) An amendment might now perhaps in some cases be allowed under the 222nd section of the C. L. P. Act, 1852. Where the cause of action is one which entitles the plaintiff to interest, the claim should be large enough to include the full amount. (*Watkins v. Morgan*, 6 C. & P. 661; *Hudson v. Fawcett*, 7 M. & G. 348.) The amount of the claim is not restricted by the indorsement of the debt on the writ.

Where the declaration contains indebitatus counts, and the plaintiff's claim can be ascertained exactly, it is better to claim only the precise amount. Otherwise, if the defendant should pay money into court, or plead a defence to the exact sum in dispute, and also plead the general issue to the residue, the plaintiff would incur the costs of a *nolle prosequi*, or of a verdict against him in respect of such residue. Where the plaintiff seeks to recover interest up to the time of judgment, the precise amount cannot be inserted. In order to avoid this difficulty, some pleaders have adopted the following form:—"And the plaintiff claims £—— (*the exact amount of the debt, and interest up to the date of the writ of summons*), with interest on £—— (*the exact amount of the debt only*) at £—— per cent. per annum, from the date of the writ of summons herein until payment or judgment."

Where, to an indebitatus count, a general plea is pleaded, if the plaintiff recover less than the amount claimed, the defendant is entitled to a verdict for the residue; and where there has been a dispute about such residue, he will be entitled to the costs incurred in his successful defence. (*Traherne v. Gardner*, 8 E. & B. 161; 26 L. J. Q. B. 259.) Where there has been no dispute and no costs incurred about the residue, the verdict for the defendant in respect of it is of no material consequence.

With the above-mentioned exceptions, the amount claimed in the conclusion of the declaration is immaterial. It is treated as meaning any sum which the plaintiff can prove not exceeding the named amount.

Damages.—Damages are distinguished in law as *general* and *special* damages: the former being the necessary and immediate loss occasioned by the injurious act of the defendant; the latter comprising the loss which actually followed as its natural and proximate consequence beyond its necessary and immediate effect. This distinction leads to the following rule in pleading: that if special damage is intended to be claimed, it must be stated with particularity in the body of the declaration: but general damage requires no particular mention, and is covered by the general claim at the conclusion. (See *Boorman v. Nash*, 9 B. & C. 145, 152; *Rodgers v. Nowill*, 5 C. B. 109.)

Where the act of the defendant complained of is in itself a legal injury to the plaintiff, as a breach of contract or a trespass, the law always implies general damage at least to a nominal amount. (*Ashby v. White*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 227; *Marzetti v. Williams*, 1 B. & Ad. 415; and see *Beaumont v. Greathead*, 2 C. B. 494.) Where the act complained of is not in itself necessarily injurious to the plaintiff, but becomes so only by reason of the special damage caused by it, the special damage has then to be stated and proved as the gist of the action and in order to establish the injury, and not merely in the sense of damage. (See *ante*, p. 7; *post*, ch. 3, "*Defamation*," "*Nuisance*," "*Negligence*," "*Sheriff*," etc.)

The object of stating special damage in the declaration where not alleged as an essential part of the cause of action, is to give notice to the defendant of the nature and extent of the claim made against him, and of the par-

ticular facts by which it is to be supported, so as to enable him to come to trial prepared with evidence to meet it. The charge of general damage is sufficiently notified in the statement of the injury, which imports all its necessary and immediate effects, and no further particularity is required in respect of it. (*Smith v. Thomas*, 2 Bing. N. C. 372, 380.) The special damage must be charged with sufficient particularity to inform the defendant what the plaintiff intends to prove, and the plaintiff is not allowed to give evidence of any special damage which is not sufficiently stated in the declaration. (1 Wms. Saund. 243 c. n. (5); *Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130.) Thus, in an action for an imprisonment, the plaintiff cannot prove as damage that he suffered in health, unless he has charged it in the declaration (*Pettit v. Addington*, Peake, 62); or that he was stinted of food in prison. (*Lowden v. Goodrick*, Peake, 46.)

So, in an action by a tradesman for defamation whereby several customers left him, he cannot prove as damage that any particular customer has left him unless the customer be named in the declaration (*Browning v. Newman*, 1 Strange, 666; 1 Wms. Saund. 243, 245); and, in an action by a woman for defamation, an allegation that she thereby lost several suitors is insufficient to admit evidence of any particular suitor having deserted her (*Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130, 132); and, under an allegation of special damage by a loss of the plaintiff's lodgers, he was not allowed to prove the loss of a particular lodger. (*Westwood v. Cowne*, 1 Stark. 172.)

But in an action for defamation by the preacher at a chapel, it was held sufficient to allege generally as special damage, that some persons of his congregation had withdrawn their support, without naming them (*Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130); and a general loss of business or custom may be alleged and proved without having recourse to particular instances. (*Rose v. Groves*, 5 M. & G. 613; *Evans v. Harries*, 1 H. & N. 251; 26 L. J. Ex. 31.)

The statement of the special damage must sufficiently show its connection with the injurious act as a natural and proximate consequence, otherwise it cannot be recovered even though assessed by the jury. (*Crouch v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 11 Ex. 712; 25 L. J. Ex. 137; *Hoey v. Felton*, 11 C. B. N. S. 142; 31 L. J. C. P. 105.)

In some cases the damages in an action for breach of contract include not only such consequences as may be considered as arising naturally, *i. e.* according to the usual course of things, from the breach itself, but such also as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of the parties, at the time when they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it. (See *Hadley v. Barendale*, 9 Ex. 341, cited *post*, "Carriers.") In those cases notice to the defendant of the facts out of which the latter damages arose may be essential, and must then be proved in support of the alleged damage; but it is not necessary that the notice should be alleged in the declaration. (See, per Lord Campbell, C. J., in *Tallis v. Tallis*, 1 E. & B. 397.)

Matter which would constitute a distinct cause of action cannot in general be charged or given in evidence as special damage, and should form the subject of a distinct count; such matter, however, may be given in evidence, if material to the claim sued for, though it cannot be made a ground for claiming damages. (*Pearson v. Lemaitre*, 5 M. & G. 700.) Thus, in an action for defamation, subsequent libels published by the defendant of the plaintiff are admissible in evidence to prove the malicious motive of the defendant, and cannot be excluded on the ground that they may disclose distinct causes of action. (*Ib.*, and see *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252.)

If the plaintiff fails in proving the special damage alleged, he may still resort to and recover his general damages. (*Smith v. Thomas*, 2 Bing. N. C. 372, 380.) Thus, in an action for defamation, the plaintiff was held entitled to prove and recover for a general loss of trade, though the declaration also alleged a loss of particular customers which he failed to prove. (*Evans v.*
—, 1 H. & N. 251; 26 L. J. Ex. 31.)

Declaration containing two or more Counts (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(V*enue*.) A. B., by C. D. his attorney [or in person], sues E. F.,

All the circumstances under which an injury was committed may be stated and proved in order to aggravate and enhance the damages (*Newman v. Smith*, Salk. 642; *Dix v. Brookes*, 1 Str. 61; as in an action of trespass for entering the plaintiff's house, that the defendant did it under a false charge that the plaintiff had stolen goods therein (*Bracegirdle v. Orford*, 2 M. & S. 77); and the jury may take all the circumstances into their consideration in assessing the amount of damages. (*Merest v. Harvey*, 5 Taunt. 442; and see *Wilson v. Hicks*, 26 L. J. Ex. 242; *Emblen v. Myers*, 6 H. & N. 54; 30 L. J. Ex. 71; *Bell v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 10 C. B. N. S. 287; 30 L. J. C. P. 273.) There is, however, a distinction between actions of tort and of contract in this respect; in the latter, in general, no damages more than nominal can be recovered that are not capable of being specifically stated and appreciated, except in the case of a breach of a contract to marry, where the injury to the plaintiff's feelings may also be taken into account. (*Hamlyn v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 408; 26 L. J. Ex. 20; and see *Emblen v. Myers*, *supra*).

When the injury, whether a tort or a breach of contract, has (as a natural and proximate consequence) led the plaintiff to incur expense, this should be laid as special damage. It should be alleged that the plaintiff has paid the money when this is the case; but a liability to pay is sufficient to entitle the plaintiff to recover, and it should then be alleged that the plaintiff has incurred or has become liable to pay the expenses in question. (*Spark v. Heslop*, 1 E. & E. 563; 28 L. J. Q. B. 197; *Randall v. Roper*, 1 E. B. & E. 84; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266; *Josling v. Irvine*, 6 H. & N. 512; 30 L. J. Ex. 78; *Richardson v. Chasen*, 10 Q. B. 756.)

Damages may be given for prospective loss which it is reasonably certain will occur by reason of the cause of action (2 Wms. Saund. 174, a, b; *Hodsoll v. Stallebrass*, 11 A. & E. 301); but not if such future damage constitutes itself a new cause of action; thus in the case of a continuing breach of contract as a breach of covenant by an apprentice to serve his master, or a breach of covenant to repair premises, damages are recoverable only to the time of action brought, the continuation of the breach forming a new cause for which a fresh action must be brought. (*Ibid.*; *Horn v. Chandler*, 1 Mod. 271; *Coward v. Gregory*, L. R. 2 C. P. 153; 36 L. J. C. P. 1.)

The allegation of special damage cannot be answered or pleaded to on the record, for such a plea would afford no answer to the cause of action (*Smith v. Thomas*, 2 Bing. N. C. 372, 379; *Porter v. Izat*, 1 M. & W. 381; *Warre v. Calvert*, 7 A. & E. 143; *Reindel v. Schell*, 4 C. B. N. S. 97; 27 L. J. C. P. 146); except where the special damage constitutes the gist of the action; it is then stated as part of the cause of action, and is denied by the plea of the general issue. (*Wilby v. Elston*, 8 C. B. 142; and see, per Bramwell, B., *Eastwood v. Bain*, 3 H. & N. 738; 28 L. J. Ex. 74, 77.)

The defendant may give evidence to rebut the proof of special damage offered by the plaintiff, or in mitigation of the damage proved; as in an action of libel the defendant may give evidence in mitigation of damages, that the plaintiff published libels of him, and was of bad reputation. (*Watts v. Fraser*, 7 A. & E. 223; *Richards v. Richards*, 2 M. & Rob. 557.) But matter which, if pleaded, would amount to an answer or justification of the cause of action cannot, without being pleaded, be proved in mitigation of damages. (*Linford v. Lake*, 3 H. & N. 276; and see *Perkins v. Va* 4 M. & G. 988.)

As to the measure of damages in particular actions, see the separate titles, *post*; and see generally *Mayne on the Law of Damages*; *Sedgwick on the Measure of Damages*.

(a) As to several counts and joinder of counts, see *ante*, p. 10.

for [*here state the cause of action of the first count, and commence the second and each subsequent count thus, without beginning a fresh line :*] and also for [*or if the preceding count be a long one :*] And the plaintiff also sues the defendant for, or And for a second [*or third, or as the case may be*] count, the plaintiff sues the defendant for [*here state the other cause or causes of action, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £——.

In an Action to recover specific Goods.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 59.*)

In the ——.

The —— day of —— A.D. ——.

(*Venue*). *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.* for [*here state the cause of action, shewing the claim to the specific goods, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims a return of the said goods or their value, and £—— for their detention. [*If the declaration contains also a count or counts for other causes of action, conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims under the —— count a return of the goods therein mentioned or their value, and £—— for their detention, and under the residue of the declaration £——.

a Plaintiff who has been described in the Writ by a wrong Name.
the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue*.) *A. B.*, at whose suit the writ of summons was issued herein by the name of *C. B.*, by *D. E.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *F. G.*, for [*here state the cause of action in the usual form, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £——.

Against a Defendant who has been described in the Writ by a wrong Name.

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue*.) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.*, who has been summoned herein by the name of *G. F.*, for [*here state the cause of action in the usual form, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £——.

by several Plaintiffs, or against several Defendants.

The form is the same as the ordinary form, except that the several names, both Christian and surnames, of the plaintiffs and defendants, are inserted in the first place, and they are afterwards called "plaintiffs" or "defendants," as the case may be.

By a surviving Partner or Joint-Promisee, the other having died before Writ issued.

The commencement of the declaration is in the ordinary form, in the body the cause of action must be stated to have accrued jointly to the plaintiff and to the deceased partner or joint-promisee, describing the latter as "since deceased." (*Jell v. Douglas, 4 B. & Ald. 374.*) [*See the forms, post : and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims

Form of declaration by a surviving plaintiff in an action of tort : Morrison v. Salmon, 2 M. & G. 385.

By a surviving Plaintiff, the other having died after Writ issued.
(C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 135, 136.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) A. B., by C. D. his attorney [or in person], sues E. F., who has been summoned to answer the said A. B., and G. H., who died after the issuing of the writ of summons herein and before this day, for [here state the cause of action, which must be alleged to have accrued to the plaintiff and the said G. H. See the form, post : and conclude thus :] And the plaintiff claims £—.

See a like form : *Higgs v. Mortimer*, 1 Ex. 711.

Against a surviving Partner or Joint-contractor, the other having died either before or after Writ issued.

The declaration in the commencement, body, and conclusion, may be in the ordinary form, without any reference to the deceased. *Richards v. Heather*, 1 B. & A. 29; *Jell v. Douglas*, 4 B. & A. 374; *Mountstephen v. Brook*, 1 B. & A. 224 (a).

Against two Defendants after a Plea in Abatement of the non-joinder of one of them. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 60.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) A. B., by C. D. his attorney [or in person], sues E. F. and G. H., which said E. F. has heretofore pleaded in abatement the non-joinder of the said G. H., for [here state the cause of action as in the ordinary form against two defendants, and conclude thus :] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Form where the Writ against two Defendants was specially indorsed, and after judgment signed against one for non-appearance the Plaintiff proceeds against the other, suggesting the Judgment. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 33.) (b)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) A. B., by C. D. his attorney [or in person], sued out a

(a) The 136th s. of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, so far as regards defendants, appears to apply only to the case of a defendant dying after declaration, as, independently of its provisions, a plaintiff might omit in the declaration any defendant named in the writ. (See ante, p. 5.) See a form of declaration against two survivors on a promissory note made by three jointly, *Robertson v. Sheward*, 1 M. & G. 511.

(b) In an action upon a joint contract against several defendants, if one suffers judgment by default, the judgment is interlocutory until the determination of the suit; and if the plaintiff fails to establish the joint liability against the other defendants, his judgment against the former never becomes final and will not be available. (*Morgan v. Edwards*, 6 Taunt. 398.) Under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 33, in any action brought against two or more defendants where the writ is specially indorsed as provided by s. 25, which is confined to debts or liquidated demands in money, if one or more of such defendants only shall appear, and another or others of them shall not

writ of summons against *E. F.* and *G. H.*, indorsed according to the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852 [*add if necessary*, and the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855], as follows: [*here copy the special indorsement.*] And the plaintiff suggests and gives the Court to be informed that the said *E. F.* has not appeared to the said writ, and that by reason thereof judgment herein has been obtained and signed against the said *E. F.* in respect of the premises; and thereupon the plaintiff by his said attorney declares against the said *G. H.*, who has appeared to the said writ for [*here state the cause of action in the ordinary form of a declaration against two defendants, showing that it accrued against both, see forms, post. It must agree strictly with the claim appearing on the special indorsement. Conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £—. [*This amount must not exceed the sum claimed by the special indorsement unless interest be also claimed thereby, in which case the plaintiff will be entitled as against both defendants to interest up to the date of final judgment, and this amount should be increased accordingly, see ante, pp. 11, 12.*]

By an Executor (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, executor of the last will and testament of *C. D.* deceased, by *E. F.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *G. H.* for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff as executor as aforesaid claims £—.

a surviving Executor.

The last form is sufficient in this case, and may be used without alteration, even where it is intended to rely on causes of action accruing to the joint-executors during their joint lives.

appear, the plaintiff may sign judgment against such defendant or defendants only as shall not have appeared, and, before declaration against the other defendant or defendants, may issue execution thereupon, in which case he shall be taken to have abandoned his action against the defendant or defendants who shall have appeared; or the plaintiff may, before issuing such execution, declare against such defendant or defendants as shall have appeared, stating by way of suggestion the judgment obtained against the other defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared, in which case the judgment so obtained against the defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared, shall operate and take effect in like manner as a judgment by default obtained before this Act against one or more of the several defendants in an action of debt before this Act.

If the plaintiff takes the latter course and proceeds against the defendants who appear, the above form is necessary. In actions for wrongs independent of contract, the plaintiff is entitled to his judgment by default against one defendant, although he fails against the other, because each defendant is severally liable for the wrong. (*Pozzi v. Shipton*, 8 A. & E. 963.)

(a) In actions by executors, they ought all to join, though some be infants, or have not proved the will (except in case of renunciation, see 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 79); but if one only bring an action, the defendant can take advantage of it only by pleading in abatement. (1 Wms. Saund. k, l; *post*, *Pleas*, "*Abatement*.")

By an Executor of an Executor (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, executor of the last will and testament of *E. F.*, deceased, who in his lifetime and at the time of his death was executor of the last will and testament of *C. D.*, deceased, by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *I. K.* for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff as executor as aforesaid claims £—.

Against an Executor (b).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.* executor of the last will and testament of *G. H.*, deceased, for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

[*This form is equally applicable where the defendant is the legal personal representative, and where he is executor de son tort.*

It also applies in an action against a surviving executor, and generally speaking to the case of an executor of an executor defendant; if in the latter instance it be necessary or advisable to show the defendant's exact position, the commencement of the declaration may be framed on the model of the last preceding form.

the Executor of a sole Plaintiff who has died after Writ issued, suggesting his death and the appointment of the Executor. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 137.) (c)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, executor of the last will and testament of *C. D.*, deceased, by *E. F.* his attorney [*or in person*], by leave of the Court here [*or of the honourable Mr. Justice or Baron —*], suggests and gives the Court to be informed that the said *C. D.* in his lifetime, on the — day of —, A.D. —, sued out of this court a

(a) It would not be any variance if the preceding form were adopted in this case, as the executor of an executor may be described as the executor of the first testator, and profert of the letters testamentary is no longer necessary. It may however in some cases be necessary or advisable to declare on causes of action which accrued to the first executor in his lifetime, and under such circumstances this form of commencement must be used.

(b) All the executors may be joined as defendants, but it is only necessary to join so many as have administered; if any of the latter (who have not renounced, see 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 79) are not joined, the defendant may object by pleading in abatement, but in no other manner. (*Post, Pleas, "Abatement."*)

(c) This section enables the executor to enter a suggestion, whenever the cause of action survives to him, but does not entitle him to continue an action which dies with the person. (*Flinn v. Perkins*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 10.) Where an action has been commenced in the name of a dead man, his representatives cannot be substituted as plaintiffs. (*Clay v. Oxford*, L. R. 2 Ex. 54; 36 L. J. Ex. 15.)

writ of summons against *G. H.* in this action, and afterwards died, and that the said *A. B.* is executor of the last will and testament of the said *C. D.*; and the said *A. B.* as executor as aforesaid by his said attorney [or in person], sues the said *G. H.* for [here state the cause of action, showing that it accrued to the deceased, and conclude thus:] And the said *A. B.* as executor as aforesaid claims £—.

Against the Executor of a sole Defendant who has died after Writ issued, suggesting his death and the appointment of the Executor.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 138.*)

In the—.

The — day of —, A.D. —

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person], suggests and gives the Court to be informed that he sued out a writ of summons in this action against *E. F.* in the lifetime of the said *E. F.* on the — day of —, A.D. —, and the said *E. F.* afterwards died, and that *G. H.* is the executor of the last will and testament of the said *E. F.*; and the said *A. B.*, by his said attorney [or in person], sues the said *G. H.*, executor as aforesaid, for [here state the cause of action against the deceased, which must be such that it survives against the executor, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £—.

A like form where the defendant died after declaration, and after the plaintiff had obtained leave to amend it: Phelps v. Prothero, 16 C. B. 370.

By an Administrator.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects (*a*), which were of *C. D.*, deceased, who died intestate, by *E. F.*, his attorney [or in person], sues *G. H.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

[*This form may also be used without alteration in the cause of a surviving administrator.*]

an Administrator with the Will annexed.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *C. D.*, deceased, with the last will and testament of the said *C. D.* annexed, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], sues *G. H.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

(*a*) This is the phrase used in the probates and letters of administration now granted by the Court of Probate. (*See the Forms, 27 L. J. P. 26.*) It may be adopted in all cases.

By an Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator, with the last will and testament of *C. D.*, deceased, annexed, of the personal estate and effects which were of the said *C. D.* left unadministered by *E. F.* and *G. H.* in their lifetime, now respectively deceased, who were the executors of the last will and testament of the said *C. D.*, by *J. K.* his attorney [or in person], sues *L. M.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

an Administrator de bonis non after the death of the first Administrator.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *C. D.*, deceased, left unadministered by *E. F.* in his lifetime, now deceased, who was the administrator of the personal estate and effects of the said *C. D.* by *G. H.* his attorney [or in person], sues *J. K.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

By an Administrator during the Minority of an Executor.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *C. D.*, deceased, during the minority of *E. F.*, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, who is executor of the last will and testament of the said *C. D.*, by *G. H.* his attorney [or in person], sues *J. K.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

Form by an administrator with the will annexed during the minority of an executor: White v. Hancock, 2 C. B. 830.

By an Administrator during the absence of the Executor.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *C. D.*, deceased, during the absence of *E. F.*, now being beyond the seas, who is executor of the last will and testament of the said *C. D.*, by *G. H.* his attorney, [or in person], sues *J. K.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as administrator as aforesaid, claims £—.

As to the title of an Administrator durante absentia, see Clare v. Hedges, 1 Lutw. 342; 2 P. Wms. 579; Slater v. May, 2 L. Raym. 1071; 1 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. p. 480; Webb v. Kirkby, 7 De Gex, M. & G. 376; 25 L. J. C. 872; 26 Ib. 145; Suwerkrop v. Day, 8 A. & E. 624.

Against an Administrator.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *G. H.*, deceased, who died intestate, for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Against an Administrator with the Will annexed.

In the —.

The — day of — A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.*, administrator of the personal estate and effects which were of *G. H.*, deceased, with the last will and testament of the said *G. H.* annexed, for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Against an Administrator de bonis non with the Will annexed.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E.* administrator, with the last will and testament of *G. H.*, deceased, annexed, of the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, left unadministered by *J. K.* and *L. M.* in their lifetime, now respectively deceased, who were the executors of the last will and testament of the said *G. H.*, for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—

By or against the Administrator of a sole Plaintiff or Defendant, who has died after Writ issued, suggesting his Death, and the Appointment of the Administrator. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 137, 138.)

These forms may be framed from those given for executors, ante, pp. 18, 19.

Against an Heir (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.*, heir of *G. H.*, deceased, for [*here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Against an Heir and Devisee jointly. (1 Will. IV. c. 47, s. 3.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.*,

(a) In a declaration against an heir, it is not necessary to state how the defendant is heir. (*Denham v. Stephenson*, Salk. 355.) An heir sues as plaintiff in the ordinary form, but must state his title in the body of the declaration; and see 2 Wms. Saund. 7, n. (e).

heir of *G. H.* deceased, and *J. K.*, devisee of the said *G. H.*, of divers lands and hereditaments, which were of the said *G. H.*, deceased, by his last will and testament, for [*here state the cause of action, see form, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Form against devisee alone, there being no heir-at-law, under 1 Will. IV. c. 47, s. 4, see Hunting v. Sheldrake, 9 M. & W. 256.

Against an Heir and Devisee of Devisee jointly.
(1 Will. IV. c. 47, s. 3.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E.* heir of *G. H.* deceased, and *J. K.* devisee of *L. M.* deceased, of divers lands and hereditaments which were of the said *G. H.*, deceased, by the last will and testament of the said *L. M.*, and which said lands and hereditaments were devised by the said *G. H.* by his last will and testament to the said *L. M.*, for [*here state the cause of action, see form, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

By Husband and Wife (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C.* [*the Christian name of the wife*] his wife, by *D. E.* their attorney [*or in person*], sue *F. G.* for [*here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiffs claim £—.

[*If the declaration contain a count by husband and wife for an injury done to the wife, and also a count by the husband in his own right, under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 40, conclude thus :*] And the plaintiffs claim under the — count £—, and the plaintiff *A. B.* claims under the — count £—.

Against Husband and Wife.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *E. F.* and *G.* [*the Christian name of the wife*] his wife, for [*here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

By Husband and Wife Executrix (b).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C.* [*the Christian name of the wife*] his wife,

(a) See *ante*, p. 6.

(b) Where a married woman is executrix or administratrix, her husband must be joined in all actions by and against her in such capacity, and she cannot obtain probate or administer without the consent of her husband;

executrix of the last will and testament of *D. E.* deceased, by *F. G.* their attorney [or in person], sue *H. J.* for [here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the said *A. B.* and *C.* his wife, as executrix as aforesaid, claim £—.

Against Husband and Wife Executrix.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney, sues *E. F.* and *G.* [the Christian name of the wife] his wife, executrix of the last will and testament of *H. J.*, deceased, for [here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Husband and Wife Administratrix.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) *A. B.* and *C.* [the Christian name of the wife], his wife, administratrix of the personal estate and effects, which were of *D. E.* deceased, who died intestate, by *F. G.* their attorney [or in person], sue *H. J.* for [here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the said *A. B.* and *C.* his wife, as administratrix as aforesaid, claim £—.

[If the wife is administratrix with the will annexed, etc., the more particular description can be taken from such of the above forms as may be found applicable.]

Against Husband and Wife Administratrix.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person], sues *E. F.* and *G.* [the Christian name of the wife] his wife, administratrix of the personal estate and effects, which were of *H. J.* deceased, who died intestate, for [here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £—.

[If the wife is administratrix with the will annexed, etc., the more particular description can be taken from such of the above forms as may be found applicable.]

By an Infant (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) *A. B.*, by *C. D.*, who is admitted by the Court here as the next friend of the said *A. B.*, to prosecute for him [or her] the said *A. B.*, being an infant within the age of twenty-one years,

but the personal estate of the deceased vests in her when executrix immediately upon the death, and a payment or delivery of the property to her *bond fide* made before the dissent of the husband, and before probate is valid. (*Pemberton v. Chapman*, 7 E. & B. 210.) If the wife, being executrix or administratrix, sues alone, the defendant can only object by pleading in abatement. (See post, Pleas, "Abatement.")

(a) See ante, p. 6.

sues *E. F.* for [*here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £——.

Against an Infant.

The commencement and conclusion of a declaration against an infant are both in the ordinary form.

the Official Assignee of a Bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (a).

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, the official assignee of the estate and effects of *C. D.*, a bankrupt, according to the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, by *E. F.* his attorney [*or in person*], sues *G. H.* for [*here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff, as assignee as aforesaid, claims £——.

By the Creditors' Assignee [or Assignees] of a Bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* [and *C. D.*], the creditors' assignee [*or assignees*] of the estate and effects of *E. F.*, a bankrupt, according to the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, by *G. H.* his [*or their*] attorney [*or in person*], sues [*or sue*] *J. K.* for [*here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff as assignee as aforesaid, claims [*or the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, claim*] £——.

By the Creditors' Assignee [or Assignees] of a Bankrupt Partner and the Solvent Partner under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C. D.* [and *E. F.*], which said *C. D.* [and *E. F.*] is [*or are*] the creditors' assignee [*or assignees*] of the estate and effects of *G. H.*, a bankrupt, according to the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, by *J. K.* their attorney, sue *L. M.* for [*here state the cause of action, see form, post, and conclude thus:*] And the said *A. B.* and the said *C. D.* [and *E. F.*], as assignee [*or assignees*] as aforesaid, claim £——.

By a Trustee under the Arrangement Clauses in the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 197.

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A. D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, the trustee on behalf of the creditors of *C. D.*,

(a) As to the rights of action by assignees under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, see *post*, "*Assignees*," p. 76.

An action will not lie *against* assignees of bankrupts or insolvents in their representative characters.

a debtor, under a deed or instrument made and entered into between the said *C. D.* and [certain of] his said creditors and the plaintiff as trustee as aforesaid, relating to the debts and liabilities of the said *C. D.* and his release therefrom [or the distribution, inspection, management, and winding up of his estate], according to the clauses of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, relating to trust-deeds for benefit of creditors, and under which said deed or instrument, all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, all the property comprised in the said deed or instrument, including the causes of action hereinafter mentioned, was and is vested in the plaintiff as such trustee as aforesaid, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], sues *G. H.* for [here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as trustee as aforesaid, claims £——.

A like form: Wood v. Dunn, L. R. 1 Q. B. 77; 35 L. J. Q. B. 11; and as to the title of the trustee see *Topping v. Keysell*, 16 C. B. 8. 258; 33 L. J. C. P. 225.

By the Assignees of a Bankrupt (before the Bankruptcy Act, 1861) (a).

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C. D.*, assignees of the estate and effects of *E. F.*, a bankrupt, according to the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, by *G. H.* their attorney [or in person], sue *J. K.* for [here state the cause of action, see the forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, claim £——.

By the Assignees under an Irish bankruptcy: Ferguson v. Spencer, 1 M. & G. 987.

By the Trustee of a Scotch bankrupt: Macfarlane v. Norris, 2 B. & S. 783; 31 L. J. Q. B. 245.

By the Syndics of a French bankrupt: Alivon v. Furnival, 1 C. M. & R. 277.

By the Assignees of an Insolvent Debtor (a).

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C. D.*, assignees of the estate and effects of *E. F.*, an insolvent debtor, according to the statutes for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, still in force in this behalf, by *G. H.* their attorney [or in person], sue *J. K.* for [here state the cause of action, see forms, post, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, claim £——.

(a) The Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 230, repeals the Acts and parts of Acts mentioned in Schedule (G.) to that Act, including the Acts for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and parts of the Bankruptcy Law Consolidation Act, 1849; but the same section expressly provides that the repeal shall not affect any proceeding pending, or any right that has arisen or might arise in respect of any transaction, act, matter or thing done or existing prior to or at the commencement of the Act, under or by virtue of any of the Acts or parts of Acts repealed. The forms of pleading previously in use may therefore still be required.

By the Official Assignee of an Insolvent Debtor under the Arrangement Clauses in the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 218 (a).

In the —.

The — day of — A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, the assignee of the estate and effects of *C. D.*, a petitioner under the clauses of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, with respect to arrangements between debtors and their creditors, under the superintendence and control of the Court of Bankruptcy, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], sues *G. H.* for [*here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff, as assignee as aforesaid, claims £—.

By the Trustee of the estate and effects of a petitioning Debtor appointed by a resolution of Creditors under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70: see s. 8; and see Chilcote v. Kemp, 3 Ex. 514.

By the Assignee of Book-debts sold to him by the Assignees of a Bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 137.

The commencement and conclusion of the Declaration are in the common form. (*See post*, "Assignees," p. 80.)

By the Assignee of a Bond under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, ss. 46, 47.

The commencement and conclusion of the declaration are in the common form. (*See Vertue v. The East Anglian Railway Company*, 5 Ex. 280, and *see post*, "Bonds," p. 118.)

By the Assignee of a Debt or other chose in action under the Companies Act, 1862, ss. 95, 157.

The commencement and conclusion of the declaration are in the common form. (*See post*, "Assignees," p. 75.)

By the Assignee of a Bail-bond against the Principal and the Bail. (4 Anne, c. 16, s. 20.)

In the —.

The — day of — A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, assignee of *C. D.*, sheriff of the county of —, according to the statute in such case made and provided, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], sues *G. H.*, *K. L.* and *M. N.* [*here state the cause of action, see form, post*, p. 86, and *conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

By the Assignee of an Administration Bond given to the Judge of the Court of Probate, and assigned to the Plaintiff under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, ss. 81, 83.

The commencement and conclusion of the declaration are in the common form. (*See Sandrey v. Mitchell*, 3 B. & S. 405; 32 L. J. Q. B. 100; *Young v. Hughes*, 4 H. & N. 76; 28 L. J. Ex. 161.)

By or against a Corporation.

Corporations, whether created by charter or by Act of Parliament,

(a) See note (a) on preceding page.

as municipal corporations, railway and canal companies, sue and are sued in the ordinary form by their corporate name, which is set out in full; but they cannot sue or defend otherwise than by attorney (Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 84, 1145), who should be appointed under the corporate seal. (*Arnold v. Mayor of Poole*, 4 M. & G. 860; *Thames Haven Dock and Ry. Co. v. Hall*, 5 M. & G. 274; *Faviell v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 2 Ex. 344.) After they have been once mentioned by their corporate name at the commencement, they may be styled "*the plaintiffs*," or "*the defendants*" throughout the body of the declaration. The proper style of the municipal corporation of a borough (by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 6), is "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of —;" in the case of a city, it is "The Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of —." (*Attorney-General v. City of Worcester*, 2 Ph. 3; 15 L. J. C. 398; *Bateman v. Mayor, etc., of Ashton-under-Lyne*, 3 H. & N. 323.)

An action cannot be brought by or against an indeterminate body of persons unless they are incorporated or are made capable of suing or being sued by statute. (*Russell v. Men of Devon*, 2 T. R. 667.) The members of a corporation cannot sue in their own individual names upon a contract made with the corporation. (*Cooch v. Goodman*, 2 Q. B. 580.)

By or against a Joint Stock Company.

Joint Stock Companies are now regulated by "The Companies Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, which by s. 205 (subject to the reservations contained in s. 206) repeals "The Companies Acts, 1856, 1857," and the Act for the registration, incorporation, and regulation of Joint Stock Companies, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110. Joint Stock Companies incorporated by registration under "The Companies Act, 1862," or to which that Act applies (like those registered or formed and registered under the previous Acts, see ss. 175, 176, 177), sue and are sued in the ordinary form by their registered name. (See ss. 8, 9, 18; and see *Wolf v. The City Steamboat Company*, 7 C. B. 103; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1147.) If the company is one formed with limited liability, the word "limited" forms the last word in the name, and must be added. After the name of the company has been set out once in full at the commencement, the words "*the plaintiffs*" or "*the defendants*" may be used throughout the body of the declaration.

By the Public Officer of a Banking Copartnership suing as Nominal Plaintiff. (See 7 Geo. IV. c. 46, s. 9; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 113, s. 47, re-enacted by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 205, 3rd sched. 2nd part; 27 & 28 Vict. c. 32, s. 1.) (a)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue*.) A. B., one of the registered public officers of a banking co-

(a) Where the declaration is framed upon a covenant, bond, or other instrument entered into with trustees for the copartnership the contract with them must be alleged according to the fact, and then a distinct allegation should be added "That the said deed [or bond] relates to the concerns of the said copartnership, and was made and entered into by the defendant with the said G. H. and J. K. for and on behalf of the said copartnership, and not otherwise."

partnership called the——Banking Company, who is duly appointed and entitled under and by virtue of the statutes in that behalf to sue in this action as nominal plaintiff for the said copartnership, by C. D. his attorney, sues E. F. for [*here state the cause of action, alleging the debt or cause of action to have accrued to, or the agreement, covenant, or bond, etc., to have been made with or to the copartnership, (a) not the plaintiff, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff, as such public officer as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the said copartnership, claims £——. (*Such a copartnership is bound to sue and must be sued in the name of their public officer, and not in the name of the trustees or otherwise : Chapman v. Milvain, 5 Ex. 61; Steward v. Greaves, 10 M. & W. 711; see forms in Christie v. Peart, 7 M. & W. 491; Davidson v. Bower, 4 M. & G. 626; form where the banking company has changed its name : Wilson v. Craven, 8 M. & W. 584.*)

Against the Public Officer of a Banking Copartnership sued as Nominal Defendant (see the above Statutes).

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) A. B., by C. D. his attorney [*or in person*], sues E. one of the registered public officers of a banking copartnership called the —— Banking Company, who is duly appointed and liable under and by virtue of the statutes in that behalf to be sued as nominal defendant for the said company, for [*here state the cause of action, alleging the debt or cause of action to have accrued against the copartnership, not the defendant, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff claims £——.

A like form : Rolin v. Steward, 14 C. B. 595.

By the Public Officer of a Company empowered by Letters Patent under 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict. c. 73, s. 3.

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) A. B., one of the registered public officers of the —— Company, duly appointed to sue and be sued on behalf of the said company, under and by virtue of letters patent granted by her Majesty Queen Victoria to the said company, according to the statute passed in the first year of her reign, for the better enabling her said Majesty to confer certain powers and immunities on trading and other companies, by C. D. his attorney, sues E. F. for [*here state the cause of action, alleging that it accrued to the company, not to the plaintiff, and conclude thus :*] And the plaintiff, as such public officer as aforesaid, for and on behalf of the said company, claims £——.

Against the public officer of a like company, see Galloway v. Bleaden, 1 M. & G. 247.

By the Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman, etc., of a Partnership or Company empowered by Statute to sue in the name of such person in their behalf (b).

In the ——.

The —— day of ——, A.D. ——.

(*Venue.*) A. B., the secretary [*or as the case may be*] of the ——

(a) See note (a) on preceding page.

(b) The act constituting the partnership sometimes gives it a quasi-corporate

Company, being the company mentioned in an Act of Parliament passed in the — year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, for [state the object of the Act as described in its title], by virtue of and according to the said statute, for and on behalf of the said company, by C. D. his attorney, sues E. F. for [here state the cause of action, alleging that it accrued to the company, not to the plaintiff, and conclude:] And the plaintiff, as such secretary [or as the case may be], for and on behalf of the said company, claims £—.

Like forms: M'Intyre v. Miller, 13 M. & W. 725; *Smith v. Goldsworthy*, 4 Q. B. 430; *Reddish v. Pinnock*, 10 Ex. 213.

By an Official Manager (under the Joint Stock Companies Winding-up Act, 1848; 11 & 12 Vict. c. 45, s. 50) (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) A. B. [the name need not be stated in the writ or in the declaration] official manager of the — Company duly appointed according to the statute in that behalf, as such official manager, by C. D. his attorney, sues E. F. for [here state the cause of action, alleging that it accrued to the Company, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff, as such official manager as aforesaid, claims £—.

Against an Official Manager.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) A. B., by C. D. his attorney, sues E. F., official manager of the — Company, duly appointed according to the statute in that behalf as such official manager, for [here state the cause of action, alleging that it accrued against the company, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Like forms: Prince of Wales Ass. Co. v. Harding, E. B. & E. 183; 27 L. J. Q. B. 297; *Russell v. Croysdill*, 11 Ex. 123; *Royal British Bank v. Turquand*, 5 E. & B. 248.

porate name, in which it may sue or be sued; and sometimes it requires a memorial to be enrolled in Chancery before the partnership can avail itself of the provisions of the Act. It is usual to aver a compliance with such requirement in a general manner, but the omission of the averment cannot be made an objection on demurrer. (*Smith v. Goldsworthy*, 4 Q. B. 430.)

(a) This statute, amongst others, was repealed by the Companies Act, 1862, s. 205. But as by ss. 206 and 207 the repeal was not to affect any right acquired or liability incurred under any repealed Act, and companies already in course of being wound up were to be wound up in the same manner as if the repealed Acts remained in force, it is thought advisable to retain these forms.

By the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857 (see s. 9 of the Act of 1856), which were also repealed at the same time, and subject to the same provisions as to rights and liabilities already acquired and incurred, and by the present Act, the Companies Act, 1862, s. 95, the official liquidators appointed under these Acts are to bring and defend actions in the name and on behalf of the company. In cases falling under these Acts, therefore, the declaration is in the common form by or against the company, and does not show that the company is being wound up. (See such counts in *Magdalena Steam Nav. Co. v. Martin*, 2 E. & E. 94; 28 L. J. Q. B. 310; *Anglo-Californian Mining Co. v. Lewis*, 6 H. & N. 174; 30 L. J. Ex. 50.)

By a Foreign Public Company established under the laws of a foreign country (a).

(*Venue.*) The [*insert the proper style of the company*] being a body of persons duly constituted without the dominions and jurisdiction of the Queen, that is to say, in the [kingdom] of —, for the purpose [*state the purpose of the company*], and being entitled and empowered by the law and customs of the said kingdom [to make and enter into the contract hereinafter mentioned and] to sue and be sued in and by their said name and style, by *A. B.* their attorney, sue *C. D.* for [*here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiffs claim £——.

By a foreign corporation: National Bank of St. Charles v. De Bernales, 1 C. & P. 569.

By the Syndics of a French Bankrupt: Alicon v. Furnival, 1 C. M. & R. 277.

By the Governor of a Belgian Society: Mecus v. Thellusson, 8 Ex. 638.

By the director of a French company, the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, authorized by the law of France to sue as nominal plaintiff: Pinard v. Klockman, 3 B. & S. 388; 32 L. J. Q. B. 82; and see Banca Nazionale sede di Torino v. Hamburger, 2 H. & C. 330.

By a company established by acts of a Colonial Legislature: Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161; Welland Ry. Co. v. Berrie, 6 H. & N. 416; 30 L. J. Ex. 163.

By a foreign trading company, having acquired a name by reputation only: Dutch West India Co. v. Van Moses, 1 Strange, 612.

[*The commencement of a declaration against a foreign company, when capable of being sued, may be readily framed from the above.*]

the Trustees of a Friendly Society (b).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.* and *C. D.*, trustees of the [*state the title of the society*], established in pursuance of the statutes relating to Friendly Societies, the rules of which society have been duly certified by the registrar of friendly societies in England, by *E. F.* their attorney, sue *G. H.* for [*here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:*]

(a) As to when a foreign company or an individual member thereof should sue or be sued, see *General Steam Navigation Company v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; *National Bank of St. Charles v. De Bernales*, 1 C. & P. 569 and *n.* (a); *Ingate v. Austrian Lloyd's Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 704; 27 L. J. C. P. 323. This last case shows that a foreign company is not liable to be served with a writ out of the jurisdiction, under the 16th, 18th, and 19th sections of the C. L. P. Act, 1852.

As to actions by a foreign sovereign or state, see *Emperor of Brazil v. Robinson*, 5 Dowl. 522; *King of Greece v. Wright*, 6 Dowl. 12; and see *United States of America v. Wagner*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 582; 36 L. J. C. 624.

(b) As to the statutes regulating Friendly Societies, Industrial and Provident Societies, Loan Societies, and Benefit Building Societies, see *post*, "*Friendly Societies.*" Industrial and Provident Societies are now incorporated by registration, and sue and are sued by their name of incorporation. (See the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 87, s. 5.)

of Declarations.

And the plaintiffs, as trustees of the said society as aforesaid, claim £—.

Like forms: Dewhurst v. Clarkson, 3 E. & B. 194; *Sinden v. Bankes*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 102.

By the trustees of a loan society: Albon v. Pyke, 4 M. & G. 421.

By the treasurer of a loan society under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 161, continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 19: Timms v. Williams, 3 Q. B. 413.

‘ ‘ see “*Friendly Societies*,” post, p. 160.

or against a Local Board of Health (a).

By “The Sanitary Act, 1866,” 29 & 30 Vict. c. 90, s. 46, it is enacted that “The following bodies, that is to say, Local Boards, Sewer Authorities, and Nuisance Authorities, if not already incorporated, shall respectively be bodies corporate designated by such names as they may usually bear or adopt, with power to sue and be sued in such names.” Under “The Public Health Act, 1848,” 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 12, in corporate districts the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough are constituted the Local Board of Health of the district; and they may be sued in their corporate name in respect of liabilities incurred by them in their corporate capacity, though acting as the Local Board of Health (*Nowell v. Mayor, etc., of Worcester*, 9 Ex. 457; 23 L. J. Ex. 139); and where an action was brought against such a Local Board of Health, by their own name, as a corporate body, it was held, upon a demurrer, that no objection could be taken on the ground of misnomer of the corporation. (See *Southampton and Itchin Bridge Co. v. Local Board of Health of Southampton*, 8 E. & B. 801, 805.) By “The Public Health Act, 1848,” s. 138, it was provided that the Local Board of Health of any non-corporate district might sue and be sued in the name of the clerk for the time being; but it was held that the Local Boards of Health of non-corporate districts were not constituted corporations under that Act. (*Ex p. Llanelly Board of Health*, 22 L. J. C. 419; 17 Jur. 107.) All Local Boards of Health, being now incorporated, must sue and be sued, as corporations, in their proper corporate names. (See *ante*, p. 26.)

See actions against Local Boards of Health: Davies v. Mayor, etc., of Swansea, 8 Ex. 808; *Nowell v. Mayor, etc., of Worcester*, 9 Ex. 457; *Southampton and Itchin Bridge Co. v. Local Board of Health of Southampton*, 8 E. & B. 801; 28 L. J. Q. B. 41; *Burland v. Local Board of Health of Kingston-upon-Hull*, 3 B. & S. 271; 32 L. J. Q. B. 17.

(a) By “The Public Health Act, 1848,” 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 139, it is enacted that every action against a Local Board of Health, or any member thereof, or any officer or person whomsoever acting under the direction of the said Local Board for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of that Act, shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the cause of action occurred, and not elsewhere. Therefore in such actions the venue is local, and must be laid in the place where the cause of action occurred; but the above enactment does not take away the

By or against Clerks, etc., to Commissioners, Trustees, and other Public Bodies.

By the clerk of the trustees of a turnpike road: Oldroyd v. Crampton, 4 Bing. N. C. 24; *Wellington v. Brown*, 15 L. J. Q. B. 23; *of a harbour: Metcalfe v. Hetherington*, 11 Ex. 257.

Against the clerk to the committee of visitors of a county pauper lunatic asylum, under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 126, s. 17: Kendall v. King, 17 C. B. 403; *Moffat v. Dickson*, 13 C. B. 513.

Against the clerk to commissioners appointed for certain purposes, under a local Act of Parliament: Hall v. Taylor, 1 E. B. & E. 107; 27 L. J. Q. B. 311; *Ruck v. Williams*, 3 H. & N. 308; 27 L. J. Ex. 357.

Against the clerk to commissioners of a Local Paving and Lighting Act: Bush v. Beavan, 1 H. & C. 500; 32 L. J. Ex. 54.

Against the clerk to commissioners of sewers: Clements v. Pollard, 10 Ex. 817.

By the Guardians of the Poor of a Union or Parish (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(Venue.) The guardians of the poor of the — union [or parish of —], in the county of —, by A. B. their attorney, sue C. D. for [here state the cause of action, and conclude:] And the plaintiffs claim £—.

Against the guardians of the poor of a union: Smart v. West Ham Union, 10 Ex. 867.

By or against Churchwardens and Overseers, etc.

By churchwardens and overseers, under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 17: Ward v. Clarke, 12 M. & W. 747.

power of the Court or a judge to change the venue. (*Southampton and Itchin Bridge Company v. Local Board of Health of Southampton*, 8 E. & B. 803 n. (a); 27 L. J. Q. B. 128; and see *ante*, p. 3.) As to what actions are within this section see *Davies v. Mayor, etc., of Swansea*, 8 Ex. 808.

(a) By the 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 69, s. 7, for the more easy execution of the laws relating to the poor, it is enacted that the guardians of the poor of every union shall be for all the purposes of that Act a corporation by the name of the guardians of the poor of the — union [or of the parish of —], in the county of —; and, as such corporation, they are empowered to take and hold for the benefit of such union or parish, any buildings, lands, or hereditaments, goods, effects, or other property, and may use a common seal, and are further empowered by that name to bring actions and to sue and be sued, and to take or resist all other proceedings in relation to any such property, or any bonds, contracts, securities, or instruments, given to them in virtue of their office; and in every such action relating to any such property, it shall be sufficient to lay or state the property to be that of the guardians of the — union or of the parish of —.

of Declarations.

Against Hundredors (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue local.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person], sues the men inhabiting within the hundred of —, in the county of — [here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims £ —.

By an Informer in a Qui tam Action (b).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, as well for the Queen [or the poor of the parish of —, in the county of —], as for himself, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person], sues *E. F.* for [here state the cause of action, and conclude thus:] And the plaintiff claims as well for the said Queen [or for the poor of the said parish] as for himself £— (c).

A like form: Hollis v. Marshall, 2 H. & N. 755.

Form in a qui tam action by the treasurer of a borough suing as well for the borough as for himself: Hunt v. Hibbs, 5 H. & N. 123; 29 L. J. Ex. 222.

Commencement and Conclusion of Declaration in an Action removed by Certiorari from the County Court (d).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) Whereas a plaint was levied on the — day of —, A.D. — (e), in the county court of —, holden at —, against

(a) The action against the inhabitants of a hundred or district in the nature of a hundred is given by statute. (See *Jackson v. Calesworth*, 1 T. R. 71, 72; *Russell v. Men of Deron*, 2 T. R. 667) The form and proceedings in the action are now regulated by the 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31; see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1197.

The action must be brought against the inhabitants of the hundred collectively, and cannot be brought against some individual inhabitants. (*Jackson v. Pearson*, 1 B. & C. 304.) The venue in the action, being in respect of injuries to real property or things annexed to the realty, is local.

(b) In penal actions by a common informer the venue is local, but not in actions given to the party grieved (See *post*, “*Penal Statutes.*”) No authority from the Crown or from the party entitled to the penalty to sue need be shown in the declaration. (*Cole v. Coulton*, 29 L. J. M. 125.) And see further, as to the form of the declaration, *post*, “*Penal Statutes.*”

(c) The sum claimed must be the exact amount of the penalty. In penal actions no damages are recoverable for the detention of the debt, because the debt is not due until judgment. (*Frederick v. Lookup*, 4 Burr. 2018; *Cuming v. Sibly*, 4 Burr. 2489.)

(d) If the plaintiff proceeds with an action after it has been removed into the superior court, he must begin by declaring, at whatever stage the action may have been when removed. The C. L. P. Act, 1852, applies to all pleadings in the Superior Courts, whether the action was originally commenced there or not. (*Messiter v. Rose*, 13 C. B. 162.)

As to the removal of causes from inferior courts, and proceedings after removal, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1320. 1327.

(e) It is advisable to show the date of the plaint on the record, in case a plea of the Statute of Limitations or a demurrer should make it material.

C. D., at the suit of *A. B.*, and by a writ of *certiorari* duly issued on the — day of —, A.D. —, out of the Court of —, and directed to the judge of the said county court, the said plaint with all things touching the same were sent into the said Court of —: hereupon the said *A. B.*, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], declares against the said *C. D.* for [*here state the cause of action as in a declaration in ordinary cases, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

In an Action removed by Certiorari from the Court of Passage at Liverpool (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) Whereas *C. D.* was summoned to answer *A. B.* in the Court of Passage of the borough of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, by virtue of a writ of summons issued on the — day of —, A.D. —, out of the last-mentioned court, and by a writ of *certiorari* duly issued on the — day of —, A.D. —, out of the Court of —, and directed to the judge of the said Court of Passage, the said action with all things touching the same were sent into the said Court of —: hereupon the said *A. B.*, by *E. F.* his attorney [or in person], declares against the said *C. D.* for [*here state the cause of action as in a declaration in ordinary cases, and conclude thus:*] And the plaintiff claims £—.

Where the removal is from any other inferior court, the commencement may easily be framed from the above forms mutatis mutandis.

Against a Garnishee, under the C. L. P. Act, 1854. (17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 64; R. G. M. V. 1854, sched. 25.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

(*Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person], sues *E. F.* by a writ issued forth of this Court in these words, *Victoria, etc. [copy the writ]*, and the said *E. F.* has appeared to the said writ, and the said *A. B.*, by his attorney aforesaid [or in person], says that the said debt due from the said *E. F.* to the said *G. H.* [*the judgment debtor named in the writ*] is for [*here state the debt as in a declaration in ordinary cases, showing that it accrued due from the defendant to the judgment debtor, see post, "Attachment," p. 82, and conclude thus:*] And the said *A. B.* prays that execution may be adjudged to him accordingly for the said £—, and for costs of suit in this behalf.

(a) See note (e) on preceding page.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS.

THE COMMON INDEBITATUS COUNTS (a).

(a) *Indebitatus counts in general.*]—Simple contracts, express or implied, resulting in mere debts, are of so frequent occurrence as causes of action, that certain concise forms of counts have been devised for suing upon them, in which it is sufficient to state the cause of action by a general description, reserving the particular circumstances of the debt to be given in evidence (*Streeter v. Horlock*, 1 Bing. 34, 37; *Stone v. Rogers*, 2 M. & W. 448: 2 Wms. Saund. 349 *b* (2)), and to be explained by particulars of demand which are now required to be delivered with such counts by r. 19, H. T., 1853, unless they have already been specially indorsed on the writ under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 25. (See *post*, p. 55.)

These counts, which have from time to time been rendered more and more concise, are designated, with little difference of meaning, by the terms *indebitatus counts*, *money counts*, or *common counts*; the expression *common counts* or *common indebitatus counts* being often used to designate those of most frequent recurrence, viz. where the debt is for goods sold and delivered, goods bargained and sold, work done, money lent, money paid, money received, interest, and upon accounts stated; and the expression *money counts* being sometimes used to particularize those for money lent, money paid, and money received. The most appropriate name seems to be *indebitatus counts*; for although there is now no word in the declaration answering to this term, the plea is still *nunquam indebitatus*. Counts which state the cause of action more fully are called *special counts*. There were also formerly in use counts known as *quantum meruit* and *quantum valebat* counts, which were adopted where there was no fixed price for work done or goods sold, etc. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 351.) These counts however have fallen into disuse, and have been superseded by the general application of the *indebitatus counts*.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was necessary to specify in the writ the particular form of action adopted, and the form of the declaration varied accordingly. Causes of action of the above nature might then be made the subject either of an action of *debt* or of an action of *assumpsit*. When framed in debt, the declaration stated the debt, and then averred that by reason of the non-payment thereof, an action accrued (*actio accrevit*). In *assumpsit* the declaration stated the debt, and then averred a promise by the defendant to pay the debt (*indebitatus assumpsit*), and a breach of that promise, such promise being one which would be implied by law from the debt, and not requiring proof as a fact. This alternative form of remedy was very important at a time when different forms of actions could not be joined in the same declaration, as it enabled the plaintiff to add a claim for a simple contract debt to any special counts in *assumpsit* (the different form of count leading to the distinction between *indebitatus assumpsit* and *special assumpsit*); and, on the other hand, when the declaration was framed in debt, the plaintiff could add any other counts which fell

under the latter form of action. These different forms of action however were attended with different consequences, not only in the form of the pleadings, but also in the subsequent proceedings. In *debt*, in which the cause of action is technically said to sound in debt, the judgment was final in the first instance, the claim for damages being generally nominal only; in *assumpsit*, which is said to sound in damages, a subsequent inquiry to assess the damages was necessary. Thus the form of the judgment and the object of joining various causes of action in the same declaration generally determined the choice of the remedy, and preserved both forms of declaration in constant use.

These distinctions are now removed by the operation of the C. L. P. Act, 1852. By the effect of s. 3, a plaintiff is no longer required to specify the particular form of action in which he sues. By s. 41, causes of action, of whatever kind, except replevin or ejectment, may be joined in the same suit. By s. 49, it is enacted that the statement of promises in indebitatus counts which need not be proved, shall be omitted. And by ss. 93, 94, and 95, the same conveniences as to final judgment and the assessment of damages are extended to all causes of action to which they can be applied. There is now therefore but one form of indebitatus count, which comprises all the advantages of both the forms under the old procedure; and the action of *indebitatus assumpsit* is virtually become obsolete. It is however frequently necessary to bear in mind the distinction between the indebitatus counts in *debt* and in *assumpsit*, with reference to the state of the law of pleading previous to the above changes.

The following observations apply to the use of the indebitatus counts in general. Explanatory notes with reference to the particular counts will be found under each title.

The form of indebitatus count applies only in suing for a debt or liquidated demand in money; not for an unliquidated demand or damages. (*Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 594; *Lawrence v. Wilcock*, 11 A. & E. 941.) The amount of the debt is deemed to be certain, provided it is capable of being ascertained.

Wherever a consideration is executed for which a debt, payable at the time of action, has accrued due either under an express promise or under one implied by law, the debt may be sued for in an indebitatus count. (*Clark v. Bulmer*, 11 M. & W. 243; *Beverley v. Lincoln Gas Co.*, 6 A. & E. 829, 837; *Russell v. Bell*, 10 M. & W. 340.) And wherever the terms of any special agreement, not under seal, have been performed and satisfied, so as to leave a mere debt due to the plaintiff, he may sue in an indebitatus count, reserving the contract and the performance of it on his part to be proved in evidence. (*Ibid.*; *Stone v. Rogers*, 2 M. & W. 443, 448; *Lucas v. Godwin*, 3 Bing. N. C. 737; *Clutterbuck v. Coffin*, 3 M. & G. 842; *Sheldon v. Cox*, 3 B. & C. 420; *Prickett v. Badger*, 1 C. B. N. S. 96; 26 L. J. C. P. 33; *Seeger v. Duthie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 45; 29 L. J. C. P. 253.) And although the contract to pay was conditional, if the condition has been fulfilled the common count is sufficient. (*Higgins v. Hopkins*, 1 Ex. 163; *Bianchi v. Nash*, 1 M. & W. 545; *per curiam*, *Beverley v. Lincoln Gas Co.*, 6 A. & E. 829, 836; and see *Hart v. Prendergast*, 14 M. & W. 741, 746.) And although the debt was payable only after a certain period of credit, yet after the expiration of the period the indebitatus count is sufficient. (*Helps v. Winterbottom*, 2 B. & Ad. 431.)

The indebitatus counts apply only in cases of simple contract debts, and not to specialty debts (2 Wms. Saund. 349 b (2)); nor to original simple contract debts which have been merged in a specialty debt or debt of record. (*Middleditch v. Ellis*, 2 Ex. 623; *Baber v. Harris*, 9 A. & E. 532; *Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 590; *Price v. Moulton*, 10 C. B. 561; *Atty v. Parish*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 104; *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 494; but see

Tilson v. Warwick Gas Co., 4 B. & C. 962.) A deed executed for the sole purpose of giving security for a simple contract debt, and not containing expressly or impliedly any covenant to pay it, does not merge that debt in the specialty. (*Marryatt v. Marryatt*, 28 Beav. 224; 29 L. J. C. 665; *Courtenay v. Taylor*, 6 M. & G. 851, 870; *Saunders v. Milsome*, L. R. 2 Eq. 573.) These counts may be used if the debt can be established independently of the deed. (*Tilson v. Warwick Gas Co.*, 4 B. & C. 962; *Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 600; *Yates v. Aston*, 4 Q. B. 182.)

An indebitatus count is not applicable when a contract remains in part unperformed, as in *Cutter v. Powell* (2 Smith, L. C. 6th ed. 1); nor so long as it remains still open (*Towers v. Barrett*, 1 T. R. 133, 136; per Tindal, C.J., *James v. Cotton*, 7 Bing. 266; *Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 599; *Fitt v. Casanett*, 4 M. & G. 898); nor so long as any condition remains to be performed precedent to the debt. (*Scott v. Parker*, 1 Q. B. 809; *Simmons v. Swift*, 5 B. & C. 857.) Under the form of indebitatus count in use before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was held that where a debt was agreed to be paid by instalments, none of the instalments could be sued for separately in that form of count before the whole debt was due. (Bac. Abr., Debt B.; *Rudder v. Price*, 1 H. Bl. 547; and see *Ambergate Ry. Co. v. Coulthard*, 5 Ex. 459; *North-Western Ry. Co. v. Coulthard*, 6 Ex. 273, 278.) So where the plaintiff sold goods to the defendant to be paid for partly in cash and the residue by bills at intervals of three months each, and the defendant did not pay the cash or deliver the bills, it was held that the plaintiff must sue upon the special contract and could not recover even the cash payment under the indebitatus count for goods sold and delivered. (*Paul v. Dod*, 2 C. B. 800.) But where the master of a ship was engaged to command it on an expedition at a fixed pay of £50 per month, it was held that he had a right of action for each month's salary as it became due. (*Taylor v. Laird*, 1 H. & N. 266; 25 L. J. Ex. 329.)

Where a special contract has been rescinded, either by mutual consent or by such a breach on one side as entitles the other to rescind, and goods, labour, etc., have been provided by one party under the special contract, and retained by the other party after the rescission, the value may be recovered in this form of count, provided a new contract can be implied to pay the value of the consideration actually received. (*Planché v. Colburn*, 8 Bing. 14; *De Bernardy v. Harding*, 8 Ex. 822; *Simpson v. Lamb*, 17 C. B. 603; 25 L. J. C. P. 113; *Prickett v. Badger*, 1 C. B. N. S. 96; 26 L. J. C. P. 33; *Lamburn v. Cruden*, 2 M. & G. 253; *Turner v. Robinson*, 5 B. & Ad. 789; *Bartholomew v. Markwick*, 15 C. B. N. S. 711; 33 L. J. C. P. 145.)

Forms of indebitatus counts are given in schedule (B) to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, and by s. 91 it is declared that those forms shall be sufficient, but that it shall not be erroneous or irregular to depart from the letter of the forms so long as the substance is expressed without prolixity. The omission of the words "money payable," renders the count bad on demurrer for not showing a money debt payable *in presenti* (*Place v. Potts*, 8 Ex. 705; *Wilkinson v. Sharland*, 10 Ex. 724; 11 Ex. 33); unless the count shows it otherwise, as the count "for money found to be due on accounts stated." (*Fagg v. Nudd*, 3 E. & B. 650.) The averment of the "request" of the defendant need not be stated where the consideration of itself necessarily imports a request, as in the case of goods sold and delivered, goods bargained and sold, money lent, money received, and accounts stated; in other cases, as in the counts for work done, and for money paid, and for interest, a request must be alleged, as otherwise no contract would be shown. (*Victors v. Davies*, 12 M. & W. 758; and see *Brown v. Garnier*, 6 Taunt. 389; *Berdoe v. Spittle*, 1 Ex. 175.) A count for goods sold not stating "by the plaintiff" would be bad. (*Fenton v. Ellis*, 6 Taunt. 192.) So also a count for money received "for and on account of" the plaintiff, not stating "for his use." (*Kelly v. Curzon*, 4 A. & E. 622.)

The common Indebitatus Count for Goods sold and delivered (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant.

The Common Indebitatus Counts.]—The above observations show that this general mode of declaring is admissible in all cases of simple contracts where the consideration has been executed and the action is brought to recover a mere money debt. The special varieties of this kind of declaration are therefore very numerous. There are however certain counts of this kind, containing the causes of action of the most comprehensive form and most frequent occurrence, which have been more particularly designated as the *common indebitatus counts*; these are the eight counts already mentioned, viz. for goods sold and delivered, for goods bargained and sold, for work done, for money lent, for money paid, for money received, for interest, and upon accounts stated. In consequence of the general use of these counts, both separately and joined with special counts, it has been thought convenient to place them in a prominent position at the head of the other precedents: the more special forms of indebitatus counts will be found throughout the precedents under their proper titles. .

(a) *Goods sold and delivered.*]—This count is applicable where, upon a sale of goods, the property has passed and the goods have been delivered to the purchaser, and the price is payable at the time of action brought.

This count will not lie before delivery. (*Smith v. Chance*, 2 B. & Ald. 753; *Boulter v. Arnott*, 1 C. & M. 333.) Nor, if the sale was upon credit, before the credit has expired. (*Strutt v. Smith*, 1 C. M. & R. 312; *Webb v. Fairmaner*, 3 M. & W. 473; *Paul v. Dod*, 2 C. B. 800; *Ferguson v. Carrington*, 9 B. & C. 59.) But it may be used after the credit has expired and the price has become immediately payable. (*Helps v. Winterbottom*, 2 B. & Ad. 431.) A bill taken for the price has the same effect as credit in postponing the action on the common count until the bill is due (*Ib.*); so also has an agreement to pay by a bill. (*Mussen v. Price*, 4 East, 147; *Dutton v. Solomonson*, 3 B. & P. 582.) Where goods have been delivered upon a conditional sale and the sale has become absolute by the performance of the condition, the price may be recovered on the common count (*Bianchi v. Nash*, 1 M. & W. 545); so the price of goods delivered "on sale or return," and not returned within a reasonable time, may be sued for in this form. (*Moss v. Sweet*, 16 Q. B. 493; 20 L. J. Q. B. 167; *Beverley v. Lincoln Gas Co.*, 6 A. & E. 829.)

Upon a contract of exchange of goods with a sum payable for equality of exchange, this count will lie to recover the money after the exchange has been effected (*Sheldon v. Cox*, 3 B. & C. 420); but not for the value of goods delivered by one party under a mere contract of exchange not performed by the other. (*Harrison v. Luke*, 14 M. & W. 139.)

Contracts of sale sometimes arise from the mere acceptance by the defendant of goods delivered by the plaintiff for the purpose of sale, and the value may be recovered in this count. (See *Hart v. Mills*, 15 M. & W. 87.) In such case the defendant must have some option of accepting or returning the goods and becoming bound to the plaintiff to pay for them, otherwise he cannot be held liable, as no contract can be implied. Thus, where the defendant ordered goods of one person, and the plaintiff a different person sent the goods, and the defendant consumed the goods before he had notice that they belonged to the plaintiff, it was held that he was not liable to the plaintiff for the price, because not having any option of returning the goods to the plaintiff he did not enter into any contract with him. (*Boulton v. Jones*, 2 H. & N. 564; 27 L. J. Ex. 117; and see *Munro v. Butt*, 8 E. & B. 738.)

Where goods have been delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant under

The common Indebitatus Count for Goods bargained and sold (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the defendant.

the terms of a special contract of sale, and the defendant has rendered the completion of the contract impossible, he may be charged in this count with the value of the goods received by him under the contract; as where the contract was that the defendant should pay for the goods by a valuation to be made by two valuers, and before the valuation could be made the defendant consumed the goods and so rendered the valuation impossible, he was held liable for the value of the goods in this count. (*Clarke v. Westrope*, 18 C. B. 765; 25 L. J. C. P. 287; and see *Keys v. Harwood*, 2 C. B. 905; *Bartholomew v. Markwick*, 15 C. B. N. S. 711.)

So also, where in contracts for the sale and delivery of goods by the plaintiff to the defendant, the plaintiff after delivering part has failed to deliver any more, the defendant may rescind the contract and return the part delivered; but if he elects to keep it after the time for the completion of the contract is expired, he becomes liable for the value under this count. (See *Shipton v. Casson*, 5 B. & C. 378, 382; *Oxendale v. Wetherell*, 9 B. & C. 386.)

So, where under a contract of sale the goods delivered are not according to the contract, they may be returned; but if they are kept, the seller may claim their value under the new contract implied from their acceptance. (*Read v. Rann*, 10 B. & C. 438, 441; *Hart v. Mills*, 15 M. & W. 85.)

In some cases where the defendant has wrongfully obtained goods of the plaintiff and has appropriated them to his own use, the plaintiff may waive the tort and claim the value of his property which the defendant has so appropriated, as a debt arising from a sale of the property, provided there are circumstances from which such a contract may be implied. (Per Lord Abinger, C.B., *Russell v. Bell*, 10 M. & W. 340, 352.)

Thus, where the defendant fraudulently induced the plaintiff to sell goods to a third person for the purpose of getting them into his own possession, and appropriated them to his own use, the plaintiff was held entitled to claim the value of the goods as upon a sale to the defendant. (*Hill v. Perrott*, 3 Taunt. 274; *Biddle v. Levy*, 1 Stark. 20.) And where a bankrupt, after an act of bankruptcy, disposed of the goods in his possession to the defendant, by way of sale, the assignees of the bankrupt were held entitled to claim the value of the goods from the defendant. (*Russell v. Bell*, 10 M. & W. 340; see also *Lightly v. Clouston*, 1 Taunt. 112; *Foster v. Stewart*, 3 M. & S. 191.)

But, as a general rule, where the defendant has obtained the goods of the plaintiff by means of a fraudulent contract, the plaintiff cannot assert any other contract than that in fact made; he must either sue upon that or, disaffirming it, must sue in an action of tort. (*Read v. Hutchinson*, 3 Camp. 352; *Ferguson v. Carrington*, 9 B. & C. 59; *Strutt v. Smith*, 1 C. M. & R. 312; *Selway v. Fogg*, 5 M. & W. 83.)

Under the common count for goods sold, several sales at different times may be proved and the total amount recovered. (Per Parke, B., *Ferguson v. Mitchell*, 2 C. M. & R. 691; *Jubb v. Ellis*, 3 D. & L. 367.)

(a) *Goods bargained and sold.*—This count lies where upon a sale of goods the property has passed to the purchaser, and the contract has been completed in all respects except delivery, and the delivery was not a part of the consideration for the price or a condition precedent to its payment.

If the property has not passed, this count will not lie. (*Atkinson v. Bell*, 8 B. & C. 277.) If anything remains to be done under the contract, to which the concurrence of the seller is necessary, as to ascertain the price of the goods by weighing, the property in general does not pass until the act is performed. (*Simmons v. Swift*, 5 B. & C. 857.) An act to be done

The common Indebitatus Count for Work done (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request.

by the buyer, as the weighing by him of the goods, does not prevent the property passing (*Furley or Turley v. Bates*, 2 H. & C. 200; 33 L. J. Ex. 43); and a clear intention expressed to pass the property is sufficient to do so, notwithstanding some act remains to be done by either party (*Ibid.*); or the price has not been definitively agreed on. (*Joyce v. Swann*, 17 C. B. N. S. 84.) Upon a sale of unascertained goods by mere description, this count will not lie; but upon a subsequent appropriation of specific goods made by the vendor and assented to by the vendee, the price may be recovered under this count. (*Rohde v. Thwaites*, 6 B. & C. 388; *Elliott v. Pybus*, 10 Bing. 512; *Boswell v. Kilborn*, 10 W. R. 517, P. C.) As to what constitutes appropriation under such a contract, see *Aldridge v. Johnson*, 7 E. & B. 885; 26 L. J. Q. B. 296; *Langton v. Higgins*, 4 H. & N. 402.

Where goods were sold on condition that, if not paid for at a specified time, the vendor might re-sell them and the vendee should be answerable for any loss on the re-sale, and the vendee did not pay and the vendor re-sold, it was held that he could not maintain an action on this count. (*Lamond v. Davall*, 9 Q. B. 1030.)

If the goods have been actually delivered, and the delivery was part of the consideration for payment, this count is not applicable (*Forbes v. Smith*, 11 W. R. 574, Q. B.); the count for goods sold and delivered should then be used. (See Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 82 n.)

(a) *Work done.*—This count lies for work and services done and materials provided by the plaintiff at the request of the defendant.

Work under this count includes labour of all kinds, whether mental or physical, or both, as the contrivance of a machine (*Grafton v. Armitage*, 2 C. B. 336); or the services of medical men, apothecaries, attorneys, surveyors, farriers, etc. A printer who prints with his own ink and paper, and delivers printed books complete, may recover for his work, labour, and materials under this count. (*Clay v. Yates*, 1 H. & N. 73; 25 L. J. Ex. 237.) But although under the general term "work" used in the count, any species of labour may be given in evidence (*Clark v. Mumford*, 3 Camp. 37), it is usual to point out the cause of action more particularly by describing the kind of work or the character in which the work has been done, as, work done by the plaintiff as an attorney, an auctioneer, a broker, etc.; it is not unusual in such cases to add the words "and otherwise," in order that the plaintiff may not be restricted in his proofs. If there be a claim for materials provided in and about the work, it must be stated in the count, otherwise it cannot be recovered. (*Heath v. Freeland*, 1 M. & W. 543.) Nor can it be recovered in the count for goods sold and delivered. (*Cotterell v. Apsey*, 6 Taunt. 322; *Clark v. Bulmer*, 11 M. & W. 243.) Work bestowed by the plaintiff on his own materials in making an article to be delivered to the defendant under a contract of sale, cannot be recovered under this count, because such work is done for himself, and not for the purchaser; and the subject of the contract should be treated as goods and not as work and labour. (*Atkinson v. Bell*, 8 B. & C. 277; *Lee v. Griffin*, 1 B. & S. 272; 30 L. J. Q. B. 252.) Contracts which fall under the description of work and labour, although they result in the delivery of completed goods, are not within the 17th sect. of the Statute of Frauds. (*Clay v. Yates*, 1 H. & N. 73; 25 L. J. Ex. 237; *Lucas v. Godwin*, 3 Bing. N. C. 737.)

The Common Indebitatus Count for Money lent (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Where work is done by one party under a special contract, but not according to its terms, the other may refuse to accept it (*Ellis v. Hamlen*, 3 Taunt. 52); but if he does accept it and takes the benefit of it, he may be sued for the value in this count. (*Burn v. Miller*, 4 Taunt. 745; *Farnsworth v. Garrard*, 1 Camp. 38.) If the work is of such a nature that it cannot be rejected, so that the party has no option in accepting it, he is not necessarily liable for the value; as work done under a building contract upon the defendant's land, but not according to the contract. (*Ellis v. Hamlen*, 3 Taunt. 52; *Milner v. Field*, 5 Ex. 829; *Munro v. Butt*, 8 E. & B. 738.) Where the contract contains a stipulation that no extra work shall be paid for unless ordered in writing, the price of extra work done without a written order cannot be recovered. (*Russell v. Viscount Sa Da Bandiera*, 13 C. B. N. S. 149; 32 L. J. C. P. 68, and see *post*, "Work.")

Where the contract, retainer, or employment is to do work or render services to be paid for on their completion, as the employment of a house-agent to let a house or of an agent to sell goods, and the employer revokes the retainer before the work is completed or prevents the completion of it, he must nevertheless reimburse the party employed for his labour expended in pursuance of the employment, and the latter may sue for his claim in this count. As where the defendant employed the plaintiff, an estate-agent, to find a purchaser for an estate on the terms of a percentage on the purchase-money if a sale were effected, and the plaintiff found a purchaser, but the defendant refused to complete the sale; it was held that the plaintiff could recover the value of his services, on the common count for work and labour. (*Prickett v. Badger*, 1 C. B. N. S. 296; 26 L. J. C. P. 33; and see *Mavor v. Payne*, 3 Bing. 288; *Planché v. Colburn*, 8 Bing. 14.) The right of action in this form rests on the original contract being mutually rescinded, and the work having been done at the request of the defendant. (*De Bernardy v. Harding*, 8 Ex. 822.) But the contract in these cases is sometimes such as to admit the power of revocation in the employer, without any compensation for the services rendered. (*Simpson v. Lamb*, 17 C. B. 603; 25 L. J. C. P. 113.)

Where the terms of the contract are such as to make the remuneration contingent upon the completion of the services, a partial performance will not alone give any claim against the employer. (*Hulle v. Heightman*, 2 East, 145; *Cutter v. Powell*, 6 T. R. 320; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 1; *Appleby v. Dods*, 8 East, 300; *Jesse v. Roy*, 1 C. M. & R. 316; *Moffatt v. Laurie*, 24 L. J. C. P. 56; *Green v. Mules*, 30 L. J. C. P. 343.)

(a) *Money lent.*]—This count lies to recover a debt arising out of a loan of money on a simple contract. Money deposited by a customer with a banker may be thus recovered. (*Pott v. Clegg*, 16 M. & W. 321; *Pollard v. Ogden*, 2 E. & B. 459.) An I O U alone will not support this count, for though it is proof of money owing, it is no more proof of money lent than of goods sold or any other source of a debt. (*Fesenmayer v. Adcock*, 16 M. & W. 449.) Nor will a check support this count. (*Pearce v. Davis*, 1 M. & Rob. 365.) Money lent on a contract to repay it on demand or to execute a mortgage, may, after a refusal by the borrower to execute a mortgage, be recovered under this count. (*Bristowe v. Needham*, 9 M. & W. 729.) It has been held that money advanced under a special contract of loan, which has been rescinded by agreement before completion, may be recovered under this count. (*James v. Cotton*, 7 Bing. 266.) Money lent upon a deposit of shares, which were to be returned upon repayment, may be thus recovered without a return of the shares, such return not being a condition precedent to the repayment. (*Scott v. Parker*, 1 Q. B. 809.)

The common Indebitatus Count for Money paid (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request.

A loan may be recovered under this count, though it has been secured by a mortgage, where the deed contains no covenant to repay. (*Yates v. Aston*, 4 Q. B. 182.) But where there is such a covenant, though a limited one, no other contract can be implied, and this count will not lie. (*Mathew v. Blackmore*, 1 H. & N. 762; 26 L. J. Ex. 150; *Brown v. Price*, 4 C. B. N. S. 598; 27 L. J. C. P. 290.) And it must be borne in mind that a covenant is in some cases implied from a mere acknowledgment of the debt in a deed, so as to have the effect of merging the simple contract in the specialty. (*Courtney v. Taylor*, 6 M. & G. 851, 870; *Marryat v. Marryat*, 28 Beav. 224; 29 L. J. C. 665.)

Money lent for an illegal purpose, as for wagering or for gaming at an illegal game, cannot be recovered (*Cannan v. Bryce*, 3 B. & Ald. 179; *M'Kinnell v. Robinson*, 3 M. & W. 434); but money lent for the purpose of paying bets lost by the defendant to others than the plaintiff may be recovered. (*Hill v. Fox*, 4 H. & N. 359.)

(a) *Money paid.*—This count is maintainable where there has been a payment of money by the plaintiff to a third party at the request or by the authority of the defendant, express or implied, with an undertaking, express or implied, to repay it. (*Brittain v. Lloyd*, 14 M. & W. 762; *Lewis v. Campbell*, 8 C. B. 541; *Hutchinson v. Sydney*, 10 Ex. 438.)

There must be actual payment, or what is equivalent to it (*Power v. Butcher*, 10 B. & C. 329, 346), of money of the plaintiff which he is entitled to be repaid. (*Goepel v. Swinden*, 1 D. & L. 888.) Giving a note, which is accepted as payment, is equivalent to money paid. (*Barclay v. Gooch*, 2 Esp. 571.) Executing a covenant to pay is not equivalent to payment of money (*Power v. Butcher*, 10 B. & C. 329); nor is the extinguishment of the debt by giving a new security. (*Taylor v. Higgins*, 3 East, 169; *Maxwell v. Jameson*, 2 B. & Ald. 51.) It has been held that the proceeds of goods sold as a distress for rent cannot be treated as money paid by the party distrained upon (*Moore v. Pyrke*, 11 East, 52); *aliter* where money was paid by him to redeem the distress. (*Exall v. Partridge*, 8 T. R. 308.) As to money levied by sale of goods under a *fi. fa.*, see *Rodgers v. Maw*, 15 M. & W. 444.

The payment must be at the request or by the authority of the defendant; a voluntary payment without request or authority is not sufficient. (*Stokes v. Lewis*, 1 T. R. 20; per Lord Kenyon, C.J., *Exall v. Partridge*, 8 T. R. 308, 310; and see *Pownal v. Ferrand*, 6 C. B. & C. 439.) A request or authority may be implied by the general course of dealing, or by the nature of the particular transaction; thus a person who employs a broker on the Stock Exchange, impliedly authorizes the latter to pay money for him according to the rules of the Stock Exchange. (*Sutton v. Tatham*, 10 A. & E. 27; *Pawle v. Gunn*, 4 Bing. N. C. 445; *Westropp v. Solomon*, 8 C. B. 345; *Taylor v. Stray*, 2 C. B. N. S. 175; 26 L. J. C. P. 185, 287; *Smith v. Lindo*, 5 C. B. N. S. 587; 27 L. J. C. P. 335.) A request will generally be implied where the defendant has notice of the payment being made for him, and does not dissent. (*Paynter v. Williams*, 1 C. & M. 810; *Alexander v. Vane*, 1 M. & W. 511.) So where a payment has been compelled through the wrongful act of the defendant, of which he gets the benefit; as where an acceptance of the plaintiff was wrongfully indorsed by the defendant. (*Bleaden v. Charles*, 7 Bing. 246.) Where an insolvent, having made a composition with his creditors, gave acceptances to the defendant, being one of his creditors, for a larger amount than his composition, in fraud of the other creditors, and was afterwards compelled to pay the acceptances in the hands of third parties, he was held entitled to recover the

amount from the defendant as money paid to his use. (*Bradshaw v. Bradshaw*, 9 M. & W. 29; and see *Smith v. Cuff*, 6 M. & S. 160; *Horton v. Riley*, 11 M. & W. 492.)

A request or authority will be implied where the plaintiff has been legally compelled to pay a debt for which the defendant is liable (per Tindal, C.J., *Grissell v. Robinson*, 3 Bing. N. C. 10, 15; *Jefferys v. Gurr*, 2 B. & Ad. 883); as, where an executor has paid the legacy duty for which the legatee was liable (*Foster v. Ley*, 2 Bing. N. C. 269; *Bate v. Payne*, 13 Q. B. 900); where the indorser of a bill was made to pay the defendant's acceptance (*Pownal v. Ferrand*, 6 B. & C. 439; and see *Sleigh v. Sleigh*, 5 Ex. 514); and where the plaintiff, an auctioneer, was compelled to pay the auction duty upon the sale of an estate which he sold for the defendant. (*Brittain v. Lloyd*, 14 M. & W. 762.)

Where a surety pays the debt of the principal debtor, he may recover it in this form of action: so where one of several co-contractors (not being partners) pays the whole debt for which the other co-contractors are jointly liable with him, he may sue each co-contractor, or the representatives of such as are deceased, for contribution in this form. (*Edger v. Knapp*, 5 M. & G. 753; *Kemp v. Finden*, 12 M. & W. 421; *Batard v. Hawes*, 2 E. & B. 287.) Where the plaintiff drew and the defendant indorsed a bill as co-sureties for the acceptor, the plaintiff, having paid it, was held entitled to recover contribution in this action. (*Reynolds v. Wheeler*, 30 L. J. C. P. 350; 10 C. B. N. S. 561.) But one of two joint wrong-doers, having been compelled to pay the whole damage, cannot recover a moiety against the other (*Merryweather v. Nixan*, 8 T. R. 186; and see *Shackell v. Rosier*, 2 Bing. N. C. 648; and see as to where one wrong-doer can recover against the other upon a promise of indemnity given or implied, *Adamson v. Jarvis*, 4 Bing. 66; *Betts v. Gibbins*, 2 A. & E. 57.)

Where the plaintiff has been compelled, under a distress or threat of a distress to which he was liable, to pay the rent of the defendant's premises, he may sue for the amount in this action (*Exall v. Partridge*, 8 T. R. 308; and see *Moore v. Pyrke*, 11 East, 52; *Rodgers v. Maw*, 15 M. & W. 444, 448); but where the plaintiff voluntarily and without any request from the defendant, placed his goods on the defendant's premises, and he was obliged to pay the defendant's rent to redeem them from a distress, it was held that he could not recover the amount, because the payment was caused by his own voluntary act. (*England v. Marsden*, L. R. 1 C. P. 529; 35 L. J. C. P. 259.) Where the plaintiff's goods, standing on the defendant's land, were seized for a tithe rent-charge, the plaintiff could not recover, because the rent was charged on the land only, and was not a personal liability of the defendant. (*Griffenhoofe v. Daubuz*, 5 E. & B. 746; 25 L. J. Q. B. 237.) So, where the plaintiff and the defendant were under-lessees at separate rents of separate portions of premises, the whole of which were held at an entire rent under one lease, the plaintiff having been compelled to pay the whole rent under threat of distress, was held not entitled to recover a portion from the defendant as money paid to his use. (*Hunter v. Hunt*, 1 C. B. 300.)

Where the defendant is not liable to any one but the plaintiff himself, so that the payment by the plaintiff does not exonerate the defendant from any liability, the plaintiff, having been compelled to pay, must sue the defendant specially on the contract between them. As where a tenant had agreed with his landlord to pay certain taxes for which the latter only was liable, but having failed to pay them, the landlord was compelled to do so, the landlord could not sue for money paid. (*Spencer v. Parry*, 3 A. & E. 881; and see *Lubbock v. Tribe*, 3 M. & W. 607.)

Money paid by the plaintiff, against the payment of which the defendant had agreed to indemnify him, may in general be recovered in this form of action (*Lewis v. Campbell*, 8 C. B. 541; *Hawley v. Beverley*, 6 M. & G. 221); as where an accommodation acceptor, drawer, or indorser is obliged

The common Indebitatus Count for Money received (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff.

to pay the amount of the bill to the holder, this is money paid for the use of the person accommodated (see *post*, "*Indemnities*"), and where the plaintiff defended an action upon an accommodation acceptance at the request of the defendant, for whose accommodation he had given the acceptance, he was allowed to recover the costs of the action as money paid to the defendant's use. (*Garrard v. Cottrell*, 10 Q. B. 679; and see *Sleigh v. Sleigh*, 5 Ex. 514.)

The defendant cannot avoid the effect of his request by showing that the payment was requested and made in execution of a void contract, as on account of a wager lost by him (*Jessopp v. Lutwyche*, 10 Ex. 614; *Knight v. Cambers*, 15 C. B. 562; *Rosewarne v. Billing*, 15 C. B. N. S. 316; 33 L. J. C. P. 55); but he may avoid it by showing that the payment was requested and made for an illegal purpose, or in execution of an illegal contract. (*ib.*; *Mortimer v. Gell*, 4 C. B. 543.)

(a) *Money received.*]—This is the most comprehensive of all the common counts. It is applicable wherever the defendant has received money which in justice and equity belongs to the plaintiff, under circumstances which render the receipt of it a receipt by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff. (Per Lord Mansfield, *Moses v. Macferlan*, 2 Burr. 1005, 1110; and see *Marriot v. Hampton*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 375; and *Owen v. Challis*, 6 C. B. 115.)

The claim must be for money; but if anything has been received by the defendant as money for the use of the plaintiff, it may be so treated by the plaintiff; as a check upon a banker (*Pratt v. Hobhouse*, 4 Bing. 173), or a country bank-note (*Pickard v. Bankes*, 13 East, 20; and see *Timmis v. Gibbins*, 17 Jur. 378; 21 L. J. Q. B. 402), or foreign money (*Ehrensperger v. Anderson*, 3 Ex. 148): money allowed in a settlement of account, by a set-off of mutual debts, although no money actually passes, may be treated as money for this purpose. (*Standish v. Ross*, 3 Ex. 527; *Gingell v. Perkins*, 4 Ex. 720.) The claim must be for a sum certain. (See, per Erle, C.J., *Barendale v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 14 C. B. N. S. 1, 42, 44; 32 L. J. C. P. 225, 239.)

The money must belong to the plaintiff (*Scarfe v. Hallifax*, 7 M. & W. 288); or must be received or held by the defendant as belonging to the plaintiff, *i. e.* to the use of the plaintiff. (*Kelly v. Curzon*, 4 A. & E. 622; *Clark v. Dignam*, 3 M. & W. 478; *Jones v. Carter*, 8 Q. B. 134; *Barlow v. Browne*, 16 M. & W. 126.)

Money received to the use of the plaintiff's wife may be recovered as money received to the use of the plaintiff, although it was originally the wife's separate property in equity (*Sloper v. Cottrell*, 6 E. & B. 497; 26 L. J. Q. B. 7); nor would her equitable right form a sufficient ground for an equitable defence. (*ib.*) So where a wife after marriage lent the defendant money which had been settled to her separate use, her husband was entitled to recover it in this form. (*Bird v. Peagram*, 13 C. B. 639; and see *Messenger v. Clarke*, 5 Ex. 388.)

One tenant in common cannot recover in this form of action against another who has received more than his share of the profits. (*Thomas v. Thomas*, 5 Ex. 28.)

Money received by the sheriff in execution of a writ of *fi. fa.*, may be recovered by the judgment creditor who sued out the writ as money received to his use (*Dale v. Birch*, 3 Camp. 347; *Longdill v. Jones*, 1 Stark. 345; and see *Jefferies v. Sheppard*, 3 B. & Ald. 696); so may the proceeds of the goods seized and sold (*Swain v. Morland*, 1 B. & B. 370); but the judgment creditor cannot thus recover the value of the goods seized before

sale; nor can he recover the proceeds of the goods, where the sheriff has sold them under another writ at the suit of a third party. (*Thurston v. Mills*, 16 East, 254.)

Upon the *assignment of a debt*, the amount may sometimes be recovered by the assignee against the debtor as money received to his use. The assignment of a debt cannot, in general, be effected so as to enable the assignee to sue the debtor at law in his own name; but by agreement of *all* the parties, upon sufficient consideration, new contracts may be created between them, which will be equivalent to an assignment of the debt; a sufficient consideration usually being found in the discharge of the debtor by the assignor and the new liability incurred by the debtor to the assignee. (*Israel v. Douglas*, 1 H. Bl. 239; *Tutlock v. Harris*, 3 T. R. 174, 180; *Fairlie v. Denton*, 8 B. & C. 395; *Cochrane v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97; *Liversidge v. Broadbent*, 4 H. & N. 603.)

Where the debt assigned was money received by the debtor to the use of the assignor, the assignment of the debt amounts to an assignment of the money to the assignee, and upon the assent of the debtor to the assignment, the money becomes received by him to the use of the assignee, who may recover it on this count (*Israel v. Douglas*, 1 H. Bl. 239; *Wilson v. Coupland*, 5 B. & Ald. 228; *Walker v. Rostron*, 9 M. & W. 411; *Noble v. National Discount Co.*, 5 H. & N. 225; 29 L. J. Ex. 210); but where the debt assigned was not a claim for money received, the debtor becomes liable to the assignee according to the special terms of the contract only by which he assents to the assignment (per Little Dale, J., *Wharton v. Walker*, 4 B. & C. 163, 166); unless the nature of the transaction is such that the claim of the assignee can be treated as one for money received to his use. (See the above cases, and *Hudson v. Bilton*, 6 E. & B. 565.)

An order of a creditor on his debtor to pay the amount of the debt to a third person, followed by a binding promise by the debtor to the holder of the order to pay him the amount, constitutes such an effectual assignment of the debt that the creditor cannot afterwards revoke the order, or recover against the debtor. (*Hodgson v. Anderson*, 3 B. & C. 842; *Crowfoot v. Gurney*, 9 Bing. 372; *Walker v. Rostron*, 9 M. & W. 411; *Hamilton v. Spottiswoode*, 4 Ex. 200; see per Maule, J., *Partridge v. Bank of England*, 9 Q. B. 396, 413.) Upon mere presentment of the order to the debtor, he is justified in paying according to it; but until he has made a binding promise to pay it, he is not compellable to do so; in the meantime he remains liable to the original creditor, and cannot be sued by the holder of the order. (See *Williams v. Everett*, 14 East, 582; *Wharton v. Walker*, 4 B. & C. 163; *Fairlie v. Denton*, 8 B. & C. 395; *Liversidge v. Broadbent*, 4 H. & N. 603; 28 L. J. Ex. 332; *Cochrane v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97.)

Where a creditor gives an order to his debtor to pay the debt to a third person upon a certain condition, and the debtor promises the latter to pay it accordingly, the assignee can have no claim against the debtor until the condition has been fulfilled. (*Hudson v. Bilton*, 6 E. & B. 565.)

It should be noticed that an order by a creditor on his debtor to pay the whole or a part of his debt to another person, if made in writing and amounting to a bill of exchange, requires a stamp as such, and is not admissible in evidence without it. (*Pott v. Lomas*, 6 H. & N. 529; 30 L. J. Ex. 210.)

An *agent* receiving money rightfully for his principal is not liable to the owner, even where the principal upon receiving it would be bound to pay it over to the owner (*Stephens v. Badcock*, 3 B. & Ad. 354; *Bamford v. Shuttleworth*, 11 A. & E. 926; *Barlow v. Browne*, 16 M. & W. 126; and see *Williams v. Deacon*, 4 Ex. 397); so, where the defendant received rents under an authority given by two out of three executors, the three could not jointly recover it from him as money received to their use, although when paid over to the two it would be assets of the estate. (*Heath v. Chilton*, 12

M. & W. 632; and see *Nicholson v. Gooch*, 5 E. & B. 999; 25 L. J. Q. B. 137.)

If money has been received by an agent on account of his principal wrongfully, he will be personally liable (*per cur.*, *Smith v. Sleaf*, 12 M. & W. 585, 588; *Parker v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 6 Ex. 702, 707); although he may have paid it over to his principal. (*Snowdon v. Davis*, 1 Taunt. 359; *Oates v. Hudson*, 6 Ex. 346.) If money is paid to an agent for his principal by mistake, and the former has paid it over to his principal, *bond fide* and without notice to the contrary, he is protected against any claim which the party from whom it was received would have had if the money had still remained in his hands. (*Holland v. Russell*, 1 B. & S. 424; 30 L. J. Q. B. 308, affirmed 32 L. J. Q. B. 297.) As to the effect of the agent accounting with the principal for the money without actual payment, see *Ib.*, and see *Buller v. Harrison*, Cowp. 565; *Cox v. Prentice*, 3 M. & S. 344.

Where money has been received by an agent from his principal with instructions to pay it over to the plaintiff, the agent is not accountable to the latter, until he has acknowledged to him that he has accepted the charge, and holds the money for his use. (*Williams v. Everett*, 14 East, 582; *Yates v. Bell*, 3 B. & A. 643; *Lilly v. Hays*, 5 A. & E. 548; *Brind v. Hampshire*, 1 M. & W. 364; *Baron v. Husband*, 4 B. & Ad. 612; *Moore v. Bushel*, 27 L. J. Ex. 3.) Where such acknowledgment is given conditionally, the action will not lie until after fulfilment of the condition. (*Malcolm v. Scott*, 5 Ex. 601; *Hudson v. Bilton*, 6 E. & B. 565; 26 L. J. Q. B. 27.) An agent whose duty it is to receive money for, and render accounts to his principal is, in general, estopped from denying the accuracy of the accounts so rendered; and cannot claim re-imbursement for sums erroneously stated in the accounts to have been received, unless he can show that the statements were made unintentionally and by mistake. (*Skyring v. Greenwood*, 4 B. & C. 281; *Shaw v. Picton*, 4 B. & C. 715; and see *Shaw v. Woodcock*, 7 B. & C. 73; *Cave v. Mills*, 7 H. & N. 913; 31 L. J. Ex. 265.)

Where an agent receives money from his principal under a revocable authority to dispose of it in a particular manner, the principal, if he revokes the authority before it has been acted upon, may recover back the money as money received to his use. (*Taylor v. Lendey*, 9 East, 49; *Parry v. Roberts*, 3 A. & E. 118; *Fletcher v. Marshall*, 15 M. & W. 755.) But so long as the authority remains unrevoked, the principal must sue in a special count for any breach of the instructions by the agent (*Ehrensperger v. Anderson*, 3 Ex. 148; and see *Duncan v. Skipwith*, 2 Camp. 68; *Miller v. Atlee*, 3 Ex. 799, 801; *Hardman v. Bellhouse*, 9 M. & W. 596; *Hill v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 618); unless such breach amounts to a repudiation of the agency, or a total refusal by the agent to dispose of the money according to his instructions, in which cases the principal may also recover back the money under this count. (*Scott v. Surman*, Willes, 400, 404; *Thorpe v. Thorpe*, 3 B. & Ad. 580; *Buchanan v. Findlay*, 9 B. & C. 738; *Ehrensperger v. Anderson*, 3 Ex. 148, 158.) It should be noticed that by suing in a special count instead of in a count for money received, the principal may sometimes avoid a plea of set-off. (*Buchanan v. Findlay*, *supra*; *Thorpe v. Thorpe*, *supra*; *Colson v. Welch*, 1 Esp. 379; *Hill v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 618. And see *post*, "Set-off.") If an agent misappropriates his principal's money by paying it for a valid consideration to a third party, the principal cannot recover it against the party who received it from the agent, *bond fide*, and without notice at the time of the default. (*Foster v. Green*, 7 H. & N. 881; 31 L. J. Ex. 158.)

A trustee who has received trust-money is accountable for it to the *cestui que trust* in the Court of Chancery, but in the courts of law he is treated for most purposes as the absolute owner, and no action can in general be maintained by the *cestui que trust* against him to recover trust

money. (*Pardoe v. Price*, 16 M. & W. 451; *Phillips v. Hewston*, 11 Ex. 699; 25 L. J. Ex. 138.) If, however, he admits to the *cestui que trust* that he holds such money as the money of the *cestui que trust* to be accounted for to the latter, he is debarred from setting up his character of trustee, and becomes liable at law to the *cestui que trust* for money received to his use. (*Remon v. Hayward*, 2 A. & E. 666; *Roper v. Holland*, 3 A. & E. 99; *Edwards v. Lowndes*, 1 E. & B. 81, 89; *Pardoe v. Price*, 16 M. & W. 451, 458; *Howard v. Brownhill*, 23 L. J. Q. B. 23; per Erle, J., *London and North-Western Ry. Co. v. Glyn*, 1 E. & E. 652; 28 L. J. Q. B. 188, 192.)

Thus a husband cannot recover the separate property of his wife in the hands of a trustee; but as soon as the trustee has paid it to an agent for her, he may recover it as money received to his use. (*Bird v. Peagram*, 13 C. B. 639; *Sloper v. Cottrell*, 6 E. & B. 497; 26 L. J. Q. B. 7.) Nor would it even constitute a defence upon equitable grounds, that the money was originally the separate property of the wife. (*Ib.*)

An executor or administrator is in the position of a trustee, and the legacies or distributive shares payable out of the estate of the deceased, cannot be recovered at law as debts. (*Deeks v. Strutt*, 5 T. R. 690; *Jones v. Tanner*, 7 B. & C. 542; and see 2 Wms. Ex. 5th ed. 1746.) But after an executor has admitted to the legatee that he has received the money and holds it to his use, the legatee may recover it in this action. (*Topham v. Morecraft*, 8 E. & B. 972; and see *Barlow v. Browne*, 16 M. & W. 126.)

When the plaintiff's money has been wrongfully obtained by the defendant, the plaintiff may waive the wrong and claim it as money received to his use. (See *Hambly v. Trott*, 1 Cowp. 371, 376; *Lindon v. Hooper*, 1 Cowp. 414, 419.) Thus, where the defendant took away the plaintiff's money under a mistaken claim, it was held that the plaintiff might waive the wrong, and recover it as money received to his use. (*Neate v. Harding*, 6 Ex. 349; per Parke, B., *Atlee v. Backhouse*, 3 M. & W. 633, 640.) So, where the defendant obtained money from the plaintiff by fraudulent misrepresentation (*Holt v. Ely*, 1 E. & B. 795; and see *Edmeads v. Newman*, 1 B. & C. 418.) Money feloniously stolen constitutes a debt from the felon to the owner, but the felon must be prosecuted before civil proceedings can be taken against him. (See *Chowne v. Baylis*, 8 Jur. N. S. 1028; 31 L. J. C. 757.) Where the defendant has obtained the money from the plaintiff by a fraudulent contract which the plaintiff is entitled to disaffirm, the plaintiff may disaffirm the contract and recover the money as money received to his use; as where the defendant obtained the money under a sale with a fraudulent warranty. (*Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ad. 456; *Gompertz v. Denton*, 1 C. & M. 207; and see *Hogan v. Shee*, 2 Esp. 522; *Thornett v. Haines*, 15 M. & W. 367; *Campbell v. Fleming*, 1 A. & E. 40.) And where the defendant has wrongfully obtained the plaintiff's money from a third party, as by a false pretence, it may be recovered in this count. (*Litt v. Martindale*, 18 C. B. 314.) So, where defendant wrongfully obtained from the plaintiff's debtors the payment of their debts under a fraudulent misrepresentation that he had an authority to collect them, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover the amount under this count. (*Andrews v. Hawley*, 26 L. J. Ex. 323.) And where money of the plaintiff has been wrongfully paid by a third party to the defendant, it may sometimes be recovered under this count; as where the wife of the plaintiff deposited her husband's money with a banker to the account of another, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover it from the banker in this count. (*Calland v. Loyd*, 6 M. & W. 26.) But where the defendant has received the plaintiff's money from a third party, *à fide*, and under a binding contract, he is not accountable for it to the plaintiff. (*Ib.*; and see, per Parke, B., *Atlee v. Backhouse*, 3 M. & W. 633, 640, 648; and *Symonds v. Atkinson*, 1 H. & N. 146; 25 L. J. Ex. 313; *Foster v. Green*, 7 H. & N. 881; 31 L. J. Ex. 158.)

Where the defendant has received fees pertaining to an office, asserting

his right to the fees or to the office, the plaintiff, being the person really entitled to the office and the fees, may recover the amount actually received, as money had and received to his use. (*Spry v. Emperor*, 6 M. & W. 689; *King v. Alston*, 12 Q. B. 971; *Aulton v. Roberts*, 2 H. & N. 432; 26 L. J. Ex. 380; *Pinder v. Barr*, 4 E. & B. 105.)

Where the plaintiff's goods have been *wrongfully obtained* by the defendant and converted into money, the plaintiff may waive the wrong and follow the proceeds, claiming it as money received to his use. (*Lamine v. Dorrell*, 2 L. Raym., 1216; *Oughton v. Seppings*, 1 B. & Ad. 241.) Thus where the plaintiff's stock was sold by a member of the defendant's firm under a forged power of attorney and the price paid to the firm, the plaintiff recovered it under this count. (*Marsh v. Keating*, 1 Bing. N. C. 198.) So if a banker's check or a bill of exchange belonging to the plaintiff is wrongfully obtained by the defendant and converted into money, the plaintiff may recover the proceeds under this count. (*Down v. Halling*, 4 B. & C. 330; *Symonds v. Atkinson*, 1 H. & N. 46; 25 L. J. Ex. 313.) Where the defendant fraudulently induced the plaintiff to sell goods to a third party who could not pay for them, for the purpose of the latter reselling them and paying the proceeds to the defendant, the defendant was held liable for the proceeds of the sale as money received to the plaintiff's use. (*Abbotts v. Barry*, 2 B. & B. 369.) Where a sheriff took in execution goods of a bankrupt, which had vested in the assignees by reason of a previous act of bankruptcy, and sold them after notice of the act of bankruptcy, the assignees were held entitled to recover the price as money received to their use. (*Notley v. Buck*, 8 B. & C. 160; *Balme v. Hutton*, 9 Bing. 471; *Garland v. Carlisle*, 4 Bing. N. C. 7; and see 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 133.) The value of the goods after the seizure, but before sale, could not be recovered under this count (see *Thurston v. Mills*, 16 East, 254; *Swain v. Morland*, 1 B. & B. 370); but where they were taken by the judgment creditor under a bill of sale from the sheriff for a certain sum after an act of bankruptcy, the assignees were held entitled to recover in this count, though no money actually passed. (*Reed v. James*, 1 Stark. 134.)

In the above cases, where the plaintiff is entitled to waive the wrongful character of the transaction, in order to claim his money or the proceeds of his goods which have been wrongfully obtained, by so doing he precludes himself from claiming any damages for the wrong done. Thus he cannot claim the proceeds of goods wrongfully sold by the defendant as a debt, and also claim damages in respect of the injurious nature of the act. (*Brewer v. Sparrow*, 7 B. & C. 310; and see *Valpy v. Sanders*, 5 C. B. 886.) Nor can he waive the wrong in part only; so that, having accepted from the defendant part of the price of goods which had been wrongfully sold by the latter, he is bound to treat the balance also as a debt. (*Lythgoe v. Vernon*, 5 H. & N. 180; 29 L. J. Ex. 164.)

Money paid by the plaintiff for a *consideration that has failed*, may be thus recovered (see *Straton v. Rastall*, 2 T. R. 366, 369, 370); as, money given for forged railway scrip (*Westropp v. Solomon*, 8 C. B. 345); for a forged bank-note or worthless check (*Turner v. Stones*, 1 D. & L. 122; *Woodland v. Fear*, 7 E. & B. 519; 26 L. J. Q. B. 202); for a forged bill or bank-note (*Jones v. Ryde*, 5 Taunt. 488; *Gurney v. Womersley*, 4 E. & B. 133; as to money paid in discharge of a forged bill see *Wilkinson v. Johnston*, 3 B. & C. 428); money given for a bill of exchange that has been avoided by a material alteration (*Burchfield v. Moore*, 3 E. & B. 683); money given for bonds sold as valid bonds, but which proved defective and worthless (*Young v. Cole*, 3 Bing. N. C. 724); money paid as deposit on a contract of sale which has been rescinded (*Blackburn v. Smith*, 2 Ex. 783; *Ashworth v. Mounsey*, 9 Ex. 175; *Simmons v. Heseltine*, 5 C. B. N. S. 554; 28 L. J. C. P. 129); or which the vendor could not complete (*Gosbell v. Archer*, 2 A. & E. 500); or which has been defeated

by a condition not fulfilled (*Giles v. Edwards*, 7 T. R. 181; *Wright v. Newton*, 2 C. M. & R. 124; and see *Beavan v. M'Donnell*, 9 Ex. 309, where by the terms of the contract the deposit became forfeited); money paid as deposits on scrip for shares in a railway scheme which turned out abortive (*Moore v. Garwood*, 4 Ex. 681; *Watson v. Earl Charlemont*, 12 Q. B. 856; *Ward v. Londesborough*, 12 C. B. 252; *Mowatt v. Londesborough*, 4 E. & B. 1; *Walstab v. Spottiswode*, 15 M. & W. 501); or deposits on shares in an abortive cost-book mine (*Johnson v. Goslett*, 25 L. J. C. P. 274; S. C. on appeal, 3 C. B. N. S. 569; 27 L. J. C. P. 122); or a deposit on application for shares in a company to be returned if no allotment made, where no allotment was made (see *Moseley v. Cressey's Co.*, L. R. 1 Eq. 405); the price of an annuity the securities for which have been set aside (*Huggins v. Coates*, 5 Q. B. 432); or of an annuity which had ceased to exist before the sale (*Strickland v. Turner*, 7 Ex. 208); the conduct-money paid with a subpoena to a witness whose attendance was countermanded, and who incurred no expense (*Martin v. Andrews*, 7 E. & B. 1; 26 L. J. Q. B. 39); so, money paid for a purpose which afterwards became impossible (see *Brown v. Overbury*, 25 L. J. Ex. 169; 11 Ex. 715).

The plaintiff cannot recover as upon a failure of consideration where he has obtained that which he bargained for, although it turns out to be not genuine and valueless (*Lambert v. Heath*, 15 M. & W. 486); as money paid for the use of a patent, which is afterwards discovered to be invalid (*Taylor v. Hare*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 260; and see *Lawes v. Purser*, 6 E. & B. 930; 26 L. J. Q. B. 25); or where the consideration fails partly through his own default (*Straton v. Rastall*, 2 T. R. 366; *Stray v. Russell*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 279; 29 *ib.* 115; 6 Jur. N. S. 168); as where the plaintiff purchased shares in a bank, but did not get them registered, and the bank afterwards failed. (*Id.*) Where the plaintiff paid money to the defendant under a contract which he could not enforce by reason of the Statute of Frauds, it was held that he could not, merely on that account, recover it back. (*Sweet v. Lee*, 3 M. & G. 452; but see *Gosbell v. Archer*, 2 A. & E. 500.)

The failure of consideration must be complete in order to entitle the plaintiff to recover the money paid for it (*Hunt v. Silk*, 5 East, 449; *Blackburn v. Smith*, 2 Ex. 783; *Nicholson v. Ricketts*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 55; 6 Jur. N. S. 422); but where the consideration is severable, complete failure of part may form a ground for recovering a proportionate part of the money paid for it (see *Hirst v. Tolson*, 19 L. J. C. 441; *Astle v. Wright*, 25 L. J. C. 864; 23 Beav. 77); as where a quantity of goods were ordered at a certain rate of payment, and only a portion was delivered. (*Devaur v. Conolly*, 8 C. B. 640.)

Money paid by the plaintiff to get rid of duress to the person, or even to the goods of the plaintiff, may be recovered under this count (*Astley v. Reynolds*, 2 Str. 915; *Shaw v. Woodcock*, 7 B. & C. 73; *Skeate v. Beale*, 11 A. & E. 983; *Atlee v. Backhouse*, 3 M. & W. 633; *Wakefield v. Newbon*, 6 Q. B. 276; *Pratt v. Vizard*, 5 B. & Ad. 808; *Oates v. Hudson*, 6 Ex. 346); though, in order to avoid a contract by reason of duress, it must be duress of his person and not of his goods. (*Id.*) Money paid by a mortgagor to a mortgagee beyond what is justly due to prevent a threatened sale (*Close v. Phipps*, 7 M. & G. 586); or to obtain a transfer or assignment of the mortgage (*Fraser v. Pendlebury*, 31 L. J. C. P. 1) may be thus recovered; so also money exacted by other kinds of extortion or oppression (*Smith v. Cuff*, 6 M. & S. 160; *Valpy v. Manley*, 1 C. B. 594; *Scarfe v. Hallifax*, 7 M. & W. 288; *Smith v. Sleaf*, 12 M. & W. 585; *Smith v. Bromley*, 2 Doug. 696 n.; *Williams v. Hedley*, 8 East, 378); as by abuse of legal process. (*Duke de Cadaval v. Collins*, 4 A. & E. 858.) But money paid under the compulsion of legal process cannot in general be recovered in an action for money received so long as the process remains; the remedy is by ap-

plication to the Court to set aside the process. (*De Medina v. Grove*, 10 Q. B. 152; *Pitt v. Coomes*, 2 A. & E. 459; *Payne v. Chapman*, 4 A. & E. 364.) So, money paid under a distress cannot be recovered in this action, but the plaintiff must replevy, or bring an action for the wrongful distress. (*Lindon v. Hooper*, 1 Cowp. 414; *Gulliver v. Cosens*, 1 C. B. 788; *Glyn v. Thomas*, 11 Ex. 870; 25 L. J. Ex. 125; *Loring v. Warburton*, E. B. & E. 507; 28 L. J. Q. B. 31.)

This count will lie for money paid by the plaintiff in discharge of a demand illegally made under colour of an office (*Morgan v. Palmer*, 2 B. & C. 729; *Steele v. Williams*, 8 Ex. 625); as excessive fees paid to the steward of a manor for admission to copyholds (*Traherne v. Gardner*, 5 E. & B. 913; 25 L. J. Q. B. 201); excessive fees paid to a broker under a distress (*Hills v. Street*, 5 Bing. 37); overcharges paid to a carrier to induce him to carry goods (*Piddington v. S.-E. Ry. Co.*, 5 C. B. N. S. 111; 27 L. J. C. P. 295; *Ashmole v. Wainwright*, 2 Q. B. 837; *Parker v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 7 M. & G. 253; *Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 33; 28 L. J. Ex. 169; *Baxendale v. Eastern Co. Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 63; *Baxendale v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 C. B. N. S. 309; 32 L. J. C. P. 225; 33, *ib.* 197); an excessive charge paid to an arbitrator to take up an award (*Re Coombs*, 4 Ex. 839; *Barnes v. Braithwaite*, 2 H. & N. 569); money improperly exacted as a toll at a turnpike. (*Waterhouse v. Keen*, 4 B. & C. 200; and see *Lewis v. Hammond*, 2 B. & Ald. 206.)

Money recovered in an action which the defendant might have successfully defended cannot be recovered back. (*Marriott v. Hampton*, 7 T. R. 269; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 375; *Hamlet v. Richardson*, 9 Bing. 644; *Duke de Cadaval v. Collins*, 4 A. & E. 858; *De Medina v. Grove*, 10 Q. B. 152.) And money paid voluntarily and with a full knowledge of all the facts, to satisfy a claim which the plaintiff could have successfully resisted, cannot be afterwards recovered. (*Spragg v. Hammond*, 2 B. & B. 59; *Bilbie v. Lumley*, 2 East, 469; *Denby v. Moore*, 1 B. & Ald. 123; *Wilson v. Wray*, 10 A. & E. 82; *Barber v. Pott*, 4 H. & N. 759; 28 L. J. Ex. 381.)

This action lies to recover money paid by reason of ignorance or *mistake of fact*, or by reason of an excusable forgetfulness of fact (*Bize v. Dickason*, 1 T. R. 285; *Milnes v. Duncan*, 6 B. & C. 671; *Kelly v. Solari*, 9 M. & W. 54; *Mills v. Alderbury Union*, 3 Ex. 590; *Aiken v. Short*, 1 H. & N. 210; 25 L. J. Ex. 321); as where a tenant under a landlord who held *pur autre vie* paid rent in ignorance that the life had dropped (*Barber v. Brown*, 1 C. B. N. S. 121; 26 L. J. C. P. 41); where an excess of price was paid for a bar of silver sold by weight, upon an erroneous calculation of the weight (*Cox v. Prentice*, 3 M. & S. 314); and where one partner purchased another's share in the partnership, for a price dependent upon the amount of the profits, and paid the other more than he was entitled to under a mistake in the calculation of them. (*Townsend v. Crowdy*, 8 C. B. N. S. 477; 29 L. J. C. P. 300.) But where a banker paid a customer's check to the bearer, in ignorance of the fact that at the time he had no assets of the customer, he was held not entitled to recover the money back. (*Chambers v. Miller*, 13 C. B. N. S. 125; 32 L. J. C. P. 30.) A sheriff who has seized goods in execution and paid over the proceeds to the judgment creditor in ignorance of the fact of a previous act of bankruptcy of the judgment debtor, and has been subsequently compelled to pay the amount to the assignees of the bankrupt, may recover the proceeds paid to the judgment creditor as money received to his use. (*Brydges v. Walford*, 6 M. & S. 42; *Standish v. Ross*, 3 Ex. 527.)

But money paid in ignorance or *mistake of law* cannot be recovered. (*Bilbie v. Lumley*, 2 East, 469; *Stevens v. Lynch*, 12 East, 38; and see the above cases.) Where a tenant having paid the landlord's property tax, afterwards paid his rent in full to the landlord, he was held not entitled to recover back the amount of the tax. (*Denby v. Moore*, 1 B. & Ald. 123; and see *Spragg v. Hammond*, 2 B. & B. 59.)

The common Indebitatus Count for Interest (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff, and forborne at interest by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request.

Where the plaintiff has paid money to the defendant upon an *illegal executory contract*, or for a future *illegal object*, he may at any time before the contract is executed, or the object is accomplished, claim the money back and recover it under this count. (Per Buller, J., *Lowry v. Bourdieu*, Doug. 470; *Jaques v. Withy*, 1 H. Bl. 65; *Taylor v. Lendey*, 9 East, 49; *Tappenden v. Randall*, 2 B. & P. 467; *Bone v. Ekless*, 5 H. & N. 925; 29 L. J. Ex. 438.) He must give notice that he reclaims the money before action. (*Palyart v. Leckie*, 6 M. & S. 290; *Busk v. Walsh*, 4 Taunt. 290, 292 n. (a).) Money deposited with a stakeholder upon a wager may be reclaimed at any time before it is paid over according to the event. (*Busk v. Walsh*, 4 Taunt. 290; *Cotton v. Thurland*, 5 T. R. 405; *Gatty v. Field*, 9 Q. B. 431; *Martin v. Hewson*, 10 Ex. 737; *Varney v. Hickman*, 5 C. B. 271; *Hastelow v. Jackson*, 8 B. & C. 221; *Hodson v. Terrill*, 1 C. & M. 797; *Savage v. Madder*, 36 L. J. Ex. 178.) But see *Mearing v. Hellings*, 14 M. & W. 711, where it is suggested that the right to reclaim after the event has happened might not be admitted by a court of error.

After the illegal purpose has been executed, or where the plaintiff has paid the money in execution of an illegal purpose or under an illegal agreement, the money cannot be reclaimed. (*Lowry v. Bourdieu*, Doug. 468; *Andree v. Fletcher*, 3 T. R. 266; *Thistlewood v. Cracroft*, 1 M. & S. 500; *Wilson v. Ray*, 10 A. E. 82.) But where the plaintiff, having paid money as the consideration of an illegal contract or for an illegal purpose, is not *in pari delicto*, he may in some cases recover it; as where the money was paid under oppression, as the money paid by a bankrupt to obtain his certificate (*Smith v. Bromley*, 2 Doug. 696 n.); money paid by the defendant in a penal action to compound the action. (*Williams v. Hedley*, 8 East, 378; and see *Unwin v. Leaper*, 1 M. & G. 747.) So money paid by an insolvent to one of his creditors to induce him to sign a composition deed is recoverable. (*Atkinson v. Denby*, 6 H. & N. 778; 30 L. J. Ex. 361; 31 *ib.* 362; and see *Higgins v. Pitt*, 4 Ex. 312.)

* Although the plaintiff cannot enforce an illegal or void contract, yet if money has been paid to his agent in execution of such contract, he may recover it as money received to his use. (*Tenant v. Elliott*, 1 B. & P. 3; *Farmer v. Russell*, 1 B. & P. 296; *Bousfield v. Wilson*, 16 M. & W. 185; *Nicholson v. Gooch*, 5 E. & B. 999; 25 L. J. Q. B. 137.) So where two joined in a wager, which they won, and the whole amount was paid to one of them, the other was entitled to recover his share as money received to his use. (*Johnson v. Lansley*, 12 C. B. 468.)

(a) *Interest.*]—Interest may be payable as a debt according to the terms of the contract, express or implied; or it may be recoverable as damages for the detention of a debt, and this either at common law or under the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 28. (*Cameron v. Smith*, 2 B. & Ald. 305; *Hudson v. Fawcett*, 7 M. & G. 348.)

By the common law, where the contract is silent as to interest, it is generally presumed not to be within the contemplation of the parties, and so cannot be claimed. (*Frith v. Leroux*, 2 T. R. 57; *De Havilland v. Bowerbank*, 1 Camp. 50; *Fruhling v. Schroeder*, 2 Bing. N. C. 77; *Rhodes v. Rhodes*, Johns. 653; 29 L. J. C. 418.) It is allowable however upon mercantile securities by the custom of merchants; also by particular usages of trade, and by the particular course of dealing between the parties, which would be evidence of an implied agreement. (*Higgins v. Sargent*, 2 B. & C. 348; *Fruhling v. Schroeder*, 2 Bing. N. C. 77.)

The common Indebitatus Count upon Accounts stated (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them.

Thus, interest is allowed upon bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other written mercantile securities, as in the nature of damages. (*Ib.*; *Calton v. Bragg*, 15 East, 223.) So, it has been allowed on the price of goods agreed to be paid for by a bill, although the bill was never given (*Farr v. Ward*, 3 M. & W. 25); so, on a guarantee for the payment of a bill (*Hare v. Rickards*, 7 Bing. 254); on a promise to pay by a note (*Davis v. Smyth*, 8 M. & W. 399); and on a loan of money secured by a bill. (*Denton v. Rodie*, 3 Camp. 493, 496.) As to the rate of interest on foreign bills, see *post*, "*Foreign Bills*," p. 104. By the course of dealing between the parties, even compound interest may be claimed. (*Eaton v. Bell*, 5 B. & Ald. 34; and see *Mosse v. Salt*, 32 Beav. 269; 32 L. J. C. 756.)

By the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 28, it is enacted "that upon all debts or sums certain, payable at a certain time or otherwise, the jury may, if they shall think fit, allow interest to the creditor, at a rate not exceeding the current rate of interest, from the time when such debts or sums certain were payable, if such debts or sums be payable by virtue of some written instrument at a certain time; or, if payable otherwise, then from the time when demand of payment shall have been made in writing, so as such demand shall give notice to the debtor, that interest will be claimed from the date of such demand until the term of payment; provided that interest shall be payable in all cases in which it is now payable by law." And by s. 29, the jury may give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods at the time of the conversion or seizure, in all actions of trover or trespass *de bonis asportatis*, and over and above the money recoverable in all actions on policies of insurance. The claim under the statute is in the nature of damages, and must be assessed by the jury (*Berrington v. Phillips*, 1 M. & W. 48), who may refuse to allow it. (*Attwood v. Taylor*, 1 M. & G. 279.)

Where interest is claimable as damages, no express claim for it seems to be necessary in the declaration; but where it is claimed under a contract, the claim should be stated, and the common count is sufficient (*Herries v. Jamieson*, 5 T. R. 553; *Nordenstrom v. Pitt*, 13 M. & W. 723), unless the contract to pay it be by specialty. As to interest on calls, see *post*, "*Company*," p. 140. As to including interest in the claim in the conclusion of the declaration, see *ante*, p. 12.

Since the repeal of the usury laws by the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, any rate of interest agreed upon between the parties is lawful.

(a) *Accounts stated.*—An account stated is an admission of a sum of money being due from the defendant to the plaintiff, and may be charged in the above count as a distinct cause of action. (2 Wms. Saund. 122, c; and see, per Lord Abinger, C.B., *Irving v. Veitch*, 3 M. & W. 90, 106.) The count lies upon an absolute acknowledgment made by the defendant to the plaintiff of a debt due from him to the plaintiff and payable at the time of action brought. (*Wayman v. Hilliard*, 7 Bing. 101; *Knowles v. Michel*, 13 East, 249; *Higmore v. Primrose*, 5 M. & S. 65; *Porter v. Cooper*, 1 C. M. & R. 387; *Wray v. Milestone*, 5 M. & W. 21, 24.)

An account stated alone does not extinguish or supersede or alter the previous debts respecting which it was stated. (*Fidgett v. Penny*, 1 C. M. & R. 108; *Smith v. Page*, 15 M. & W. 683; *Perry v. Attwood*, 6 E. & B. 691; 25 L. J. Q. B. 408.) But an account stated respecting debts on both sides may by agreement between the parties effect an extinction of the cross

demands, and so operate as payment *pro tanto*. (*Ashby v. James*, 11 M. & W. 542; *Collander v. Howard*, 10 C. B. 290.) And where upon an account containing cross demands a balance is struck and agreed upon, the discharge of the other items is a sufficient consideration to support the debt for the balance, though the account might have contained claims for which an action would not lie. (*Laycock v. Pickles*, 4 B. & S. 497; 33 L. J. Q. B. 43.)

An account stated alone is not conclusive between the parties, but the debts respecting which it was stated may be examined. Thus, the defendant may show that the account was stated by mistake (see *Trueman v. Hurst*, 1 T. R. 40, 42; *Thomas v. Hawkes*, 8 M. & W. 140; *Perry v. Attwood*, 6 E. & B. 691); that the account was stated respecting a debt not then due, as an I O U given as security for a prospective debt (*Lemere v. Elliott*, 6 H. & N. 656; 30 L. J. Ex. 350); that the account was stated respecting debts void for want of consideration, or upon a consideration which has failed (*Jacobs v. Fisher*, 1 C. B. 178; *Gough v. Findon*, 7 Ex. 48; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 14 C. B. 616); that the debts were upon an illegal consideration or for an illegal purpose (*Rose v. Savory*, 2 Bing. N. C. 145); that the debt was for an attorney's costs, and which could not be recovered for want of a bill delivered (*Scadding v. Eyles*, 9 Q. B. 858); that the debt was for the advocacy of a barrister. (*Kennedy v. Broun*, 13 C. B. N. S. 677; 32 L. J. C. P. 137.) But it is no defence that the account was stated respecting a debt due for an executed consideration under a contract within the Statute of Frauds, of which there was no memorandum in writing (*Seago v. Dean*, 4 Bing. 459; *Knowles v. Michel*, 13 East, 249; *Cocking v. Ward*, 1 C. B. 858); *aliter*, if the consideration was within the statute, and still executory. (*Lord Falmouth v. Thomas*, 1 C. & M. 89.)

The acknowledgment may be proved by writing, as by a bill of exchange or promissory note (*Wheatley v. Williams*, 1 M. & W. 533), if properly stamped (*Green v. Davies*, 4 B. & C. 235; *Jones v. Ryder*, 4 M. & W. 32); which is evidence of an account stated between immediate parties to the instrument, but not between remote parties (*Burmester v. Hogarth*, 11 M. & W. 97); or by an I O U, which is evidence of an account stated with the person to whom it is addressed (*Jacobs v. Fisher*, 1 C. B. 178; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 14 C. B. 616); and if it bears no address, then with the holder, in the absence of evidence to the contrary (*Curtis v. Rickards*, 1 M. & G. 46; *Fesenmayer v. Adcock*, 16 M. & W. 449); or the acknowledgment may be by oral statement. (*Newhall v. Holt*, 6 M. & W. 662.) An account stated respecting a debt, which has not accrued within six years of action brought, must be in writing, by reason of the 9 Geo. IV. c. 14, s. 8, requiring a written acknowledgment (*Jones v. Ryder*, 4 M. & W. 32; and see *Hopkins v. Logan*, 5 M. & W. 241, 248); but upon an account stated respecting items on both sides and admitting a balance, it is no objection to the recovery of the balance that some of the earlier items were barred by the Statute of Limitations. (*Ashby v. James*, 11 M. & W. 542.)

The acknowledgment must be made before action (*Spencer v. Parry*, 3 A. & E. 331, 332; *Allen v. Cook*, 2 Dowl. 546); and it must show either expressly or by sufficient reference that an ascertained sum is due. (*Hughes v. Thorpe*, 5 M. & W. 656; *Kirton v. Wood*, 1 M. & Rob. 253; *Lane v. Hill*, 18 Q. B. 252; 21 L. J. Q. B. 318.) The acknowledgment must be made either to the plaintiff himself or to his agent, and is not sufficient if made to a stranger (*Breckon v. Smith*, 1 A. & E. 488; *Tucker v. Barrow*, 7 B. & C. 623), and it must be made by the defendant or by his agent. An arbitrator is not an agent, and a count on an account stated will not be supported by his award. (*Bates v. Townley*, 2 Ex. 152.)

An acknowledgment of a debt payable at a future time is evidence of an account stated, upon which the right of action does not commence until the time of payment has arrived, as a promissory note payable at some period after date (*Wheatley v. Williams*, 1 M. & W. 533; *Fryer v. Roe*, 12 C. B.

Common Indebitatus Count, stating several considerations (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, and for money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff and forborne at interest by the plaintiff to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them. [*Insert such considerations as are applicable.*]

437) ; or a note given to secure a debt payable by instalments. (*Irving v. Feitch*, 3 M. & W. 90.) As to an acknowledgment of a debt payable upon a contingency, see *Baker v. Heard*, 5 Ex. 959.

This count will not lie upon an acknowledgment under seal, nor upon an acknowledgment of a debt due under a deed. (*Middleditch v. Ellis*, 2 Ex. 623 : and see *ante*, p. 36.)

A subsequent account stated respecting the same matter is not of itself a defence to an action on a previous one. (*Fidgett v. Penny*, 1 C. M. & R. 108.)

Under a common count alleging "an account stated" one occasion of accounting only was allowed to be proved. (*Kennedy v. Withers*, 3 B. & Ad. 767.) The count should therefore be framed as above, "on accounts stated." This form of declaring had become usual before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, and is now sanctioned by the form given in the schedule. It is usual to add this count to any of the other money counts.

(a) *Common indebitatus count stating several considerations.*]—Several considerations may be alleged in the declaration in respect of a single debt, as in the above form (*Weeber v. Tirill*, 2 Wms. Saund. 121 n. (2) ; *Morse v. James*, 11 M. & W. 831) ; and in such cases they constitute but one count (*Gore v. Baker*, 4 E. & B. 470), and should be so treated in pleading, unless the words "money payable" are repeated.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was generally the practice in accordance with the forms given by the R. G. T. T. 1 Will. IV., to insert a specific sum of money at the commencement of each cause of debt ; thus, "that the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in £—— for goods sold and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, and in £—— for goods bargained and sold," etc., and so on ; and it was held, that where a specific sum was thus repeated before each of the several causes of debt, they constituted several counts ; but where several considerations were stated in respect of a single sum, they formed but one count. (*Galway v. Rose*, 6 M. & W. 291 ; *Morse v. James*, 11 M. & W. 831 ; *McGregor v. Graves*, 3 Ex. 34 ; *Jourdain v. Johnson*, 2 C. M. & R. 564.)

The common count at present in use contains no such statement of a specific sum. The form is given in Sch. B. No. 1, of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, as follows : "Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods bargained and sold," etc. And it is there stated that the words "money payable" should precede money counts, but need only be inserted in the first. By treating the words "money payable" as equivalent to the mention of a specific sum in the old forms, the omission or repetition of them will mark the distinction between one and several counts.

The best and safest mode of declaring seems to be to unite all the considerations charged in one count, because distinct debts may still be proved in respect of the considerations thus charged ; and if there is but one debt in respect of all the considerations jointly, it is the only proper mode of declaring.

Particulars of Demand (a).

In the —.

Between *A. B.*, plaintiff, and *E. F.*, defendant.

The plaintiff seeks to recover in this action [*or, where there is a special count, under the indebitatus counts in this action*] £—

(a) *Particulars of demand, their effect on pleading.*—By r. 19, H. T. 1853, “With every declaration (unless the writ has been specially indorsed under the provisions contained in the 25th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, see *post*, p. 57 (a)) delivered or filed, containing causes of action such as those set forth in Schedule B. of that Act and numbered from 1 to 14 inclusive, or of a like nature, the plaintiff shall deliver or file full particulars of his demand under such claim, where such particulars can be comprised within three folios; and where the same cannot be comprised within three folios, he shall deliver or file such a statement of the nature of his claim, and the amount of the sum or balance which he claims to be due, as may be comprised within that number of folios.” “And if any such declaration shall be delivered or filed, without such particulars or such statement as aforesaid, and a judge shall afterwards order a delivery of particulars, the plaintiff shall not be allowed any costs in respect of any summons for the purpose of obtaining such order, or of the particulars he may afterwards deliver; and a copy of the particulars of the demand shall be annexed by the plaintiff’s attorney to every record at the time it is entered with the proper officer.” As to the special indorsement on the writ, see *post*, p. 57 (a).

By r. 13, T. T. 1853, “In any case in which the plaintiff (in order to avoid the expense of the plea of payment or set-off) shall have given credit in the particulars of his demand for any sum or sums of money therein admitted to have been paid to the plaintiff, or which the plaintiff admits the defendant is entitled to set-off, it shall not be necessary for the defendant to plead the payment or set-off of such sum or sums of money.

“But this rule is not to apply to cases where the plaintiff, after stating the amount of his demand, states that he seeks to recover a certain balance, without giving credit for any particular sum or sums, or to cases of set-off, where the plaintiff does not state the particulars of such set-off.”

By the first of the above rules, particulars of demand are required to be delivered with a declaration containing any indebitatus count, unless they have been already given in the special indorsement on the writ.

Where the cause of action in a special count is not sufficiently disclosed, the court or a judge may, upon application of the defendant, make an order for the plaintiff to deliver particulars. (2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1452; *Jones v. Lee*, 25 L. J. Ex. 241.) If the declaration points out the cause of action with sufficient certainty, particulars will not be necessary, except in certain actions in which they are required by statute; as in actions for the infringement of letters patent, where by the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, the plaintiff must deliver with his declaration particulars of the breaches complained of in the action, see *post*, Chap. III., “*Patents*,” and in an action under Lord Campbell’s Act for causing a person’s death, the plaintiff must deliver with the declaration a full particular of the persons on whose behalf the action is brought, and of the nature of the claim, see *post*, Chap. III., “*Executors*.” The court or a judge has power to order particulars in actions for wrongs; and this will be done if sufficient cause is shown, but not otherwise. (*Wicks v. Macnamara*, 3 H. & N. 568; 27 L. J. Ex. 419; *Horlock v. Lediard*, 10 M. & W. 677; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1453.)

If no particulars are delivered or ordered, the plaintiff may prove anything within the scope of his declaration. If the particulars delivered are not sufficiently explicit, the defendant should apply for an order for further and better particulars. (See *Ibbett v. Leaver*, 16 M. & W. 770.)

due [or, being the balance due] to the plaintiff on the following account:—

To [here state the debit side of the account] . . . £—

Cr.

By [here state the credit side in respect of payments and set-off, if any] £—

Balance due £—

And the plaintiff also seeks to recover £—, on accounts stated.

Above are the particulars of the plaintiff's demand herein [or under the indebitatus counts herein].

Dated the — day of —, —.

Yours, etc.,

C. D., plaintiff's attorney [or agent].

To Mr. G. H., defendant's attorney or agent.

[When the particulars of the claim cannot be comprised within three folios, the debt may be stated thus: £— due to the plaintiff for (describing the subject-matter generally, as) wheat sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant (or money paid by the

The object of the particulars of demand is to control the generality of the declaration and to restrict the plaintiff at the trial, and to give the defendant such information as may enable him to frame his defence or pay money into court if necessary. (*Kenyon v. Wakes*, 2 M. & W. 767; *Rennie v. Beresford*, 15 M. & W. 83.) The effect, therefore, of the particulars is to restrict the plaintiff's demand both to the amount and to the items stated in his particulars. (*Holland v. Hopkins*, 2 B. & P. 243; *Hedley v. Bainbridge*, 3 Q. B. 316; *Roberts v. Elsworth*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 456.) Thus, where in an action for money had and received the particulars claimed £13 as due from the defendant, a stakeholder, to the plaintiff as winner, and it appeared at the trial that the wager was illegal, and a plea to that effect was proved, it was held that the plaintiff could not under these particulars recover his own deposit (*Mearing v. Hellings*, 14 M. & W. 711; and see *Davenport v. Davies*, 1 M. & W. 570); and under a particular claiming for horses sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, the plaintiff could not recover the price of horses sold by the defendant for the plaintiff as his agent. (*Holland v. Hopkins*, 2 B. & P. 243.) But if the matter of the transaction is stated at large, the plaintiff may recover upon any cause of action arising out of it which is alleged in the declaration. (*Brown v. Hodgson*, 4 Taunt. 189; *Gould v. Coombs*, 1 C. B. 543; *Simmons v. Wood*, 5 Q. B. 170.) Under a particular claiming the amount of a promissory note, the plaintiff might recover upon the note as an account stated. (*Gould v. Coombs*, 1 C. B. 543.) Interest should be claimed where it is a debt, and not claimable as damages. (See *ante*, p. 43; and see *Chapman v. Becke*, 3 D. & L. 350.)

The particulars do not affect any counts in the declaration except those to which they refer, or restrict the plaintiff in inserting any special counts on which he may rely. New assignments, when pleaded, must be consistent with and are confined by the particulars delivered in the action. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 87, and see *post*, Chap. V., "New Assignment.")

It is optional with the plaintiff to give credits for payments or matters of set-off in his particulars. (*Randall v. Ikey*, 4 Dowl. 682; *Penprase v. Crease*, 1 M. & W. 36; *Luck v. Handley*, 4 Ex. 486; 19 L. J. Ex. 29; *Fussell v. Gordon*, 13 C. B. 847.) And if he does give such credits, he is not compellable to give the items. (*Myatt v. Green*, 13 M. & W. 377.)

Where credits are given in the particulars, the plaintiff is considered as suing only for the balance claimed (*Russell v. Bell*, 10 M. & W. 352); so that if he proves no balance beyond what is credited, the defendant is entitled to a verdict. (*Smethurst v. Taylor*, 12 M. & W. 545.) The plea of

plaintiff for the defendant at his request) on and between the — day of —, 186—, and the — day of —, 186—, full particulars whereof cannot be comprised within three folios. The plaintiff also seeks to recover £— on accounts stated.]

See other forms of particulars of demand, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 834.

Forms of particulars of demand for the special indorsement of writs. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sch. A., No. 4.) (a.)

payment or set-off is taken with reference to the balance claimed in the particulars (*Eastwick v. Harman*, 6 M. & W. 13); the proof under it must be of items other than those credited. The items proved would be *prima facie* applicable to the balance, and it lies upon the plaintiff to show that they are identical with those already credited. (*Townson v. Jackson*, 13 M. & W. 374; *Lamb v. Micklethwait*, 1 Q. B. 400.)

A copy of the particulars is annexed to the record, but they do not form part of the record for all purposes of pleading (*Jubb v. Ellis*, 3 D. & L. 367; *Roche v. Champain*, 1 Ex. 10); thus the plea of payment or payment into court admits *pro tanto* the causes of action in the declaration, but does not admit those stated in the items of the particulars. (*Booth v. Howard*, 5 Dowl. 438; *Meager v. Smith*, 4 B. & Ad. 673.) But a plea of payment of a smaller sum in satisfaction of a larger debt claimed in the declaration, though bad *per se*, was held good upon a motion for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, on the ground that the particulars, by giving credit, might be found to have restricted the debt appearing upon the record. (*Turner v. Collins*, 2 L. M. & P. 99; 20 L. J. Q. B. 259.) See as to particulars of demand 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1450; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 834.

(a) *Special indorsement on the writ.*—The C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 25, provides that “in all cases where the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, with or without interest, arising upon a contract, express or implied, as, for instance, on a bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque, or other simple contract debt, or on a bond or contract under seal for payment of a liquidated amount of money, or on a statute where the sum sought to be recovered is a fixed sum of money or in the nature of a debt, or on a guarantee, whether under seal or not, where the claim against the principal is in respect of such debt or liquidated demand, bill, cheque, or note, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof a special indorsement of the particulars of his claim, in the form contained in the schedule (A) to this Act annexed, marked No. 4, or to the like effect; and when a writ of summons has been indorsed in the special form hereinbefore mentioned, the indorsement shall be considered as particulars of demand, and no further or other particulars of demand need be delivered, unless ordered by the Court or a judge.”

It may happen that the particulars indorsed on the writ are afterwards found to be incorrect or insufficient, and it may become necessary to amend them. This can generally be done only by leave of the Court or a judge; but if the defect is discovered before declaring, it is not unusual in practice to deliver new particulars with the declaration. These, if not set aside for irregularity, would be taken to supersede the particulars indorsed on the writ, and may be used at the trial. (*Fromant v. Ashley*, 1 E. & B. 723.) An application to set them aside could rarely be attended with advantage, and the irregularity is, of course, waived by the defendant proceeding. The effect of the particulars is only to restrict the declaration as to claims under the indebitatus counts and such counts as they may be applicable to; but the plaintiff may insert in his declaration any special counts to which his indorsement is not applicable, and these will not be affected by the indorsement.

SPECIAL COUNTS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS (a).

(a) *Special counts in actions on contracts.*]—We have seen above, p. 35 n. (a), that where a simple contract results in a money debt, and nothing remains to be done but to pay the amount, it may be sued for in form of an *indebitatus* count; and that in other cases the declaration must be *special*. These cases include various technical forms of action; as Debt, Assumpsit, Covenant, etc., and sometimes Case, according to the nature of the contract and cause of action. If the cause of action is a debt, the form of action is *Debt*, but the declaration must be framed specially upon the record, covenant, bond, bill, etc., under which it is due. If the contract is by deed, and the covenant is to do anything else than to pay a sum of money, the action will be in *Covenant*. If the contract broken is a simple contract or promise, whether express or implied, to do anything else than to pay money, the action will be in *Assumpsit*. And in some cases, arising out of contracts, where the relation existing between the parties is one which involves a common law duty, the same act or default may be considered either as a breach of the promise and be sued for in *assumpsit*, or as a breach of the duty, and be made the subject of a declaration framed in *Case*. (See *post*, “*Carriers*,” p. 120.)

Since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, has dispensed with the mention of the form of action in the writ, has allowed different forms of action to be joined, and has abolished special demurrers, the distinction between forms of action *ex contractu* is immaterial so far as regards the declaration. Any counts between the same parties and in the same rights may now be joined; and the form of each is governed immediately by the nature of the contract.

Special counts in actions of contract in their most complete form consist of the *inducement*, the *contract*, the *averments*, the *breach*, and the *special damage*.

As to the *inducement*, or introductory statement preceding the allegation of the contract, see *ante*, p. 7.

In stating the *contract* when it is contained in a written instrument, whether a deed or a simple contract, it is open to the pleader either to state it according to its legal effect, or to set out the document itself *verbatim*. In the former case he takes upon himself to give the true meaning of the instrument, whatever its terms may be, and if it is traversed he runs the risk of a variance when it is produced in evidence; in the latter case, he leaves the construction of it to the Court (except that the meaning is necessarily assumed in alleging the breach); and, although upon a traverse of it the only question of fact is whether an instrument in those very terms was made or not, yet a question of law may arise upon the face of the declaration, namely, whether, supposing it to be in those terms, it will support the breach and the cause of action alleged. In the generality of cases, and where the meaning of the instrument is clear and obvious, the best and most usual course is to state the legal effect of the document; but where the meaning is doubtful, and it is wished to raise in the easiest and most direct form the question of its sufficiency to support the action, it is often set out *verbatim*, or (according to the technical expression) *in hæc verba*. For this reason a declaration setting out a contract *verbatim* is often regarded as containing some point which the pleader has thought doubtful.

Even when a contract is stated in the declaration according to the legal effect attributed to it by the plaintiff, the defendant may raise the question of its sufficiency to support the action by setting out the document *verbatim* in the plea, with an allegation that it is the contract mentioned in the declaration. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 56; *Sim v. Edmands*, 15 C. B. 240.) As the plaintiff cannot successfully deny this, it necessarily obliges him to demur: but his position then may not be so advantageous as if he had

Special Counts in Actions on Contracts.

himself set out the document, because it is open to the defendant to contend not only (by a demurrer) that the contract itself will not support the breach, but also (under a traverse) that there is a fatal variance between the contract and the plaintiff's statement of it. Under such circumstances the plaintiff's best course is to amend his declaration by himself setting out the contract *verbatim*.

Where the contract is set out *verbatim*, there should be an allegation identifying the parties; or innuendoes may be introduced parenthetically after their names, "(meaning the plaintiff)" and "(meaning the defendant)."

Where the legal effect is given it is not necessary to follow the words of the instrument (1 Marsh. 216, 217); and in some cases it has been held proper, and even necessary, to depart from them where they do not *per se* (and without such intendment as will not be extended to them when adopted as the language of the pleader himself) express the intention to be gathered from the whole of the instrument. Generally, however, the safest and best course, even in declaring upon an instrument according to its legal effect, is to follow the terms and order of the document itself so far as practicable, instead of attempting to reform it or to use supposed equivalent expressions.

Where there are several covenants in the same deed, or several promises in the same instrument or forming parts of one verbal contract, it is sufficient to state those covenants or promises only of which breaches are to be afterwards alleged, provided the parts omitted do not materially qualify or alter the nature of the covenants or promises alleged to have been broken. (*Cotterill v. Cuff*, 4 Taunt. 285; *Tempest v. Rawlings*, 13 East, 18; and see *Clarke v. Gray*, 6 East, 564; *Howell v. Richards*, 11 East, 633; 1 Wms. Saund. 233 (2).)

Where there are several covenants or promises in the same deed or agreement of which breaches are intended to be alleged, the whole of such promises or covenants should be set out consecutively in the same count before alleging any of the breaches.

But where there are two or more distinct deeds or contracts of which breaches are to be alleged, each deed or contract, and the breach or breaches of it, should be declared upon in distinct counts.

Where an agreement between the parties has been altered or modified by a subsequent agreement, the plaintiff may either state them in their order according to the fact, or he may declare upon the contract as it stands modified or altered, without noticing the original terms which have been dispensed with. (*Boone v. Mitchell*, 1 B. & C. 18; *Thresh v. Rake*, 1 Esp. 53; *Robinson v. Tobin*, 1 Stark. 336; *Carr v. Wallachian Petroleum Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 636; 35 L. J. C. P. 314.)

Where the contract is by deed this must be stated. It is not necessary in such a case to show that there was any consideration for the defendant's covenants, because a specialty contract requires no consideration to support it.

Where the agreement is a simple contract it is immaterial, so far as the declaration is concerned, whether it is in writing or verbal only, and whether it is express or implied. The declaration may be the same in all these cases. Even where the contract is necessarily in writing by the Statute of Frauds or otherwise, this is a question of evidence only, and it is sufficient to declare as at common law. (1 Wms. Saund. 211, 276.) But it is sometimes convenient in declaring on a written agreement to state, that is in writing, as this shows, without repetition, that all the promises (if more than one) are supported by the consideration.

Where the declaration is framed upon a simple contract, it is essential that it should show that there was a good and sufficient consideration to support the defendant's promise. If no sufficient consideration were alleged, or if the consideration were shown upon the face of it to be illegal, the contract would appear to be void; and in either case the declaration

would be bad in substance. It is also necessary that the whole consideration on which the promise depends should be stated, for if any part of an entire consideration, or of a consideration consisting of several things, is omitted, the agreement will be incorrectly alleged. (*Symonds v. Carr*, 1 Camp. 361; *Ring v. Roxbrough*, 2 C. & J. 418; *King v. Sears*, 2 C. M. & R. 48; *Shackell v. Rosier*, 2 Bing. N. C. 634; *Guthing v. Lynn*, 2 B. & Ad. 232; *Thomas v. Thomas*, 2 Q. B. 851.) This important distinction therefore exists between the statements of the promise and of the consideration, namely, that the whole of the latter must be alleged; whereas it is sufficient to state so much only of the contract as the defendant is charged with having broken.

The promise and the consideration together constitute the contract, and they are both traversed by the general issue, *non assumpsit*, which denies that the defendant promised or agreed as alleged.

Where the consideration was executory at the time of the promise, and formed a condition precedent, the execution of it has to be alleged either specifically or generally in the averments. In such cases the general issue *non assumpsit* denies only that the promise was made on such consideration, but not the performance of the consideration. (Where, after complete execution of the consideration, a present money debt only is left, an indebitatus count is commonly applicable. See *ante*, p. 58.)

It sometimes happens, where the consideration was to be performed concurrently with the making of the promise, that it may be safely alleged either as a concurrent or as an executory consideration; and it is then more advisable to treat it as the latter, because if it were alleged as concurrent or executed, the execution would be traversed by the general issue.

The consideration must not be alleged as past or executed, because, generally speaking, a past consideration is insufficient to support a promise; but where a contract is set out in *hæc verba* the past tense may be held to be an apt form of expression for a concurrent act. (*Steele v. Hoe*, 14 Q. B. 431, 445; *Payne v. Wilson*, 7 B. & C. 423; *Streeter v. Horlock*, 1 Bing. 34; *Bainbridge v. Wade*, 16 Q. B. 89; *Hoad v. Grace*, 7 H. & N. 494; 31 L. J. Ex. 98.)

Where inducement has been inserted in the declaration, care should be taken not to involve it unnecessarily in the statement of the consideration. By inserting such words as "in consideration of the premises," the inducement may be found to be traversed by the general issue. (*Bell v. Welch*, 9 C. B. 154.)

If the consideration or the promise or covenant is in the alternative, it must be stated according to the fact. So also whenever the covenant or promise is conditional. (*Penny v. Porter*, 2 East, 2; *Tate v. Wellings*, 3 T. R. 531; *White v. Wilson*, 2 B. & P. 116.)

When the promise or covenant itself contains an exception or proviso qualifying the defendant's liability, the declaration must state the exception or proviso, and it will be wrong to state the contract as an absolute one. As, where the promise by a carrier was to carry and deliver safely, fire and robbery excepted (*Latham v. Rutley*, 2 B. & C. 20); where a horse was warranted sound everywhere except a kick in the leg (*Jones v. Cowley*, 4 B. & C. 445); where a covenant to repair contained an exception in case of fire and certain other casualties. (*Tempany v. Bernard*, 4 Camp. 20; *Browne v. Knill*, 2 B. & B. 395; *Howell v. Richards*, 11 East, 640; *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359.) But if the covenant or clause in an agreement is absolute in itself, without any exception or proviso or any reference to any, it may be declared on as an absolute contract, although in a distinct part of the deed or instrument there is a proviso defeating or qualifying it under certain circumstances; such a proviso is in the nature of a defeasance and must be set up, if the facts permit it, by the other side. Sometimes the covenant or clause, although it does not contain the exception or proviso, refers to it by such words as "except as hereinafter excepted," and in

this case the exception or proviso must be stated in the declaration, for *verba relata inesse videntur*. (*Vavasour v. Ormrod*, 6 B. & C. 430.)

In stating an agreement, whether it is in writing or verbal only, made by the plaintiff or defendant through an agent, this fact need not be alleged, for *qui facit per alium facit per se*. (See, per Parke, B., *Higgins v. Senior*, 8 M. & W. 834, 844.)

After the statement of the contract come the *averments*, which generally occur in assumpsit, and sometimes also in covenant. They are necessary whenever from the terms or effect of the contract the performance of some condition precedent or a sufficient excuse for the non-performance of it, or the happening of some events, or the lapse of a certain time or of a reasonable time, or notice to the defendant of certain facts, or a request to him to perform his part of the contract, or the readiness and willingness of the plaintiff to perform the contract on his part, are essential to the cause of action. It forms part of the law of contracts to determine when any of these things is, in fact, essential (see Leake on 'Contracts,' Chap. III., s. 2), but for the purposes of pleading it is sufficient to say here that whenever there were conditions precedent, averments are necessary.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, all the averments which the form and effect of the contract as alleged in the declaration showed to be necessary had to be specifically alleged. And even now where there is only one fact necessary, particularly when it is the performance of an executory consideration for the defendant's promise or the lapse of a reasonable time for the defendant to perform it, it is not unusual to allege it in terms. But by the above statute, s. 57, the performance of conditions precedent may now be averred generally in the declaration (see *post*, "Conditions Precedent"), and it is generally advisable to take advantage of this enactment. Whenever the plaintiff, instead of doing so, pleads the averments specifically, care must be taken to allege whatever is made necessary by the contract according to its intent and legal effect, and according to whether the conditions are positive or negative or in the conjunctive or disjunctive (Com. Dig. Pleader, (C.) 58, (C.) 59, (C.) 60; *Burgess v. Brazier*, 1 Str. 594); and the things alleged to have been done must be identified as those required to be done by the contract. (*Wallis v. Scott*, 1 Str. 88.)

Although the statute allows the *performance* of conditions precedent to be averred generally, this does not prevent the necessity of averring specifically any *excuse* for a non-performance. In the latter case the plaintiff must still allege his readiness and willingness to perform the condition or contract on his part, and then go on to show that the defendant prevented him or discharged him from performing it. (See forms *post*, "Conditions Precedent.")

After the averments comes the *breach*. The terms of the breach must obviously depend on the terms of the contract. It should be *assigned* in the words of the covenant or promise, either negatively or affirmatively, according to whether the contract is affirmative or negative, or in words co-extensive with the effect and meaning of it. Generally speaking, it is enough to follow the very words of the contract; as where the promise was to manage a farm in a good and husbandlike manner, and according to the custom of the country, it was held sufficient to say that the defendant did not manage the farm in a good and husbandlike manner, and according to the custom of the country (*Falmouth v. Thomas*, 1 C. & M. 89); and this is safer than to descend to details not mentioned in the promise, and which would be only matter of evidence. Thus it may be dangerous to make the breach unnecessarily narrow or particular. As where the covenant was to use a farm in a husbandlike manner, and the breach assigned was that the defendant had not used the farm in a husbandlike manner, but, on the contrary, had committed *waste*, it was held that no misconduct could

ACCOUNT (a).

By a Tenant in Common of Land against his Co-tenant for not rendering a reasonable account of the Profits, under the 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 27.

That the plaintiff and defendant were seised in fee as tenants in be shown which did not amount to waste. (*Harris v. Mantle*, 3 T. R. 307.) Care should be taken not to use the words "but on the contrary thereof" or even "but;" their effect, as in that case, is to destroy the generality of the preceding words, and to limit the breach to what follows them (see, per Willes, J., *Carpenter v. Parker*, 3 C. B. N. S. 206, 243); any expressions of details or of particular acts should be charged cumulatively by using the word "and." No inconvenience can arise from superadding particular breaches, provided they are so alleged as not to exclude or narrow the previous general breach; the plaintiff will then retain the benefit of both, and may recover for any part which he can establish, though he may not succeed in proving the whole. It is enough to negative the performance of the promise according to the effect and meaning of it, as where the defendant's promise was alleged as a promise to guarantee the debt of a third person, a breach that the defendant did not pay the debt (the default of the principal being averred) was held sufficient. (*Baxter v. Jackson*, 1 Sid. 178.) Where a defendant covenants to pay or cause to be paid a sum of money, it is enough to say that he did not pay (*Aleberry v. Walby*, 1 Str. 231; 1 Saund. 235, n. 6); so where several plaintiffs are to be paid, or several defendants are to pay money, it is enough to say that the defendants have not paid the plaintiffs without (in either case) saying "or any of them," for a payment by or to one is a payment by or to all.

So, the assignment of the breach may assume whatever is implied by law; as, the continuance of an existing state of things. Thus, in an action between the original parties to a contract which may by law be assigned, as a covenant in a lease to pay rent to the plaintiff and his assigns, as no assignment will be presumed, it will be sufficient to state that the defendant did not pay the rent to the plaintiff without mentioning the assigns. (*Gyse v. Ellis*, 1 Str. 228.)

Two or more breaches may be assigned in the same count, whenever the contract alleged is one of which several distinct breaches can be committed; but inconsistent breaches of the same stipulation must not be assigned in one and the same count. (Com. Dig. Pleader (C.) 33.)

Where several breaches are to be alleged of distinct clauses in the contract, the best course, as a general rule, is to allege them consecutively in the order of the contract.

If the covenant or promise is in the alternative or disjunctive, the breach must allege that the defendant did not do either the one act or the other. (*Leigh v. Lillie*, 6 H. & N. 165; 30 L. J. Ex. 25.)

If the covenant or agreement, as alleged in the declaration (see *supra*), contains any exception or proviso, it will be necessary to qualify the breach accordingly; as, where there is a covenant to repair premises, except damage by fire, it must appear that the defendant failed to repair other damage than damage by fire. And where the covenant was to repair a fence, except on the west side thereof, a breach should show that the want of repair was in other parts of the fence than on the west side. (Com. Dig. Pleader (C.) 47.) So upon contracts of insurance (certain losses or perils excepted), the declaration must charge a loss not within the exceptions and by the perils insured against. (*Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359; and see *Crow v. Falk*, 8 Q. B. 467, 471; *Wheeler v. Bavidge*, 9 Ex. 668.)

As to alleging *special damage*, see *ante*, p. 12.

As to the mode of declaring upon Bonds, see *post*, "Bonds," p. 114 (n.).

(a) The above forms are in actions of Account, a form of action now

common of certain messuages and lands, that is to say, the plaintiff was seised in fee of one undivided moiety thereof, and the defendant was seised in fee of the other undivided moiety thereof; and the defendant had the care and management of the whole of the premises, to receive and take the rents thereof, and as the bailiff of the plaintiff, of what the defendant received more than his just share and proportion, to render a reasonable account to the plaintiff according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided; and although the defendant received more than his just share and proportion of the said rents, and received the plaintiff's share thereof, and although all conditions were performed and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to enable the plaintiff to have rendered to him by the defendant such account as aforesaid; yet the defendant has not rendered any such account as aforesaid to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Sturton v. Richardson, 13 M. & W. 17; *Eason v. Henderson*, 12 Q. B. 986; 17 Q. B. 701; *Beer v. Beer*, 12 C. B. 60; *Gorely v. Gorely*, 1 H. & N. 144.

Count against a bailiff for not rendering a reasonable account of the annual profits of land during a certain period: Wheeler v. Horne, Willes, 208.

Count by a tenant in common of goods against another tenant in common, for not rendering a reasonable account of the produce of sales of the goods, and of the profits: Baxter v. Hozier, 5 Bing. C. 288.

See other forms for not accounting: "Agents," post, p. 64; "Brokers," post, p. 65.

ACCOUNT STATED. *See ante*, p. 52.

ADMINISTRATORS. *See post*, "Executors."

seldom adopted. This action lies by the common law against a bailiff or receiver, or against a merchant at the suit of a merchant in respect of dealings together as merchants, for not rendering a reasonable account of profits. (Bac. Ab. Account, and see the cases cited above.) It would not lie by the common law against a tenant in common of realty at the suit of his cotenant, unless he had been expressly appointed bailiff of the share of the latter. (*Wheeler v. Horne*, Willes, 208.) But by the statute 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 27, an action of account may be brought by one joint tenant or tenant in common against the other, as bailiff, for receiving more than comes to his just share or proportion. (*Henderson v. Eason*, 17 Q. B. 701.) An exception was made in the Statute of Limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16, s. 3, of merchants' accounts, which made this action of more importance formerly (see *Inglis v. Haigh*, 8 M. & W. 769), but this exception has been recently taken away by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1865, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 9.

AGENT.

Indebitatus Count for Work, etc., done by an Agent (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work, journeys, and attendances of the plaintiff, by him done, performed, and bestowed as the agent of and for the defendant, and otherwise, for the defendant at his request, and for commission and reward due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof.

Indebitatus count for work, etc., done by a parliamentary agent: Abbott v. Rogers, 16 C. B. 277; Bulmer v. Gilman, 4 M. & G. 108; by a commission agent, Lockwood v. Levick, 8 C. B. N. S. 603; 29 L. J. C. P. 340.

By an agent employed to buy goods and draw bills for the price, against his employer for not accepting a bill: Huntley v. Sanderson, 1 C. & M. 467.

By an agent employed to buy goods to a certain quantity against his employer, for countermanding the employment and refusing to accept goods bought under the employment: Ireland v. Livingston, L. R. 2 Q. B. 99; 36 L. J. Q. B. 50; see Johnston v. Kershaw, L. R. 2 Ex. 82; 36 L. J. Ex. 44.

By a factor employed to sell goods according to description, against his employer for delivering goods not equal to the description, whereby the plaintiff was unable to fulfil his contract: Johnson v. Usborne, 11 A. & E. 549.

By a clerical agent against his employer, for revoking his retainer to sell an adrowson: Simpson v. Lamb, 17 C. B. 603; 25 L. J. C. P. 113; and see Prickett v. Badger, 1 C. B. N. S. 296; 26 L. J. C. P. 33; Green v. Bartlett, 14 C. B. N. S. 681; 32 L. J. C. P. 261.

Against an Agent employed to sell Goods, for not accounting (b).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant as his agent to sell and dispose of certain goods for the plaintiff for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to sell and dispose of the said goods for the plaintiff, and on request to render to the plaintiff a true and just account of the said goods and of the sale and disposal thereof, and of the moneys arising from such sale and disposal; and the plaintiff employed the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said goods, for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not render to the plaintiff a true or just or any other account of the said goods, or of the sale or disposal thereof, or of the moneys arising from such sale or disposal.

(a) It would in general be sufficient for an agent to sue for his commission or the price of his services in the common count for work done, see *ante*, p. 40, as under that count any description of work may be given in evidence. It is usual, however, to describe the exact character in which the work has been done, as by a *del credere* agent, by a parliamentary agent, by a broker, *post*, p. 118; by an attorney, *post*, p. 82; etc. In such case it is prudent to add the words "and otherwise," in order that the plaintiff may not be restricted in his proof.

(b) An action will not lie against an agent for merely omitting to perform

Like counts: Topham v. Braddick, 1 Taunt. 572 [where it was held that a demand of an account was necessary]; *Crosskey v. Mills*, 1 C. M. & R. 298; *Edgell v. Day*, L. R. 1 C. P. 80.

Against an Agent, for selling Goods for a less Price than ordered.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant as his agent to sell certain goods for the plaintiff for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to obey the lawful and reasonable orders of the plaintiff in respect of the sale of the said goods; and the plaintiff employed the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and the plaintiff afterwards ordered the defendant as such agent not to sell the said goods at a price less than £—— (the same being a lawful and reasonable order in that behalf); yet the defendant sold the said goods at a less price than £——.

Against a corn-factor for selling wheat consigned to him at a less price than ordered: Smart v. Sandars, 3 C. B. 380.

Against an Agent, for selling Goods on Credit contrary to orders.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant as his agent to sell certain goods for the plaintiff for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to sell the said goods for ready money and not otherwise; and the plaintiff employed the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant afterwards sold the said goods otherwise than for ready money, that is to say, on credit; whereby the plaintiff has hitherto been deprived of the price and value of the said goods, and is likely to lose the same.

Like counts: Earl Ferrers v. Robins, 2 C. M. & R. 152; *Boorman v. Brown*, 3 Q. B. 511.

Against an agent employed to purchase goods, for negligence in accepting goods not agreeing with the description in the contract: Zuilchenbart v. Alexander, 1 B. & S. 234; 29 L. J. Q. B. 236; 30 *Ib.* 254.

Against a ship agent, for making a charterparty with the freight payable to himself instead of to his employer: Walshe v. Provan, 8 Ex. 843.

Against an Agent, for not using due care and diligence in collecting Moneys.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant as his agent to collect certain moneys owing from divers per-

a commission, unless he is bound by some contract or duty to undertake it; but if he does undertake it, though gratuitously, he is liable to an action for misfeasance in the performance. (*Elsee v. Gatward*, 5 T. R. 143; *Dartnall v. Howard*, 4 B. & C. 345; *Whitehead v. Greetham*, 2 Bing. 464; *Hart v. Miles*, 4 C. B. N. S. 371; 27 L. J. C. P. 218; *Balfe v. West*, 13 C. B. 466; 22 L. J. C. P. 175.)

An agent is not, in general, chargeable with interest or money retained by him which has not been demanded. (*Turner v. Burkinshaw*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 488.)

sons to the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to use due care and diligence in endeavouring to collect the same for the plaintiff; and the plaintiff employed the defendant accordingly for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and a reasonable time for the performance of the said promise by the defendant elapsed; yet the defendant did not use due care or diligence in endeavouring to collect the said moneys for the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff has hitherto been deprived of the use of the said moneys, and is likely to lose the same.

Against an agent employed to get bills discounted for not discounting or returning them; Mullett v. Huchison, 7 B. & C. 639; Alder v. Keighley, 15 M. & W. 117; for not applying the proceeds according to his instructions: Hart v. Miles, 4 C. B. N. S. 371; 27 L. J. C. P. 218; against an agent employed to take up a bill, for neglecting to do so; see post, "Bills of Exchange," pp. 113, 114.

Against an agent employed as manager of a bank, for negligently advancing money on bad security: Ward v. Greenland, 19 C. B. N. S. 527.

Against a del credere Agent on his Guarantee of the Price of Goods sold by him (a).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant, as his del credere agent, to sell and dispose of certain goods for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to sell and dispose of the said goods for the plaintiff, and to be responsible to the plaintiff for the payment of the price of the same; and the plaintiff employed the defendant as his del credere agent accordingly, and the defendant received and had the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and as such del credere agent sold and disposed of the said goods for the plaintiff, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the price of the said goods; yet the price of the said goods is still due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

Like counts stating the terms of the sale: Couturier v. Hastie, 8 Ex. 40; 9 Ex. 102; S. C. in H. L. 25 L. J. Ex. 253; Tanvaco v. Lucas, 1 E. & E. 581; 28 L. J. Q. B. 150; 301.

Against a house agent employed to let a house upon a promise to take reasonable care that the person to whom he should let it should be a solvent person: Heys v. Tindall, 1 B. & S. 296; 30 L. J. Q. B. 362.

Against an Agent on the implied Warranty that he had Authority to contract with the Plaintiff (b).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into a con-

(a) The agreement of a del credere agent is not in its immediate object a promise to answer for the debt of another within the 4th section of the Statute of Frauds, and therefore need not be in writing. (*Couturier v. Hastie*, 8 Ex. 40.)

(b) This count must distinctly allege that the defendant had not the as-

tract with the defendant, as and assuming to be the agent of *G. H.*, for the sale by the plaintiff to the said *G. H.* of certain goods [*or state generally the nature of the contract*], the defendant promised the plaintiff that he was authorized by the said *G. H.* to make the said contract for him as his agent; and the plaintiff did enter into the said contract with the defendant, as and assuming to be the agent of the said *G. H.*, and was always ready and willing to perform the same on his part; yet the defendant was not authorized by the said *G. H.* to make the said contract for him as his agent; by reason whereof the plaintiff was not able to enforce the performance of the said contract, and the same was not performed, and the plaintiff lost the benefit thereof, and was put to expense in performing the said contract on his part, and incurred expense in endeavouring to enforce the performance of the said contract, and in unsuccessfully suing the said *G. H.* in an action at law for the non-performance thereof, and has been obliged [*or become liable*] to pay divers costs to the said *G. H.*

Like counts: Randell v. Trimen, 18 C. B. 786; 25 L. J. C. P. 307; *Simons v. Patchett*, 7 E. & B. 568; 26 L. J. Q. B. 195.

Count against a broker on an implied warranty of authority to sell goods to the plaintiff: Hughes v. Graeme, 33 L. J. Q. B. 335.

Count against an agent on a warranty that he had authority to let certain premises to the plaintiff, who was afterwards ejected there-

sumed authority. A count which merely alleged that the plaintiff was nonsuited in an action against the principal by reason of the defendant denying in that action that he had authority, was held bad on demurrer (*Oxenham v. Smythe*, 6 H. N. 690; 31 L. J. Ex. 110.)

The measure of damages in this action is the loss which the plaintiff has sustained by reason of the supposed contract not being binding: thus, where the contract was for the sale of a ship at a certain price, which the plaintiff afterwards resold at a less price, the measure of damages was the difference in price. (*Simmons v. Patchett*, 7 E. & B. 568; 26 L. J. Q. B. 195.) And where the contract was for the purchase of goods, the measure of damages was the difference between the contract price and the value of the goods under the same circumstances. (*Hughes v. Graeme*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 335.)

The plaintiff is entitled to recover as special damage the costs of an unsuccessful action against the alleged principal on the contract (*Randell v. Trimen*, *supra*, and see *Richardson v. Dunn*, 8 C. B. N. S. 655; 30 L. J. C. P. 44), or of an unsuccessful suit for specific performance (*Collen v. Wright*, 7 E. & B. 301; 26 L. J. Q. B. 147; 27 L. J. Q. B. 215), if such action or suit would have been a valid and appropriate remedy against the principal but for the want of authority in the agent to bind him. (*Hughes v. Graeme*, *supra*; *Pow v. Davis*, *supra*). The liability to pay such costs is sufficient to sustain the claim for special damage (*Randall v. Roper*, 1 E. B. & E. 84; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266; *Spark v. Heslop*, 1 E. & E. 563; 28 L. J. Q. B. 197; *Josling v. Irvine*, 6 H. & N. 512; 30 L. J. Ex. 78), if properly charged in the declaration as a liability to pay and not as a payment made (*Pritchett v. Boevey*, 1 C. & M. 775); the allegation that the plaintiff had been "put to expenses," etc. was held sufficient to charge a liability though not paid. (*Richardson v. Chasen*, 10 Q. B. 756.) Where the contract made with the alleged principal is defective in form, the plaintiff cannot recover the costs of suing upon it; as where the plaintiff was let into possession of premises by the defendant under a supposed authority to let them, but upon a mere verbal agreement for a seven years' lease, and was afterwards sued in ejectment by the owner, he could not recover against the supposed agent the costs of defending the ejectment. (*Pow v. Davis*, *supra*.)

from by the owner: *Pow v. Davis*, 1 B. & S. 220; 30 L. J. Q. B. 257.

See other counts respecting agents: "Attorney," p. 82; "Auctioneer," p. 85; "Broker," p. 118; and forms in tort, post, Chap. III., "Agents."

AGISTMENT.

Indebitatus Count for the Agistment of Horses and Cattle.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the agistment, feeding, and taking care of horses and cattle by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request.

Indebitatus Count for the Keep of Horses.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for horse-meat, medicine, stabling, care, skill, and attendance, by the plaintiff, provided and bestowed in feeding, keeping, and training horses and cattle for the defendant at his request.

Indebitatus Count for the Use of Pasture.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the defendant's use by the plaintiff's permission of pasture land of the plaintiff, and the eatage of the grass growing thereon for the depasturing of cattle.

A like count: *Sutton v. Temple*, 12 M. & W. 52.

Against an Agister of Cattle for losing a Horse (a).

That in consideration that the plaintiff delivered to the defendant a horse of the plaintiff, to be agisted, kept and taken care of by the defendant for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to agist, keep and take care of the said horse for the plaintiff; yet the defendant did not keep and take care of the said horse for the plaintiff; whereby the same was and is lost to the plaintiff.

ANNUITY.

On an Annuity Deed for Arrears.

That the defendant, by deed dated the — day of —, A.D. —, granted to the plaintiff an annuity or yearly sum of £—, payable half-yearly on the — day of —, and the — day of —, in every year from the — day of —, A.D. —, for and during the life of the plaintiff, and thereby covenanted with the plaintiff to

(a) The common-law duty of an agister of cattle with whom cattle are left to be fed, is to keep and take care of them and feed them, and permit the owner to retake them, but not to re-deliver them to him. (*Broadwater v. Blot*, Holt, N. P. C. 547; *Corbett v. Packington*, 6 B. & C. 268, 271.)

pay the same to the plaintiff at the times and in the manner aforesaid ; of which said annuity £——, being the amount of —— half-yearly payments thereof, is due and unpaid.

Like counts : *Randall v. Rigby*, 4 M. & W. 130 ; *Humphreys v. Jenkinson*, 8 Ex. 684 ; *Howkins v. Bennet*, 7 C. B. N. S. 507 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 193.

On a covenant in a deed of separation between husband and wife, to pay an annuity to the wife's trustee : *Baynon v. Batley*, 8 Bing. 256 ; *Goslin v. Clark*, 12 C. B. N. S. 681 ; *Kendall v. Webster*, 1 H. & C. 440 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 492.

On an annuity bond : see post, " Bonds," p. 117.

APOTHECARY. See post, " Medical Attendance."

APPRAISER. See post, " Auctioneer," p. 85.

APPRENTICE.

By the Apprentice against the Master, on the Indenture of Apprenticeship (a).

That by an indenture of apprenticeship, dated the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, the plaintiff put himself apprentice to the defendant, to learn the defendant's trade and business of a ——, and with him, after the manner of an apprentice, to serve from the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, for the term of —— years thence next following, and the defendant thereby covenanted with the plaintiff to instruct the plaintiff in his the defendant's said trade and business, by the best means that he could, and to provide for the plaintiff sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and all other necessaries, during the said term ; and after the making of the said indenture, the plaintiff entered

(a) The covenants in an indenture of apprenticeship are, in general, independent covenants ; and therefore misconduct on the part of the apprentice is in general no defence to an action for a breach, on the part of the master, of the covenant to instruct and maintain the apprentice. (*Winstone v. Linn*, 1 B. & C. 460 ; *Phillips v. Clift*, 4 H. & N. 168 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 153.) But it is a good defence to an action for not teaching and providing for the apprentice, that he quitted the service without leave (*Hughes v. Humphreys*, 6 B. & C. 680), or that he refused to be taught. (*Raymond v. Minton*, L. R. 1 Ex. 244 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 153.) And it is a good defence to an action against the father for the desertion of the apprentice, that the master had abandoned one of three trades which he covenanted to teach. (*Ellen v. Topp*, 6 Ex. 424.)

As to the right to a return of the premium on the death of the master or apprentice, see *Therman v. Abell*, 2 Vern. 64 ; *Ex parte Prankerd*, 3 B. & Ald. 257 ; *In re Thompson*, 1 Ex. 864 ; *Hirst v. Tolson*, 2 Mac. & G. 184 ; 19 L. J. C. 441 ; *Craven v. Stubbins*, 34 L. J. C. 126.

The Court of Chancery has no peculiar jurisdiction to interfere between master and apprentice. (*Webb v. England*, 29 Beav. 44 ; 30 L. J. C. 222.)

into the said service of the defendant, with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve for the term aforesaid, and has always performed all things in the said indenture contained on his part to be performed; yet the defendant, after the making of the said indenture and during the said term, did not nor would instruct the plaintiff in his the defendant's said trade and business, nor did nor would provide for the plaintiff sufficient meat, drink, lodging, and other necessities. [*State the breach, according to the fact, in the terms of the covenant broken.*]

Like counts by the father of the apprentice: Winstone v. Linn, 1 B. & C. 460; Hughes v. Humphreys, 6 B. & C. 680; Dunn v. Sayles, 5 Q. B. 685; Phillips v. Clift, 4 H. & N. 168; 28 L. J. Ex. 153; Raymond v. Minton, L. R. 1 Ex. 244; 35 L. J. Ex. 153.

A like count after an assignment of the indenture against the new master: Morris v. Cox, 2 M. & G. 659.

By the Master against the Father of the Apprentice on the Indenture of Apprenticeship (a).

That by an indenture of apprenticeship, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and made between G. B., therein described as the son of the defendant of the first part, the defendant of the second part, and the plaintiff of the third part, the said G. B., with the consent of the defendant, put himself apprentice to the plaintiff to learn his trade and business of a —, and with him after the manner of an apprentice to serve from the — day of —, A.D. —, for the term of — years thence next following, and the defendant thereby covenanted with the plaintiff amongst other things, that the said G. B. the plaintiff faithfully should serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands obey and do, and that he should not absent himself from the plaintiff's service day or night unlawfully, but in all things as a faithful apprentice should behave himself towards the plaintiff and all his during the same term; and after the making of the said indenture the plaintiff received the said G. B. into the plaintiff's said service as such apprentice for the term aforesaid, and has always performed and been ready and willing to perform all things in the said indenture on his part to be performed; yet the said G. B., after the making of the said indenture and during the said

(a) The form of covenant usually inserted in indentures of apprenticeship, "for the true performance of all and every the said covenants and agreements, each of the said parties bindeth himself unto the others by these presents," is held to render the father liable for the performance of the articles by the son. (*Whitley v. Loftus*, 8 Mod. 190; *Branch v. Ewington*, Doug. 518.) An action will not lie against an infant on a covenant in an indenture of apprenticeship. (*Gilbert v. Fletcher*, Cro. Car. 179; see *Smith's Mast. and Serv.* 7, n. (a), 2nd ed.) An infant apprentice may bind himself by covenant by the custom of London. (*Stanton's case*, Moore, 135; *Eden's case*, 2 M. & S. 226.) As to whether the apprentice, being a minor at the time of executing the indenture, can afterwards disaffirm his execution, see *R. v. Hindringham*, 6 T. R. 557; *Cooper v. Simmons*, 7 H. & N. 707; 31 L. J. M. C. 138. The father would still remain liable. (*Cuming v. Hill*, 3 B. & Ald. 59.) In an action against the father for removing the apprentice, the master is not entitled to prospective damages for the whole term, but only up to time of action brought. (*Lewis v. Peachey or Peacey*, 1 H. & C. 518; 31 L. J. Ex. 496.)

term, unlawfully absented himself from the service of the plaintiff. [*State the breach according to the fact in the terms of the covenant broken.*]

Like counts: Cuming v. Hill, 3 B. & Ald. 59; *Ellen v. Topp*, 6 Ex. 424; *Millership v. Brookes*, 5 H. & N. 797; *Cox v. Muncey*, 6 C. B. N. S. 375.

Count against a surety, a party to the indenture of apprenticeship, for nonpayment of the premium: Popham v. Jones, 13 C. B. 225.

ARBITRATION AND AWARD (a).

Indebitatus Count on an Award.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money awarded by G. H. to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, by an award of the said G. H., made under a submission to his arbitration by the plaintiff and defendant, of matters in difference between them.

Like counts: Sim v. Edmands, 15 C. B. 240; *Everest v. Ritchie*, 7 H. & N. 698; 31 L. J. Ex. 350.

Indebitatus Count on an Umpirage.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money

(a) Where the submission to arbitration cannot be made a rule of court (a very unusual case since the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 17), the award can only be enforced by action. An award can, in general, be enforced either by action or, when made a rule of court, by attachment, or, if it be an award to pay money, by execution under the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 18. The latter are the more speedy and convenient remedies; but if there be any doubt about the validity of the award, the Court will not interfere to give these summary remedies, and the party will be left to an action. (2 Chit. Pr. 6th ed. 1694.) The Court will not order payment of money under an award where a legal set-off might be pleaded to an action upon it. (*Swayne v. White*, 31 L. J. Q. B. 260.)

An award may be enforced by suit in equity for specific performance, although made a rule of court. (*Blackett v. Bates*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 117; 34 L. J. C. 515.)

The limitation of an action of debt upon any award where the submission is not by specialty, is six years. (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 3; see *post*, Chap. V., "*Limitations.*")

On an award for the payment of money the *indebitatus* count is sufficient; but a special count is more convenient, in case of the action going to trial, because under the former the plea of the general issue disputes the submission and all the proceedings necessary to support the award, whereas under the latter form of count all the allegations are admitted which are not specifically traversed. (See "*Pleas, 'Arbitration,' post*, Chap. V.)

On an award directing the payment of money on a certain day, interest may be recovered by action after a demand of payment duly made on the day; or after a demand made at any time, if no day is fixed by the award. (*Pinhorn v. Tuckington*, 3 Camp. 468; *Johnson v. Durant*, 4 C. & P. 327.) But such interest cannot be recovered on a motion for an attachment (*Churcher v. Stringer*, 2 B. & Ad. 777); nor on an execution under the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110. (*Doe v. Squire*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 327.)

awarded by *G. H.* to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, by an umpirage of the said *G. H.*, duly appointed an umpire in that behalf by *K. L.* and *M. N.*, under a submission by the plaintiff and the defendant of matters in difference between them to the arbitration of the said *K. L.* and *M. N.*, or of an umpire to be appointed by them in that behalf, in case they should disagree in making an award, as in fact they did,

Indebitatus Count for the Costs of an Action and Reference due under an Award (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the costs, duly taxed and allowed to the plaintiff of a certain action, and of a reference and award in respect thereof, awarded by *G. H.* to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, by an award of the said *G. H.* made under a submission to his arbitration by the plaintiff and defendant of the said action, and of the costs of the said action, reference, and award.

Like counts: Law v. Blackburn, 14 C. B. 77; Holdsworth v. Barsham, 31 L. J. Q. B. 145.

On an Award made under a Reference by a Judge's Order by consent of an Action and of all matters in difference between the Parties.

That before and at the time of the making of the order hereinafter mentioned, the plaintiff had commenced an action in the court of — against the defendant for the recovery of a certain debt claimed to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff, and other matters in difference were then depending between the plaintiff and the defendant; and thereupon by an order made on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the said action by one of the judges of the said court, with the consent of the plaintiff and the defendant, it was ordered that the said action and all matters in difference between the said parties should be referred to the arbitration of *G. H.*, so as he should make and publish his award in writing of and concerning the said matters referred, ready to be delivered to the said parties on or before the — day of —, A.D. —, or any further day to which the said arbitrator should enlarge the time for making the said award not later than the — day of —, A.D. —, and that the plaintiff and the defendant should in all things abide by, perform, and keep the said award, and that the costs of the said action should abide the event thereof, and the costs of the said reference and award should be in the discretion of the said arbitrator; and the said *G. H.* in pursuance of the said order took upon himself the said reference, and after having duly enlarged the time for making the said award until the — day of —, A.D. —, before that day [or, if the arbitrator's power to enlarge the time had expired, and a second judge's order had been obtained for that purpose, it may be averred thus: And the said *G. H.* did not make any award on or

(a) Where by the submission the costs are in the discretion of the arbitrator, and he awards costs to be paid by one of the parties without assessing the amount, an action cannot be brought to recover the costs until the amount has been ascertained by taxation. (*Holdsworth v. Barsham, supra.*)

before the said — day of —, A.D. —, and by an order made on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the said action, by one of the judges of the said Court, with the consent of the plaintiff and the defendant, it was ordered that the time for the making of the said award should be enlarged until the — day of —, A.D. —, and after the making of the last-mentioned order, and before the last-mentioned day, the said *G. H.*] made and published his award in writing respecting the said matters referred, ready to be delivered to the said parties, and thereby determined the said action in favour of the plaintiff, and awarded that he was entitled to recover therein from the defendant £— for his said debt, and that the defendant should pay the said £— to the plaintiff, and that the defendant was further indebted to the plaintiff in £— in respect of the said other matters in difference between them, and that the defendant should pay the said £— to the plaintiff, and that the defendant should pay his own costs of the said reference, and the costs of the said award, and should pay to the plaintiff his the plaintiff's costs of the said reference; and the plaintiff's costs of the said action and of the said reference and the costs of the said award were duly taxed at £—, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said sums of £—, £—, and £—; yet the defendant did not pay to the plaintiff the said sums of £—, £—, and £—, or any of them.

Like counts: Gisborne v. Hart, 5 M. & W. 50; *Sutcliffe v. Brooke*, 3 D. & L. 302; *Dresser v. Stansfield*, 14 M. & W. 822; *Hawkins v. Benton*, 8 Q. B. 479; *Harrison v. Creswick*, 13 C. B. 399; *Armitage v. Coates*, 4 Ex. 641; *Hatton v. Royle*, 3 H. & N. 500; *Lievesley v. Gilmore*, L. R. 1 C. P. 570; 35 L. J. C. P. 351.

A like count on a reference of an action of ejectment: Mays v. Cannell, 15 C. B. 107.

On an award under a reference by an order of nisi prius: Bonner v. Charlton, 5 East. 139.

On an award under a reference by an order in Chancery: Dowse v. Core, 3 Bing. 20.

Upon an Umpirage made under an Agreement of Reference.

That before and at the time of the making of the agreement hereinafter mentioned, matters in difference were depending between the plaintiff and the defendant; and thereupon, by an agreement dated the — day of —, A.D. —, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the said matters in difference should be, and the same were thereby referred to the arbitration of *G. H.* and *I. K.*, or in case they should disagree then to the umpirage of such person as the said *G. H.* and *I. K.* should in manner therein mentioned appoint in that behalf, so as the said arbitrators or umpire should make their award or his umpirage in writing ready to be delivered to the said parties on or before the — day of —, A.D. —, or on or before such other day as the said arbitrators or umpire should in manner therein mentioned appoint, and that the costs of the said reference and award or umpirage should be in the discretion of the said arbitrators or umpire, and that the plaintiff and the defendant would in all things abide by, perform, and keep the said award or umpirage; and the said *G. H.* and *I. K.* took upon them-

selves the said reference, and duly appointed *L. M.* to be such umpire as aforesaid; and the said *G. H.* and *I. K.* having disagreed in the said reference the said *L. M.* afterwards took upon himself the said umpirage, and having duly enlarged the time for making his umpirage in the premises until the — day of —, A.D. —, did before that day make and publish his umpirage in writing respecting the said matters referred ready to be delivered to the said parties, and thereby awarded that £— was due and owing from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect of the said matters referred, [and that certain plate and books in the said umpirage particularly mentioned, and the ownership of which was part of the said matters referred as aforesaid, belonged to the plaintiff,] and that the defendant should pay the said £— to the plaintiff, [and deliver to him the said plate and books respectively,] on or before the — day of — then next, and that the plaintiff and the defendant should each pay one half of the costs of the said umpirage, and should each pay his own costs of the said reference; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £— [and to have the said plate and books delivered to him respectively]; yet the defendant has not paid the said £— [or delivered the said plate or books] to the plaintiff. [*If the costs are also sued for, the averment and breach must be extended accordingly: see the last form.*]

Count on a reference to a single arbitrator: Roberts v. Eberhardt, 3 C. B. N. S. 482; 27 L. J. C. P. 70; Smith v. Trowsdale, 3 E. & B. 83; Hatton v. Royle, 3 H. & N. 500.

Count on a reference to three arbitrators: Duckworth v. Harrison, 4 M. & W. 432.

Count on a reference by agreement to two arbitrators and a third appointed by them: Bates v. Townley, 1 Ex. 572; Wade v. Dowling, 4 E. & B. 41; Williams v. Wilson, 9 Ex. 90; 23 L. J. Ex. 17.

Like counts against executors: Dowse v. Core, 3 Bing. 20; Riddell v. Sutton, 5 Bing. 200; Williams v. Wilson, 9 Ex. 90; 23 L. J. Ex. 17.

On an arbitration bond conditioned to perform the award: Welch v. Ireland, 6 East, 613; Ferrer v. Owen, 7 B. & C. 427.

Count for the breach of an agreement contained in a contract to refer to arbitration all disputes which might arise as to the contract (a): Livingston v. Ralli, 5 E. & B. 132; 24 L. J. Q. B. 269; Beckh v. Page, 5 C. B. N. S. 708; 28 L. J. C. P. 164.

(a) This action is maintainable, but will not in general serve any useful purpose, as the damages can only be nominal (*Livingston v. Ralli*, 5 E. & B. 132; 24 L. J. Q. B. 269); unless the performance of the agreement is secured by a stipulation for liquidated damages in case of breach. (See *Street v. Rigby*, 6 Vesey, 814.) It may be usefully adopted in those cases where, by the terms of a contract, the price or damages have to be ascertained by arbitration as a condition precedent to their recovery by action. (See *Avery v. Scott*, 8 Ex. 487; 25 L. J. Ex. 308; *Goldstone v. Osborn*, 2 C. & P. 551.)

{ Agreements to refer either existing or future differences to arbitration

For refusing to choose an arbitrator: Marsack v. Webber, 6 H. & N. 1; 29 L. J. Q. B. 109.

For refusing to appoint a valuer to ascertain damages in pursuance of an agreement: Thomas v. Fredericks, 10 Q. B. 775.

Count upon an agreement of reference for revoking the arbitrator's authority: Warburton v. Storr, 4 B. & C. 103.

Special count by arbitrators for their fees against the parties liable to the costs under the award: Hoggins v. Gordon, 3 Q. B. 466 (a).

ASSIGNEE OF DEBT (b).

*the Assignee of a Debt under the Companies Act, 1862,
ss. 95, 157 (c).*

(See as to commencement, p. 27.) That the defendant was indebted to the — Company, being a company registered under, and subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 1862, for money payable by the defendant to the said company for goods sold and

are now of much greater value and importance than they were before the C. L. P. Act, 1854, ss. 11, 12, 13. By the first of these sections the Court or a judge may, under the circumstances therein mentioned, stay the proceedings in any action brought in contravention of such an agreement contained in any deed or instrument in writing made after the Act came into operation.

(a) This case was decided on demurrer, whereby the special contract charged in the declaration to pay according to the award was admitted. As to the contract made in fact with the arbitrators in respect of their compensation and the manner of suing upon it, see *Bates v. Townley*, 2 Ex. 165; *Re Coombs*, 4 Ex. 841. An arbitrator generally protects himself by retaining his lien upon the award until his fees are paid. If an excessive charge is paid to him in order to take up the award, the party paying it may recover back the overcharge in an action for money had and received. (*Barnes v. Braithwaite*, 2 H. & N. 569; and see *ante*, p. 50.) It is doubtful whether an arbitrator can assess his fees in the award. (*Threlfall v. Fanshawe*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 334; *Parkinson v. Smith*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 178.)

(b) A debt or other *chose in action* is not, in general, assignable at law, so as to enable the assignee to sue in his own name (Co. Lit. 214 a; 232 b; 2 Blackstone's Com. 442); but it is assignable in equity, and the assignee may use the name of the assignor, as nominal plaintiff, in an action at law to recover it. (Story, Eq. Jur. 1057; *Row v. Dawson*, 1 Ves. sen. 331; 2 White & Tudor, L. C. 3rd ed. 667; *Powles v. Innes*, 11 M. & W. 10; 2 Chit. Pr. 12 ed. 1385; and see the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 5.) Some contracts, however, are assignable at law, by the custom of merchants or by statute, as bills of exchange and promissory notes, see *post*, p. 97; bills of lading, see *post*, p. 129; bail bonds, see *post*, p. 86; administration bonds, see *post*, p. 118; and see the contracts referred to in the text above. In all such cases the assignee may sue in his own name.

(c) By the Companies Act, 1862 (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89), s. 95, the official liquidators, in case of the winding up of the company by the Court, may sell things in action of the company, with power to transfer the same; and by

delivered by the said company to the defendant [*or state the bill, note, bond, or other debt or chose in action, according to the fact, with a breach if necessary*]; and afterwards the said company was duly wound up voluntarily [*or by the High Court of Chancery, or as the case may be, having jurisdiction in that behalf*] under and according to the provisions of the said Act, and under such winding up liquidators [*or official liquidators*] were duly appointed for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the said company and distributing the property of the same; and thereupon afterwards the said liquidators [*or official liquidators*] sold, transferred, and assigned the said debt [*or as the case may be*], the same being a thing in action of the said company, to the plaintiff in pursuance of the said Act, and the same is still due and unpaid.

By the Assignee of a Bond under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, ss. 46, 47: see post, "Bond," p. 118.

By the Assignee of a Bail-bond: see post "Bail-bond," p. 86.

Counts by and against Assignees of Terms and Reversions: see post, "Landlord and Tenant."

ASSIGNEES OF A BANKRUPT (a).

Indebitatus Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt upon Causes of Action accrued before the Bankruptcy, and upon Accounts stated with the Assignees.

(Commence with form, ante, p. 24.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs as assignees as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the said *E. F.* before he became bankrupt, to the defendant, and for goods then bargained and sold by the said *E. F.*

s. 133 the liquidators, in the case of a voluntary winding up of the company, may exercise all the powers given to official liquidators. Then, by s. 157, it is provided that any person to whom anything in action belonging to the company is assigned in pursuance of the Act, may bring or defend any action or suit relating to such thing in action in his own name.

(a) *Actions by assignees of a bankrupt.*]—Under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, an official assignee was appointed immediately upon an adjudication, to act as sole assignee until the appointment of other assignees by the creditors (ss. 40, 102); when the latter were chosen (s. 139), they became on their appointment joint assignees with him of the bankrupt's estate.

The personal estate of the bankrupt vested in the assignees thus appointed, under the 141st section of the Act, which enacted that, "when any person shall have been adjudged a bankrupt, all his personal estate and effects, present and future, wheresoever the same may be found or known, and all property which he may purchase, or which may revert, descend, be devised or bequeathed, or come to him before he shall have obtained his certificate, and all debts due or to be due to him, wheresoever the same may be found or known, and the property, right, and interest in such debts shall become absolutely vested in the assignees for the time being, for the benefit of the creditors of the bankrupt, by virtue of their appointment; and after such appointment, neither the bankrupt nor any person claiming through or under him shall have power to recover the same, nor

to the defendant, and for work then done and materials then provided by the said *E. F.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then lent by the said *E. F.* to the defendant, and for money then paid by the said *E. F.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then received by the defendant for the use of the said *E. F.*, and for interest upon money then due from the defendant to the said *E. F.*, and then forborne at interest by the said *E. F.* to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said *E. F.* on accounts then stated between them, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, on accounts stated between the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and the defendant.

to make any release or discharge thereof, neither shall the same be attached as the debt of the bankrupt by any person according to the custom of the city of London, or otherwise ; but such assignees shall have like remedy to recover the same in their own names as the bankrupt himself might have had if he had not been adjudged bankrupt."

The real estate of the bankrupt vested in the assignee in a similar manner by s. 142.

By s. 153, it was enacted that "the assignees, with the leave of the Court first obtained, upon application to such Court, but not otherwise, may commence, prosecute, or defend any action at law or suit in equity which the bankrupt might have commenced and prosecuted or defended ; and in such case the costs to which they may be put in respect of such suit or action shall be allowed out of the proceeds of the estate and effects of the bankrupt ; and with like leave of the Court, after notice to such creditors, and subject to such condition (if any) as to obtaining the consent of creditors, or any proportion of them, as the Court shall think fit to direct, the assignees may take such reasonable part of any debts due to the bankrupt's estate as may by composition be gotten, or give time to take security for the payment of such debts, and may submit to arbitration any difference or dispute between the assignees and any other person for, or on account, or by reason of anything relating to the estate and effects of the bankrupt."

By s. 157, "whenever an assignee shall die or be removed, or a new assignee shall be chosen, no action at law or suit in equity shall be thereby abated, but the Court in which any action or suit is depending may, upon the suggestion of such death or removal and new choice, allow the name of the surviving or new assignee to be substituted in the place of the former ; and such action or suit shall be prosecuted in the name or names of the said surviving or new assignee or assignees, in the same manner as if he had originally commenced the same."

The Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, has made material alterations in the law respecting the appointment of assignees and their rights of action. The sections of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, above cited, are not repealed, except as far as they are inconsistent with the new Act.

The official assignee is now appointed by the Court as before, under the old Act, s. 102 ; and by s. 108 of the new Act it is provided that, "immediately on adjudication, it shall be the duty of the official assignee to take possession of the bankrupt's estate, and to retain possession thereof until the appointment of a creditors' assignee."

As to the choice of a creditors' assignee, s. 116 enacts that, "at the first meeting of creditors, or any adjournment thereof, it shall be competent to the majority in value of the creditors who have proved debts, to choose an assignee or assignees of the bankrupt's estate and effects, to be called the creditors' assignee." And by s. 117, "upon the appointment of the credi-

tors' assignee, all the estate, both real and personal, of the bankrupt shall be divested out of the official assignee, and vested in the creditors' assignee.

The effect of these sections, combined with the former law, seems to be, that the official assignee is sole assignee of the estate of the bankrupt, and entitled to sue in respect thereof until the appointment of the creditors' assignee (subject to the effect which the appointment of the creditors' assignee might afterwards have on any action pending). The subsequent rights and duties of the official and creditors' assignees are more particularly described in the following sections:—

By s. 127, "the creditors' assignee shall manage and, except as herein provided (see the next section), realize and recover the estate belonging to the bankrupt wherever situated, and convert the same into money." By s. 128, "the official assignee shall collect, realize, and recover every debt due to the estate, the amount of which shall not exceed the sum of ten pounds; and as to all such sums of money he shall be, and shall be deemed sole assignee of the estate, notwithstanding the appointment of a creditors' assignee."

Hence it appears that the right of action (except in cases falling under sect. 182 *infra*) for debts due to the estate, depends upon whether the debt exceeds ten pounds or not; in the former case the creditors' assignees being the proper plaintiffs, and in the latter the official assignee only being entitled to sue. But it should seem that there can be no objection to the official assignee claiming several debts to any aggregate amount in one action, provided each separate debt does not exceed the amount for which he is entitled to sue.

It would seem also that when the cause of action is not a debt, but unliquidated damages, the creditors' assignee should sue. See Dixon's 'Lush's Practice,' p. 51.

In *indebitatus* counts the right of the plaintiff will be sufficiently averred by the claim for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff "as such assignee as aforesaid," but in other cases it may be advisable to insert an express allegation in the declaration, that the debts claimed are such as the assignee who is bringing the action is entitled to recover. The following form may be used for this purpose, and may be inserted after the statement of the causes of action, and immediately before the words, "And the plaintiff, as assignee as aforesaid, claims £——;" "And the plaintiff says that the said several moneys are debts due to the estate of the said bankrupt which the plaintiff, as such assignee as aforesaid, is entitled to recover in this action by virtue of the said statutes."

If the official assignee sues as sole assignee, after an order of discharge of the creditors' assignee, under s. 182 (*infra*), the last averment would not be applicable, but it may be advisable to insert an allegation, showing that the plaintiff is entitled to sue as sole assignee under that section, when the amount of the debt will be immaterial.

By s. 182, "where the creditors' assignee has obtained an order of discharge, the official assignee first appointed in the matter of the bankruptcy shall, as to any estate and effects of the bankrupt not realized at the time of such order of discharge, and as to all debts then remaining uncollected, and which shall not have been sold in manner herein provided, and as to any future-acquired property of the bankrupt, if made liable to the creditors under the conditions of discharge, represent the estate in all respects as the sole assignee thereof, and shall have and exercise all the rights, duties, powers, and authorities conferred by this Act upon official and creditors' assignees."

If there is more than one creditors' assignee, they must all join in suing. (*Snelgrove v. Hunt*, 2 Stark. 424; *Jones v. Smith*, 1 Ex. 831; and see *post*, Chap. V., "Assignees.")

Indebitatus Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt upon Causes of Action accrued after the Bankruptcy.

(Commence with form, ante, p. 24.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and forborne at interest by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, upon accounts stated between the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and the defendant.

Indebitatus Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt Partner jointly with the Solvent Partner (a).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 24.) Money payable by the defendant to the said *A. B.* and to the said *C. D.* and *E. F.* as assignees as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* before he became bankrupt to the defendant, and for goods then bargained and sold by the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* to the defendant, and for work then done and materials then provided by the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then lent by the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* to the defendant, and for money then paid by the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then received by the defendant for the use of the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.*, and for interest upon money then due from the defendant to the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.*, and then forborne at interest by them to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said *A. B.* and the said *G. H.* on accounts then stated between them.

(a) The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 152, enacts, "That if any person adjudged bankrupt shall at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy be a member of a firm, it shall be lawful for the Court to authorize the assignees, upon their application, to commence or prosecute any action at law or suit in equity, in the name of such assignees and of the remaining partner, against any debtor of the partnership, and such judgment, decree, or order may be obtained therein, as if such action or suit had been instituted with the consent of such partner, and if such partner shall execute any release of the debt or demand for which such action or suit is instituted, such release shall be void; provided that every such partner shall have notice given him of such application, and be at liberty to show cause against it, and, if no benefit be claimed by him by virtue of the said proceeding, shall be indemnified against the payment of any costs in respect of such action or suit, in such manner as the Court may direct; and that it shall be lawful for such Court, upon the application of such partner, to direct that he may receive so much of the proceeds of such action or suit as such Court shall direct."

Special Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for not accepting Goods sold by him.

(Commence with form, ante, p. 24.) That before the said *E. F.* became bankrupt, he bargained and sold to the defendant, and the defendant bought of the said *E. F.* certain goods, that is to say [*state the kind of goods generally*], to be delivered by the said *E. F.* to the defendant, and to be accepted by the defendant, at the price of £——, to be paid by the defendant to the said *E. F.* in cash upon the delivery of the said goods [*or as the case may be, according to the terms of the contract*]; and all conditions have been fulfilled, and all things have happened, and all times have elapsed necessary to entitle the said *E. F.* before he became bankrupt [*or the plaintiffs as assignees as aforesaid*] to the performance of the said contract by the defendant; yet the defendant has not accepted the said goods, or paid the said price thereof.

A like count for not paying for the goods sold by an acceptance: Groom v. West, 8 A. & E. 758.

By the Assignee of Book-debts sold to him by the Assignees of a Bankrupt under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 137 (a).

That the defendant, before and at the time when *G. H.* became bankrupt as hereinafter mentioned, was indebted to the said *G. H.* in £—— for money payable by the defendant to the said *G. H.* for goods sold and delivered by the said *G. H.* to the defendant [*or as the case may be, stating the debts according to the facts*]; and the said *G. H.*, after the passing of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, committed an act of bankruptcy, and became and was a bankrupt within the meaning of the statutes then in force concerning bankrupts, and a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy against the said *G. H.* was duly filed in the Court of Bankruptcy in London according to the said statutes, and such proceedings were thereupon had in the matter of the said petition that the said *G. H.* was duly adjudged bankrupt, and *J. K.* was then duly appointed by the said Court to be, and became and was the official assignee of the estate and effects of the said *G. H.* under his said bankruptcy, and *L. M.* and *N. O.* were afterwards duly chosen and appointed and became and were creditors' assignees of the said estate and effects, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, the said

(a) By the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 137, it is enacted that at any time after the expiration of twelve months from adjudication, or at any earlier period, with the approbation of the Court, the assignees may sell by auction or tender, or, with the sanction of the Court, by private contract, all or any of the book-debts due or growing due to the bankrupt, and the books relating thereto, and the goodwill of his trade or business, and assign the same to the purchaser; and such purchaser shall, by virtue of the assignment, have power to sue in his own name for the debts assigned to him, as effectually, and with the same privileges concerning proof of the requisites of bankruptcy and other matters, as the assignee himself.

The corresponding enactment of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 188, is repealed by the new Act. The terms of that section are slightly different, but a declaration may be framed upon it by making the necessary alterations in the above form.

As to what are book-debts, see *Shipley v. Marshall*, 14 C. B. N. S. 566; 32 L. J. C. P. 258; *Ex parte Roberts*, 33 L. J. B. 8.

debts hereinbefore mentioned became and were vested in the said assignees, or some or one of them, as assignees aforesaid; and afterwards and at the expiration of twelve calendar months from the said adjudication [*or, if at an earlier period, with the approbation of the said Court*], the said *J. K.*, *L. M.*, and *N. O.* sold by auction [*or by tender, or, with the sanction of the said Court, by private contract*] the said debts, the same being book-debts due [*or growing due*] to the said *G. H.*, and assigned the same to the plaintiff; and the said debts are still due and unpaid, and all conditions have been performed, and all things have happened, and all times have elapsed, necessary to vest the said debts in the plaintiff, and to entitle him, as such assignee as aforesaid, to sue for and recover the same from the defendant.

By a Trustee under the Arrangement Clauses in the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 197: see ante, p. 24.

By the official assignee of an Insolvent Debtor under the Arrangement Clauses in the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849; see ante, p. 26.

Count by the assignees under an Irish bankruptcy upon causes of action accrued to the bankrupt in England: Ferguson v. Spenser, 1 M. & G. 987.

Count by the trustee of a Scotch bankrupt: Macfarlane v. Norris, 2 B. & S. 783; 31 L. J. Q. B. 245.

Count by the syndics of a French bankrupt: Alivon v. Furnival, 1 C. M. & R. 277.

Special counts on contracts made with the bankrupt, not executed before the bankruptcy, and adopted by the assignees: Gibson v. Carruthers, 8 M. & W. 321; Lawrence v. Knowles, 5 Bing. N. C. 399; Twemlow v. Askey, 6 Dowl. 597.

Counts by the assignees of a bankrupt or insolvent on bills and notes: see "Bills of Exchange," post, p. 103.

ASSIGNEES OF AN INSOLVENT (a).

Indebitatus Count by the Assignees of an Insolvent upon Causes of Action accrued to the Insolvent, and Accounts stated with the Assignees.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 25.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the said *E. F.* before he was divested of his debts, estate, and effects under the said statutes, to the defendant, and for goods then bargained and sold by the said *E. F.* to the defendant, and for work then done and materials then provided by the said *E. F.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then lent by the said *E. F.* to the defendant, and for money then paid by the said *E. F.* for the defendant at his request, and for money then received by the defendant for the use of the said *E. F.*, and for

(a) As to these forms, see ante, p. 25, n. (a).

interest upon money then due from the defendant to the said *E.* — , and by him then forborne at interest to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said *E. F.* on accounts then stated between them, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, on accounts stated between the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and the defendant.

Indebitatus Count upon Causes of Action accrued to the Assignees.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 25.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, on accounts stated between the plaintiffs, as assignees as aforesaid, and the defendant (*a*).

ATTACHMENT OF DEBT.

Declaration against Garnishee under the C. L. P. Act, 1854; 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 61.

See form given in *R. G. M. T.* 1854, Sched. 25, ante, p. 34; *Johnson v. Diamond*, 11 Ex. 73; 24 L. J. Ex. 217; *Jauralde v. Parker*, 6 H. & N. 431; 30 L. J. Ex. 237. As to the effect of attachment under the above Act, see post, Chap. V., "Attachment of Debt."

ATTORNEY (*b*).

Indebitatus Count for Work done as an Attorney.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work, journeys, and attendances of the plaintiff, by him done, performed and bestowed as the attorney and solicitor of and for the defendant,

(*a*) The assignees cannot recover in respect of work and labour performed by the insolvent necessary for his maintenance after the vesting order and before his discharge. (*Williams v. Chambers*, 10 Q. B. 337.) As to rights of action of assignees under the Protection Acts, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, see *Sayer v. Dufaur*, 11 Q. B. 325.

(*b*) The statutes relating to attorneys are the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127. Under these statutes an attorney not properly qualified cannot maintain an action for his fees. (See post, Chap. V., "Attorneys.") An attorney being a sole plaintiff, and suing in person in his own right, has the privilege of suing in his own Court, and (in personal actions) of laying and retaining the venue in Middlesex. (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 78; *Grace v. Wilmer*, 6 E. & B. 982; 26 L. J. Q. B. 1.) An attorney being a sole defendant, and sued in his own right, must be sued in the Court of which he

and otherwise for the defendant at his request, and for fees payable by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof, and for materials and necessary things by the plaintiff provided in and about the said work for the defendant at his request.

Indebitatus Count for Work done by an Attorney as Agent for another Attorney.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work, journeys, and attendances of the plaintiff, by him as an attorney and solicitor and otherwise done, performed, and bestowed as agent and otherwise for the defendant at his request, and for fees payable by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof, and for materials and necessary things by the plaintiff provided in and about the said work for the defendant at his request.

an attorney for a wrongful dismissal after a permanent retainer: Elderton v. Emmens, 4 C. B. 479; 6 C. B. 160; 13 C. B. 495.

Against an Attorney for Negligence in conducting an Action at the Suit of the Plaintiff.

That in consideration that the plaintiff retained the defendant, as and being an attorney of the Court of —, to conduct an action in that Court at the suit of the plaintiff against *G. H.* for the recovery of money claimed to be due to the plaintiff from the said *G. H.*, for reward to the defendant, the defendant accepted such retainer, and promised the plaintiff to conduct the said action with due and proper care, skill, and diligence; yet the defendant did not conduct the said action with due and proper care, skill, and diligence, whereby the plaintiff was obliged to suffer himself to be nonsuited therein, and lost the costs and expenses incurred by him in prosecuting the said action, and was obliged [or became liable] to pay the costs incurred by the said *G. H.* in defending the same, and the plaintiff has been delayed in recovering the said money, and is likely to lose the same.

A like count for not instructing counsel to appear at the trial, whereby the plaintiff was compelled to withdraw the record: Hawkins v. Harwood, 4 Ex. 503.

A like count for negligently conducting a suit in Chancery: Frankland v. Cole, 2 C. & J. 590.

A like count for neglect in recovering the amount of a bill delivered to him for the purpose of suing the parties liable: Langdon v. Wilson, 7 B. & C. 640 n. (b).

Against an attorney for compromising an action contrary to the directions of the client: Fray v. Voules, 1 E. & E. 839; 28 L. J. Q. B.

is an attorney, but has no privilege as to venue. (*South Staffordshire Ry. Co. v. Smith, 5 Ex. 472; Yeardley v. Roe, 3 T. R. 573.*) If sued in any other court, he may plead his privilege in abatement (see *post*, Chap. V., "*Abatement*"); but in the County Court his privilege is taken away by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, s. 18.

232; and see *Chown v. Parrott*, 14 C. B. N. S. 74; 32 L. J. C. P. 197. [An attorney retained in an action has authority to compromise it unless expressly instructed to the contrary: *Ib.*; *Prestwich v. Poley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 806; 34 L. J. C. P. 189; and his authority to compromise continues after judgment, if his retainer is continued: *Butler v. Knight*, L. R. 2 Ex. 109; 36 L. J. Ex. 66.]

Count for neglecting to enforce a judgment and accepting a smaller sum in satisfaction, contrary to the plaintiff's directions: *Butler v. Knight*: L. R. 2 Ex. 109; 36 L. J. Ex. 66.

Against an Attorney for Negligence in Defending an Action.

That in consideration that the plaintiff retained the defendant, as and being an attorney of the Court of —, to conduct the defence of the now plaintiff in an action depending in that Court at the suit of *G. H.* against the now plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant accepted such retainer, and promised the plaintiff to conduct the said defence with due and proper care, skill, and diligence; yet the defendant did not conduct the said defence with due and proper care, skill, and diligence, whereby the said *G. H.* recovered in the said action a judgment against the now plaintiff for a large sum of money as for the damages and costs of the said *G. H.* therein, and the plaintiff became liable to pay other costs and expenses.

A like count where the action was taken as undefended: *Hoby v. Built*, 3 B. & Ad. 350.

A like count where the judgment was suffered to go by default: *Godefroy v. Jay*, 7 Bing. 413.

Against an Attorney for Investing the Plaintiff's Money upon insufficient Security.

That in consideration that the plaintiff retained the defendant, as and being an attorney and solicitor, for reward to the defendant, to invest certain money of the plaintiff, for the plaintiff at interest upon good and sufficient security, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would invest the said money for the plaintiff at interest upon good and sufficient security; yet the defendant invested the said money upon bad and insufficient security, whereby it became lost to the plaintiff.

Like counts: *Whitehead v. Greetham*, 2 Bing. 464; *Dartnall v. Howard*, 4 B. & C. 345; *Hayne v. Rhodes*, 8 Q. B. 342; *Watts v. Porter*, 3 E. & B. 743; 23 L. J. Q. B. 315.

Against an attorney for not investing on mortgage money deposited with him for that purpose: Harman v. Johnson, 2 E. & B. 61.

Against an attorney for not paying over money received under an execution: Bevins v. Hulme, 15 M. & W. 88; 3 D. & L. 309.

Against an attorney for negligence in preparing an instrument of simple contract instead of under seal: Parker v. Rolls, 14 C. B. 691.

Against an attorney for negligently allowing his client to execute a conveyance containing an improper covenant for title: Stannard v. Ullithorne, 10 Bing. 491.

Against an attorney for disclosing a defect in his client's title: Taylor v. Blacklow, 3 Bing. N. C. 235.

Against an attorney employed to effect a mortgage for not taking proper care in investigating the title: Brumbridge v. Massey, 28 J. Ex. 59; Wogens v. Cooke, 6 C. B. N. S. 784.

Against an attorney for not taking care of his client's papers: North-Western Ry. Co. v. Sharp, 10 Ex. 451.

AUCTIONEER (a).

Indebitatus Count for Work done as an Auctioneer and Appraiser.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work, journeys, and attendances of the plaintiff, by him done, performed, and bestowed as an auctioneer and appraiser, and otherwise for the defendant at his request, and for materials and necessary things by the plaintiff provided, in and about the said work for the defendant at his request.

By an auctioneer against his employer on the implied indemnity against defect of title to the goods sold: Adamson v. Jarvis, 4 Bing. 66.

Count by an Auctioneer against a Purchaser of several distinct lots, on the Conditions of Sale.

That at divers times and by each of [six] separate contracts (b), the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant by auction, and the defendant bought from the plaintiff [six] different lots of goods at certain prices to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff for the same respectively, and upon the terms that the defendant should pay down, in part payment of the price of each lot, a deposit at the rate of £—— per cent., and that the respective lots should be absolutely cleared away at the defendant's expense within one day after the sale of each of the said lots respectively, and that the remainder of the purchase-money should be paid on or before the delivery of each of the said lots respectively, and that if the defendant should leave the said lots respectively uncleared or by any neglect omit paying for the same, he should pay to the plaintiff interest at the rate of £—— per cent. by the year, on the amount of the price of such lots respectively from the days of sale respectively until payment of the said price, and all expenses attending the delay; and all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said terms observed and performed by the defendant in respect of each of the said contracts and to maintain this action for the breaches hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not in pursuance of any of the said contracts pay down any such deposit as aforesaid, or clear away any of the said lots respectively as aforesaid within the time aforesaid or at any other time, or pay the said

(a) As to the "Sale of Land by Auction Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 48, see *post*, "Sale of Land."

(b) At an auction the sale of each lot is a distinct contract. (*Roots v. Lord Dormer*, 4 B. & Ad. 77; and see *Franklyn v. Lamond*, 4 C. B. 637.)

price for the same or any part thereof; and although the plaintiff by reason of the premises, incurred expenses in keeping the said goods respectively for a long space of time, yet the defendant has not paid the said expenses or such interest as aforesaid on the said price of the said lots or any of them.

Count against an auctioneer for not selling without reserve according to the advertisement of the sale: see Warlow v. Harrison, 1 E. & E. 295, 309; 29 L. J. Q. B. 14; Mainprice v. Westley, 6 B. & S. 420; 34 L. J. Q. B. 229; and see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 48, s. 5.

Count against the purchaser, on the conditions of sale at an auction, for not clearing away the lots purchased: Green v. Baverstock, 14 C. B. N. S. 204; 32 L. J. C. P. 181.

Counts on sales of land by auction: see post, "Sale of Land."

AVERAGE. See "*Insurance*," *post*.

AWARD. See "*Arbitration*," *ante*, p. 71.

BAIL BOND.

By the Assignee of a Bail-bond against the Principal and the Bail (a).

(Commence with form, *ante*, p. 26.) For that the defendants by

(a) By the 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 20, it is enacted, "that if any person or persons shall be arrested by any writ, bill, or process, issuing out of any of her Majesty's Courts of record at Westminster, at the suit of any common person, and the sheriff or other officer taketh bail from such person against whom such writ, bill, or process is taken out, the sheriff or other officer, at the request and costs of the plaintiff in such action or suit, or his lawful attorney, shall assign to the plaintiff in such action the bail-bond or other security taken from such bail, by indorsing the same and attesting it under his hand and seal in the presence of two or more credible witnesses, which may be done without any stamp; provided the assignment so indorsed be duly stamped before any action be brought thereupon, and if the said bail-bond or assignment or other security taken for bail be forfeited, the plaintiff in such action, after such assignment made, may bring an action and suit thereupon in his own name, and the Court where the action is brought may, by rule or rules of the same Court, give such relief to the plaintiff and defendant in the original action and to the bail upon the said bond or other security taken from such bail, as is agreeable to justice and reason, that such rule or rules of the said Court shall have the nature and effect of a defeasance to such bail-bond or other security for bail."

their bond dated the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the said *C. D.*, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, in the sum of £—, to be paid to the said sheriff or his assigns, subject to a certain condition thereunder written, whereby, after reciting as the fact was, that the said *G. H.* was, on the — day of —, A.D. —, taken by the said sheriff in his bailiwick, by virtue of the Queen's writ of *capias* issued out of the Court of —, bearing date at Westminster, the — day of —, A.D. —, to the said sheriff directed and delivered, against the said *G. H.* in an action at the suit of the now plaintiff, and that a copy of the said writ, together with every memorandum and notice subscribed thereto and all indorsements thereon, was on the execution thereof delivered to the said *G. H.* and that he was by the said writ required to cause special bail to be put in for him in the said Court to the said action, within eight days after execution thereof on him, inclusive of the day of such execution, the condition of the said bond was declared to be such that if the said *G. H.* should cause special bail to be put in for him to the said action in the said Court, as required by the said writ, then the said obligation should be void; yet the said *G. H.* did not cause special bail to be put in for him to the said action in the said Court, as required by the said writ, but therein made default, whereby the said bond became forfeited; and thereupon the said *C. D.*, as such sheriff as aforesaid, at the request of the plaintiff, by an indorsement in writing on the said bond under the hand and seal of the said *C. D.* as such sheriff as aforesaid, duly assigned the said bond to the plaintiff, according to the statute in such case made and provided (a).

Like counts: Sharpe v. Abbey, 5 Bing. 193; *Grottick v. Phillips*, 9 Bing. 721; *Lewis v. Parkes*, 3 M. & W. 133.

As to declaring upon Bonds, see "*Bonds*," *post*, p. 114. The declaration in an action upon the bail-bond at the suit of the sheriff, may be in the form of that upon a common money-bond, without setting out the condition. (See *post*, p. 116.) In an action on the bail-bond at the suit of the assignee, it is necessary to set out the condition in the declaration, in order to show that the bond is forfeited and that the plaintiff is entitled to sue as assignee under the statute. It is sufficient to state generally in the declaration that the sheriff assigned the bond to the plaintiff according to the form of the statute, without adding that the assignment was under the hand and seal of the sheriff and executed in the presence of witnesses. (2 Wms. Saund. 61 *b*; *Lewis v. Parkes*, 3 M. & W. 133.)

The action by the assignee of the bail-bond must be brought in the same Court as the original action. (*Wilson v. Hartly*, 7 Dowl. 461, 462.) By r. 83, H. T. 1853, "An action may be brought upon a bail-bond by the sheriff himself in any Court."

By r. 85, H. T. 1853, "Proceedings on the bail-bond may be stayed on payment of costs in one action, unless sufficient reason be shown for proceeding in more." (See *Key v. Hill*, 2 B. & Ald. 598; *Johnson v. Macdonald*, 2 Dowl. 44; *Jallicks v. Costar*, 28 L. J. Ex. 209.)

The sheriff is liable to an action for refusing to assign the bail-bond at the request of the plaintiff. (*Stamper v. Milbourne*, 7 T. R. 122; *Mendez v. Bridges*, 5 Taunt. 325.)

(a) In declaring upon the penalty of a bond it is sufficient for the plaintiff to state the debt under the bond, without alleging a breach by non-payment. (*Ashbee v. Pidduck*, 1 M. & W. 564.)

BAIL, RECOGNIZANCE OF.

On a Recognizance of Bail in the Queen's Bench or Exchequer (a).

(*Venue, Middlesex.*) That the defendants heretofore, on the — day of —, A.D. —, came into the Court of —, at Westminster, in their proper persons, and became pledge and bail for *J. K.*, that if he should happen to be convicted at the suit of the plaintiff in a certain action then depending in the said Court at the suit of the plaintiff against the said *J. K.*, then the defendants consented that all such moneys as should be adjudged to the plaintiff in that behalf should be made of their and each of their lands and chattels, and levied to the use of the plaintiff, if it should happen that the said *J. K.* should not pay the said moneys or render himself to the Queen's prison on that occasion, as by the record of the said recognizance remaining in the said Court fully appears; and although the plaintiff afterwards, by the judgment of the said Court, recovered in the said action against the said *J. K.* £— for his damages and costs of suit in that behalf, whereof the said *J. K.* was convicted, yet the said *J. K.* has not paid to the plaintiff the said moneys, nor rendered himself to the Queen's prison aforesaid on that occasion according to the said recognizance; and as well the said recognizance as the said judgment still remain in force, and the plaintiff has not obtained any execution or satisfaction of the said judgment, and the said moneys still remain due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

BAILMENTS

Indebitatus Count by a Warehouseman for keeping and taking care of Goods (c).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done by the plaintiff in keeping and taking care of goods for the defendant at his request, and for warehouse-room for the said goods by the plaintiff found and provided for the defendant at his request.

(a) The recognizance of bail being matter of record, and entered in the Court in which the original action is pending, the venue must be laid in Middlesex, where the record is. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 281.) If the proceeding were by *scire facias*, the venue might now be laid in any county. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 131, 132.) A recognizance is not a record until enrolled. (*Glynn v. Thorpe*, 1 B. & Ald. 153.)

See the forms of recognizances of bail in the Queen's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, and of the entries: Chitty's Forms, 10th ed. 425, 448.

The declaration on a recognizance of bail in the Common Pleas may be framed by adapting the above declaration to the form of recognizance used in that Court.

As to the law and practice in this action, see Chit. Pr. 12th edit. 889.

(b) For the law of bailments see the notes to *Coggs v. Bernard*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 177.

(c) When a chattel is detained under a claim of lien against the owner, and charges are incurred in keeping and taking care of it, no claim can be made against the owner in respect of such charges. (*Somes v. British Empire Shipping Co.*, 8 H. L. C. 338; 30 L. J. Q. B. 229.)

Indebitatus Count by a Wharfinger for Wharfage and Warehouse-room.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the wharfage and warehouse-room of goods landed, stowed, and kept by the plaintiff, in and upon a wharf, warehouse, and premises of the plaintiff, for the defendant, at his request.

Against a Bailee for not re-delivering Goods bailed.

That in consideration that the plaintiff delivered to the defendant certain goods to be safely kept and taken care of by the defendant, and to be re-delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff on request, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to safely keep and take care of the said goods, and to re-deliver the same to the plaintiff on request; and afterwards the plaintiff requested the defendant to re-deliver to him the said goods, and a reasonable time for the re-delivery thereof elapsed after such request, yet the defendant did not re-deliver the said goods to the plaintiff, whereby [the plaintiff was prevented from letting the said goods to hire to G. H., and] the same are lost to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Moss v. Smith, 1 M. & G. 228; *Crossfield v. Such*, 8 Ex. 159; *Corbett v. Packington*, 6 B. & C. 268; *Van Toll v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 75; 31 L. J. C. P. 241.

Count on a bailment of a ship for not re-delivering it according to the contract: European and Australian Royal Mail Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 30 L. J. C. P. 247.

Count for not returning half of a bank note delivered in inchoate payment of a debt which was never completed: Smith v. Mundy, 29 L. J. Q. B. 172.

Against a bailee for not re-delivering goods pledged with him as security for advances of money: Stanton v. Collier, 3 E. & B. 274.

Against a bailee on a joint bailment by several persons of goods not to be re-delivered except on a joint request of all, for delivering them up without a joint order: Brandon v. Scott, 7 E. & B. 234; 26 L. J. Q. B. 163. [In which case it was held that as one of the plaintiffs had induced the bailee to deliver to his separate request, the joint plaintiffs could not recover.] See an action on a similar contract framed in *detinue: Foster v. Crabb*, 12 C. B. 136; *Atwood v. Ernest*, 13 C. B. 881.

Against a Bailee for not safely keeping Goods bailed.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant certain goods, to be safely kept and taken care of by the defendant for the plaintiff, and to be re-delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff on request, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to safely keep and take care of the said goods while the same should be in the defendant's care and keeping as aforesaid, and to re-deliver the same to the plaintiff on request; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the same in his care and keeping for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not safely keep and take care of the said goods while they were in his care and keeping as aforesaid, whereby they were spoiled, broken, and

A like count charging a second breach in refusing to re-deliver the goods: Moss v. Smith, 1 M. & G. 228; Corbett v. Packington, 6 B. & C. 268.

Against a bailee for losing goods: Cairns v. Robins, 8 M. & W. 258; Corbett v. Packington, 6 B. & C. 268.

Against a Livery Stable Keeper for not taking care of a Horse.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant, as and being a livery stable keeper, a horse of the plaintiff, to be kept in a separate stall in the defendant's stable and to be taken due care of by the defendant, as such livery stable keeper as aforesaid, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to keep the said horse in a separate stall in the defendant's stable, and to take due care of the same as aforesaid; and the plaintiff delivered the said horse to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not keep the said horse in a separate stall in the defendant's stable, nor did he take due care of the same as aforesaid; whereby the said horse was kicked and wounded by other horses, and became of no use to the plaintiff.

A like count: Legge v. Tucker, 1 H. & N. 500.

Count against an agister of cattle for negligently losing them: see ante, p. 68; Corbett v. Packington, 6 B. & C. 268.

Against a veterinary surgeon or farrier for negligent treatment of a horse delivered to him for medical treatment: see post, "Farrier."

On a bailment of foreign mining shares by way of loan for not re-delivering them: Owen v. Routh, 14 C. B. 327.

A like count on a bailment of railway shares: Deacon v. Gridley, 15 C. B. 295.

See other counts on bailments, "Hire," post; and see counts framed in tort, "Bailments," post, Chap. III.

BANKERS.

Indebitatus Count by Bankers for Commission, etc.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for work done and materials provided by the plaintiffs as bankers and otherwise for the defendant at his request, and for commission and reward due from the defendant to the plaintiffs in respect thereof, and for money lent by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and for money paid by the plaintiffs for the defendant at his request, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiffs and forborne at interest by the plaintiffs to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs on accounts stated between them.

Count by a joint-stock banking company, registered under the Joint-Stock Banking Companies Act, 1857, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 49, on a contract made before registration: Liverpool Borough Bank v. Eccles, 4 H. & N. 139.

Counts by and against the public officer of a banking company, under 7 Geo. IV. c. 46, s. 4: ante, pp. 27, 28.

Against a Banker for not paying a Customer's Check (a).

That the defendant was a banker, and carried on the business of a banker at a banking-house in —; and thereupon the plaintiff retained and employed the defendant as his banker, and the defendant accepted the said retainer and employment, upon the terms (amongst other things) that the defendant would from time to time, out of any moneys of the plaintiff in his hands applicable to that purpose, pay on presentment any check which might be drawn by the plaintiff upon the defendant, and duly presented at the said banking-house of the defendant for payment by any person lawfully entitled to receive the amount of such check, not exceeding the amount of the moneys of the plaintiff in the hands of the defendant applicable to the payment thereof at the time of the presentment thereof; and afterwards the plaintiff drew a check directed to the defendant, and thereby required the defendant to pay to *G. H.* or bearer £—, and delivered the said check to the said *G. H.* [in payment of a debt due to the said *G. H.* from the plaintiff], and the said *G. H.*, being the lawful holder of the said check and entitled to receive the amount thereof, duly presented the said check at the said banking-house of the defendant for payment, and

(a) The relation between a banker and his customer who pays money into the bank is the ordinary relation of debtor and creditor, with a superadded obligation arising out of the custom of bankers to honour the customer's checks. (See *Pott v. Clegg*, 16 M. & W. 321, 328; *Hill v. Foley*, 2 H. L. C. 28; *Ex parte Waring*, 36 L. J. C. 151.) Where the usual dealing of a banker was to credit a customer in his book against bills, etc. paid in, and to honour the checks of the customer, he was held liable for refusing to pay a check without having given notice that he discontinued such dealing. (*Cumming v. Shand*, 5 H. & N. 95; 29 L. J. Ex. 129.)

A banker refusing to pay a customer's check, having assets in his hands applicable to that purpose, is liable to pay, at least, nominal damages (*Mazzetti v. Williams*, 1 B. & Ad. 415); and the jury may give substantial damages without proof of actual loss. (*Rolin v. Steward*, 14 C. B. 595.)

A banker paying a forged or altered check cannot charge the customer with the amount. (*Hall v. Fuller*, 5 B. & C. 750.) A banker having paid a check in ignorance that he then had no assets of the customer, cannot recover back the amount from the payee. (*Chambers v. Miller*, 13 C. B. N. S. 125; 32 L. J. C. P. 30.)

With respect to the liability of bankers in paying checks drawn payable to order, it is enacted by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, s. 19, that any draft or order drawn upon a banker for a sum of money payable to order on demand which shall, when presented for payment, purport to be indorsed by the person to whom the same shall be drawn payable, shall be a sufficient authority to such banker to pay the amount of such draft or order to the bearer thereof; and it shall not be incumbent on such banker to prove that such indorsement or any subsequent indorsement was made by or under the sanction or authority of the person to whom the said draft or order was or is made payable either by the drawer or any indorser thereof.

all conditions were fulfilled and all things happened and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said check paid by the defendant when so presented as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not pay the said check when so presented as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was injured in his credit and reputation [and the said G. H. refused to deal with the plaintiff, and deliver goods to the plaintiff on credit as he otherwise would have done].

Like counts: Whitaker v. Bank of England, 1 C. M. & R. 744; *Marzetti v. Williams*, 1 B. & Ad. 415; *Rolin v. Steward*, 14 C. B. 595; *Cumming v. Shand*, 5 H. & N. 95; 29 L. J. Ex. 129.

Against a banker for not presenting within a reasonable time a check on a third party paid in by a customer: Hare v. Henty, 10 C. B. N. S. 65; 30 L. J. C. P. 302; and see *post*, p. 107 n. (b).

Against a banker for not complying with instructions as to the disposal of money deposited with him: Clerk v. Laurie, 1 H. & N. 452.

Against bankers for negligence in paying a crossed check: Belamy v. Marjoribanks, 7 Ex. 389 (a).

Counts on bankers' checks, post, "Bills," etc., p. 107.

BANKRUPTS. See "*Assignees*," *ante*, p. 76.

BARRISTER

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES (c).

(a) The statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 79, which makes the crossing a material part of the check, and provides that a banker shall not pay a crossed check otherwise than to the banker named, or to a banker, further provides by s. 4, that any banker paying a check which does not, at the time when it is presented for payment, plainly appear to be or to have been crossed, or to have been obliterated, added to, or altered, shall not be responsible, or incur any liability, by reason of his having paid the same to a person other than a banker or the banker named, unless such banker shall have acted *malâ fide*, or been guilty of negligence in so paying such check. And see further as to crossed checks, *post*, p. 108.

(b) A barrister cannot bring an action for the recovery of fees for professional services; nor upon a contract the consideration of which is professional services, as an account stated in respect of professional remuneration. (*Kennedy v. Broun*, 13 C. B. N. S. 677; 32 L. J. C. P. 137.) But where a barrister had been employed as returning-officer on an election of guardians for a union, under an express contract for remuneration at so much per day, he was held entitled to recover. (*Egan v. Guardians of Kensington Union*, 3 Q. B. 935 n. (a).

(c) The holder of a bill of exchange or promissory note may bring an action upon it in the ordinary way, or in certain cases has the option to

proceed under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 67. That Act provides, by s. 1, that all actions upon bills of exchange or promissory notes commenced within six months after the same shall have become due and payable, may be by writ of summons in the special form, contained in Schedule A. to that Act annexed, and indorsed as therein mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the plaintiff, on filing an affidavit of personal service of such writ within the jurisdiction of the Court, or an order for leave to proceed, as provided by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and a copy of the writ of summons and the indorsements thereon, in case the defendant shall not have obtained leave to appear, and have appeared to such writ according to the exigency thereof, at once to sign final judgment in the form contained in Schedule B. to the Act annexed (on which judgment no proceeding in error shall lie), for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ, together with interest, at the rate specified (if any), to the date of judgment, and a sum for costs.

By s. 2, a judge of any of the Courts shall, upon application within the period of twelve days from such service, give leave to appear to such writ, and to defend the action, on the defendant paying into Court the sum indorsed on the writ, or upon affidavits satisfactory to the judge, which disclose a legal or equitable defence, or such facts as would make it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the judge may deem sufficient to support the application, and on such terms as to security or otherwise as to the judge may seem fit.

By s. 3, after judgment, the Court or a judge may, under special circumstances, set aside the judgment, and, if necessary, stay or set aside execution, and may give leave to appear to the writ, and to defend the action, if it shall appear to be reasonable to the Court or judge so to do, and on such terms as to the Court or judge may seem just.

By s. 6, the holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note may, if he think fit, issue one writ of summons, according to this Act, against all or any number of the parties to such bill or note, and such writ of summons shall be the commencement of an action or actions against the parties therein named respectively, and all subsequent proceedings against such respective parties shall be in like manner, so far as may be, as if separate writs of summons had been issued.

By s. 7, the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, and all rules made under or by virtue of either of the said Acts, shall, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under this Act. (See *Knight v. Pocock*, 17 C. B. 177; *Leigh v. Baker*, 2 C. B. N. S. 367.)

A writ issued under this Act more than six months after the bill or note became due, though irregular, is not void, and the irregularity may be waived by the defendant (*Maltby v. Murrells*, 5 H. & N. 813; 29 L. J. Ex. 377); or it may be amended by the Court or a judge. (*Leigh v. Baker*, 2 C. B. N. S. 367.)

Checks, although not expressly mentioned, are held to be within the provisions of the Act. (*Eyre v. Waller*, 5 H. & N. 460; 29 L. J. Ex. 246.)

If the writ includes several parties separately liable on the bill, as the drawer and acceptor, and both obtain leave to appear, the plaintiff must declare separately against each, as if there had been several writs; if one only appears, the declaration must be against him only. If the parties are jointly liable as joint drawers or joint acceptors and all appear, they must be declared against jointly; but if one does not appear, as the statute, s. 6, provides that the C. L. P. Acts, 1852, 1854, shall extend and apply to proceedings under it, the plaintiff may sign judgment against the defendant who has not appeared, and issue execution thereon, abandoning his action against

Counts in Actions on Contracts.

I. INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Drawer against Acceptor on a Bill payable to Drawer. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sch. B. 17.)

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue (*a*), directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff £ — — months after date (*b*); and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same (*c*).

the other defendants, or he may declare against the other defendants, suggesting the judgment, and charging the contract as a joint contract as in the form, *ante*, p. 16.

By the R. G. H. T. 1858, it is ordered that where a defendant obtains leave to appear according to the said Act, and enters an appearance to the suit, the plaintiff may include in his declaration, together with a count on the bill of exchange or promissory note (as the case may be), a count upon the consideration, if any, between the plaintiff and defendant for the bill of exchange or promissory note, and deliver a particular of demand accordingly. The insertion of any other counts in the declaration than those above allowed would be an irregularity, which the defendant might object to before pleading.

A defendant who has obtained leave to appear is not restricted in his defence to the grounds taken in the affidavit. (*Saul v. Jones*, 1 E. & E. 59; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.)

By orders in Council of 30th Jan. 1856, and 27th July, 1863, the provisions of the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, were extended to the County Courts, except where the plaintiff claims less than £10. (See the Orders in Pollock's 'Practice of the County Courts,' 5th ed. App. 169, 170.)

(*a*) This is held to be part of the description of the instrument declared upon. So that if it was not overdue the plaintiff would be defeated by a traverse that the defendant accepted the bill. (*Hinton v. Duff*, 11 C. B. N. S. 724; 31 L. J. C. P. 199.)

(*b*) Or "sight." As the fact of the acceptor having had sight of the bill (which means legal sight) is involved in the allegation of acceptance, this form requires no other modification to make it applicable in the case of a bill payable after sight. Legal sight is proved by acceptance or by protest for non-acceptance. (*Campbell v. French*, 6 T. R. 212.)

(*c*) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, when the form of action was stated in the writ, and shown by the peculiar frame of the declaration, and when different forms of action could not be joined, it was important to observe, that if the action was between *immediate* parties to a bill, who are the drawer and acceptor, the payee and drawer, each indorsee and his immediate indorser, it might be either in debt or in assumpsit; but if it was between *remote* parties, that is to say, any others than those above mentioned, it could be in assumpsit only. The same rule affected actions on notes, where the *immediate* parties are the payee and maker, and each indorsee and his immediate indorser, all others being *remote* parties. These distinctions have lost much of their importance so far as regards declarations.

In actions between immediate parties it is often advisable to add a count on the consideration for the bill; and in actions between any parties a count upon accounts stated: the bill itself is evidence of an account stated between immediate parties to it. (*Early v. Bowman*, 1 B. & Ad. 892; and see *ante*, "Accounts stated," p. 52.)

Interest is claimable on bills of exchange and promissory notes by the custom of merchants from all the parties liable, although not expressed on the face of the bill or note. (*Windle v. Andrews*, 2 B. & Ald. 696.) It is

The Expenses of Noting, etc., may be laid as Special Damage by adding as follows (a):—

And by reason thereof the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting and noting of the said bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

Drawer against Acceptor on a Bill payable to a third party.

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to G. H. or order £— — months after date; and the plaintiff delivered the said bill to the said G. H., and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same, whereupon the same was returned to the plaintiff.

Drawer against Acceptor on a Bill accepted payable at a particular place (b).

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill

recoverable as damages, and need not be charged in the declaration. The rate of interest allowed on inland bills and notes is £5 per cent., unless another rate is mentioned in the bill or note. (*Keene v. Keene*, 3 C. B. N. S. 144; 27 L. J. C. P. 88.) On foreign bills interest is recoverable at the rate of interest at the place where the bill was drawn, accepted, or indorsed, as the case may be, according to the liability of the party sued. (*Allen v. Kemble*, 6 Moore, P. C. 314; *Gibbs v. Fremont*, 9 Ex. 25.)

If persons have become parties to a bill of exchange in the name of a firm, it may be alleged that “the plaintiffs [or the defendants or certain persons, *as the case may be*] by the name or style of A. and Co., drew [or accepted or indorsed, *as the case may be*], etc.” (See *Kirk v. Blurton*, 9 M. & W. 281; *Ball v. Gordon*, 9 M. & W. 345; *Tigar v. Gordon*, 9 M. & W. 347; *Smith v. Ball*, 9 Q. B. 361.) Where any of the parties are designated in the bill by the initial letter, or some contraction of the Christian name, it is sufficient in the declaration to follow the designation so used. (See 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 12, *ante*, p. 4.) In such case it was formerly necessary also to state in the declaration that the party was so designated in the bill, in order to bring the case within the statute, otherwise the declaration was open to a special demurrer (*Miller v. Hay*, 3 Ex. 14; *Lomar v. Landells*, 6 C. B. 577); this mode of objecting being abolished by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, such statement is no longer necessary.

It is sometimes doubtful whether a document is a bill of exchange or a promissory note (*Shuttleworth v. Stephens*, 1 Camp. 407; *Allan v. Mawson*, 4 Camp. 115; *Miller v. Thompson*, 3 M. & G. 576; *Fielder v. Marshall*, 9 C. B. N. S. 606), in which cases it may be found convenient to set out the document in the declaration *verbatim*, with averments of identity of the persons mentioned in it and the parties to the suit; so when there is any doubt as to the names or the character in which the parties are liable. (See a count in this form; *Price v. Taylor*, 5 H. & N. 540; 29 L. J. Ex. 331.)

(a) An inland bill is not commonly noted or protested. It is necessary that this should be done in those cases only where any of the parties are to be sued abroad. The expenses are not recoverable, unless charged as special damage. (*Rogers v. Hunt*, 10 Ex. 474; *Kendrick v. Lomar*, 2 C. & J. 407.) Under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, s. 5, the expenses of noting may be recovered in the same way as the amount of the bill.

(b) A bill accepted payable at a banker's or other place was, at common law, a qualified acceptance, and required a presentment according to the

of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff or order £—— — months after date; and the defendant accepted the said bill, payable at Messieurs *G. and H.*, bankers, London, and not otherwise or elsewhere, and the said bill was duly presented for payment at Messieurs *G. and H.*, bankers, London, aforesaid, and was dishonoured.

Drawer against Acceptor on a Bill accepted payable on a contingency.

That the plaintiff, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date; and the defendant accepted the said bill, payable on the death of *G. H.*, and before action the said *G. H.* died; yet the defendant did not pay the said bill. [*A conditional acceptance cannot be declared upon as an absolute one, although the condition has been fulfilled. (Langston v. Corney, 4 Camp. 176.)*]

Count on an acceptance payable on giving up bills of lading of goods by a certain ship: Smith v. Vertue, 9 C. B. N. S. 214; 30 L. J. C. P. 56.

Payee against Acceptor.

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the de-

tenor of the acceptance. But the 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 78, after reciting "that according to law, where a bill is accepted, payable at a banker's, the acceptance is not a general but a qualified acceptance," enacts "that if any person shall accept a bill, payable at the house of a banker or other place, without further expression in his acceptance, such acceptance shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes a general acceptance; but if the acceptor shall, in his acceptance, express that he accepts the bill, payable at a banker's house or other place *only and not otherwise or elsewhere*, such acceptance shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes a qualified acceptance of such bill; and the acceptor shall not be liable to pay such bill, except in default of payment when such payment shall have been first duly demanded at such banker's house or other place."

Since the above statute, a bill accepted payable at a banker's or other place, without further restriction in the acceptance, is a general acceptance as against the acceptor, and may be declared upon accordingly. (*Blake v. Beaumont, 4 M. & G. 7; Halstead v. Skelton, 5 Q. B. 86.*) A bill so accepted, however, may also be validly presented at the place specified (*ib.*; *Wilmot v. Williams, 7 M. & G. 1017; Walter v. Cubley, 2 C. & M. 151; Shelton v. Braithwaite, 8 M. & W. 252*); but if not so presented, the assets of the acceptor remain there at his own risk. (*Turner v. Hayden, 4 B. & C. 1.*) The effect of the statute is restricted to the acceptor: as against all other parties to the bill the qualifications of the acceptance remain the same as at common law; and the bill must be duly presented according to the qualifications of the acceptance in order to charge the drawer (see *Gibb v. Mather, 8 Bing. 214, 220*), or the indorser. (*Saul v. Jones, 1 E. & E. 59; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.*) The statute applies equally to bills in which the drawer, in making the bill, has, in the body of it, required payment to be made at a particular place; the acceptance is general as against the acceptor, unless it contains the negative expressions required by the statute. (*Selby v. Eden, 3 Bing. 611; Fyale v. Bird, 6 B. & C. 531.*)

fendant to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date ; and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same (a). [*Forms by payee against acceptor on bills payable after sight, or accepted payable at a particular place, or contingently upon a particular event, may be readily framed from the above in conjunction with the preceding forms.*]

Indorsee against Acceptor.

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *G. H.* or order £—— — months after date ; and the defendant accepted the said bill, and the said *G. H.* indorsed the same [to *K. L.*, who indorsed the same to *M. N.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff ; but the defendant did not pay the same (b).

Payee against Drawer, for default of Acceptance. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 18 (c).)

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his

(a) This form omits all mention of the delivery of the bill to the plaintiff or of his title to sue. This mode of pleading, however, is authorized by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 18, and is in accordance with the case of *Churchill v. Gardner*, 7 T. R. 596.

(b) The statement of the indorsement includes the delivery for the purpose of transfer (*Brind v. Hampshire*, 1 M. & W. 371), and imports the transfer of the property in and the right of action on the bill (*Marston v. Allen*, 8 M. & W. 494 ; *Law v. Parnell*, 7 C. B. N. S. 282 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 17 ; *Keene v. Beard*, 8 C. B. N. S. 372, 381 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 287, 290) ; but a statement of delivery merely would not include indorsement, and would render the count bad on general demurrer. (*Cunliffe v. Whitehead*, 3 Bing. N. C. 828.) The allegation of indorsement is sufficiently proved by a transfer of the property in the bill, although no right of action be given against the indorser by the transfer. (*Smith v. Johnson*, 3 H. & N. 222 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 363.) The delivery of a bill payable to his own order by the drawer to the plaintiff, without indorsement, though with the intention of transferring the property in the bill, was held to give no authority to the plaintiff to indorse the drawer's name, and no right of action against the acceptor. (*Harrop v. Fisher*, 10 C. B. N. S. 196 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 283). A conditional indorsement transfers the bill subject to the condition. (*Robertson v. Kensington*, 4 Taunt. 30.)

When a bill has been indorsed in blank its negotiability cannot afterwards be restricted by a special indorsement, except as against the special indorser himself. (*Smith v. Clarke*, 1 Peake, N. P. C. 295 ; *Walker v. Macdonald*, 2 Ex. 527.) Hence the plaintiff may declare as the immediate indorsee of the first or any intermediate indorser. The indorsements not stated must be struck out at the trial, and the remedy against those indorsers is lost. See as to the striking out of indorsements, *Bartlett v. Benson*, 14 M. & W. 733 ; 3 D. & L. 274 ; Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 149. Indorsements stated, though unnecessarily, must be proved, if denied. (*Waynam v. Bend*, 1 Camp. 175.)

(c) This cause of action arises immediately on the refusal to accept, and due notice thereof to the defendant, and dates from that time. (*Whitehead v. Walker*, 9 M. & W. 506.) No new cause of action arises afterwards on non-payment. (*Id.*) Notice of dishonour by non-acceptance must be given at once, and cannot be reserved until default in payment. (*Bartlett v.*

bill of exchange, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date; and the said bill was duly presented for acceptance, and was dishonoured, whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Drawer, for default of Acceptance.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to *K. L.* or order £—— — months after date; and the said *K. L.* indorsed the said bill [to *M. N.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the same was duly presented for acceptance, and was dishonoured, whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment (a).

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date; and the said bill was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured, whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment, on a Bill drawn payable at a particular place.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff in London £—— — months after date; and the said bill was duly presented for payment in London aforesaid, and was dishonoured, whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same (b).

Benson, 14 M. & W. 733.) As to notice of dishonour, and how and when it is to be alleged, or the want of it excused, see *post*, p. 99, n. (a).

(a) This cause of action arises only when the bill has not been presented for acceptance, or has been accepted, and payment has been refused, and notice given of the dishonour. When acceptance has been refused, no new cause of action can arise on non-payment. (*Whitehead v. Walker*, 9 M. & W. 506.)

It is not necessary to state an acceptance, whether general or at a particular place, against any party except the acceptor. (*Parks v. Edge*, 1 C. & M. 429.)

(b) A general averment that the bill was duly presented for payment would perhaps be sufficient, as in the last form. (*Lyon v. Holt*, 5 M. & W. 250; *Parks v. Edge*, 1 C. & M. 429; but see *Boydell v. Harkness*, 3 C. B. 168.) Where a bill is drawn or accepted, payable at a particular place, the drawer or indorser can only be rendered liable upon presentment and dishonour at that place. (*Gibb v. Mather*, 8 Bing. 214; *Saul v. Jones*, 1 E. & E. 59; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.) A general acceptance of a bill drawn payable at a particular place renders the acceptor generally liable by force of the statute 1 & 2 Geo. IV. c. 78; *ante*, p. 96; but does not enlarge or alter the liability of the drawer or indorser. (*Ib.*; *Fayle v. Bird*, 6 B. & C. 531.) A qualified acceptance of a bill drawn generally qualifies the liability of the drawer to the same extent, so that the bill must be presented according to the acceptance in order to charge the drawer (*Shelton v. Braithwaite*, 8 M. & W. 252); and so also with the indorser. (*Saul v.*

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment, excusing Notice of Dishonour (a).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date; and the said bill was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured; and the said *G. H.* had not at any time any effects of the defendant, nor had the defendant at any time any reasonable ground to expect that the said *G. H.* would have any such effects or would pay the said bill, nor was there at any time any consideration or value for the payment thereof by the said *G. H.*, nor has the defendant sustained any damage by reason of not having notice of the dishonour of the said bill; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts: Fitzgerald v. Williams, 6 Bing. N. C. 68; *Terry v. Parker*, 6 A. & E. 502; *Kemble v. Mills*, 1 M. & G. 757; *Carter v. Flower*, 16 M. & W. 743; *Woods v. Dean*, 3 B. & S. 101; 32 L. J. Q. B. 1.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment, excusing Presentment because the Drawee could not be found.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date; and when the said bill became due the plaintiff made diligent search and inquiry for the said *G. H.* in order to present the said bill to him for payment, but the said *G. H.* could not be found, nor could his place of abode be discovered, nor did the said *G. H.* pay the said bill; and the defendant had due notice of the premises, but did not pay the said bill.

A like count excusing a delay in presentment on the ground that the defendant had no effects in the hands of the drawee: Terry v. Parker, 6 A. & E. 502. [And see the last form, from which a count excusing presentment on this ground may be readily framed.]

A like count excusing presentment of a note (held insufficient on special demurrer): Sands v. Clarke, 8 C. B. 751.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment, where the Drawee was dead, and no Executor or Administrator was appointed at the time the Bill became due.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said

Jones, 1 E. & E. 59; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.) An indorsement payable at a banker's does not constitute the banker agent to receive notice of dishonour. (*Re Leeds Banking Company*, L. R. 1 Eq. 1; 35 L. J. C. 33.) A bill must be presented at a banker's within business hours; in other cases at a reasonable hour. (*Wilkins v. Jadis*, 2 B. & Ad. 188; *Parker v. Gordon*, 7 East, 385; *Barclay v. Bailey*, 2 Camp. 527.)

(a) Notice of dishonour is necessary because it is a matter within the peculiar knowledge of the holder of the bill; and it must be given immediately for two reasons; first, because the person entitled to it may have effects in the hands of the parties dishonouring the bill, which he may wish to withdraw; secondly, because he may have a remedy upon the bill

G. H. to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date ; and afterwards and before the said bill became due the said *G. H.* died, and when the said bill became due no person had become executor of any will of the said *G. H.*, or administrator of his estate or effects, and the said bill was duly presented for payment at the last place of abode of the said *G. H.*, but has not been paid ; and the defendant had due notice of the premises, but did not pay the said bill.

Count alleging the death of the acceptor and presentment to his executor : Caunt v. Thompson, 7 C. B. 400.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Payment, where the Defendant dispensed with Presentment.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date ; and when the said bill became due the defendant requested the plaintiff not to present the said bill to the said *G. H.* for payment, and discharged the plaintiff from so presenting it, and the said *G. H.* has not paid the said bill, whereof the defendant had notice, but did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Drawer for default of Payment, on a Bill payable of the Drawer or order.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said

against other parties arising upon the dishonour which he may wish to enforce. (See authorities cited in notes to *Bickerdike v. Bollman*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 52 ; where see also what excuses for want of notice of dishonour are sufficient, as showing that the defendant has not been damnified by the want of notice in either of the above respects.) In all cases where notice of dishonour is excused or dispensed with, the matter of excuse or dispensation must be averred, and will not suffice, as evidence, to support a common averment of notice. (*Burgh v. Legge*, 5 M. & W. 418 ; *Allen v. Edmundson*, 2 Ex. 719 ; and see *Rabey v. Gilbert*, 6 H. & N. 536, 538 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 170, 172.) The Court will amend by substituting such averments, if necessary, for one of notice. (*Cordery v. Colvin or Colville*, 14 C. B. N. S. 374 ; 32 L. J. C. P. 210 ; in which latter report the averment is by mistake called a *plea* of waiver.)

The facts above pleaded form a good excuse for default in notice of dishonour, or in presentment as against the drawer of the bill, but not as against an indorser who has no notice of the facts. (*Saul v. Jones*, 1 E. & E. 59 ; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.) A delay in giving notice of dishonour, unavoidable or reasonable under the circumstances of the particular case, need not be excused, but may be averred as due notice of dishonour. (*Firth v. Thrush*, 8 B. & C. 387 ; *Lundie v. Robertson*, 7 East, 231.) A promise to pay or acknowledgment of liability on the bill is a waiver of notice. (*Woods v. Dean*, 3 B. & S. 101 ; 32 L. J. Q. B. 1 ; and see *Cordery v. Colvin or Colville*, *supra*.) Such an acknowledgment made by the defendant to a party to the bill other than the plaintiff, may be used by the plaintiff as evidence of notice of dishonour or waiver of such notice (*Potter v. Rayworth*, 13 East, 417) ; as where the defendant suffered judgment by default in a prior action brought against him on the same bill, by a different holder. (*Rabey v. Gilbert*, 6 H. & N. 536 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 170.)

G. H. to pay to the defendant or order £—— — months after date; and the defendant indorsed the same [to *J. K.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the said bill was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Drawer, for default of Payment, on a Bill payable to a third Party or order.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to *J. K.* or order £—— — months after date; and the said *J. K.* indorsed the said bill [to *L. M.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the said bill was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Indorser, for default of Acceptance (a).

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *J. K.*, required the said *J. K.* to pay to the said *G. H.* or order £—— — months after date; and the said *G. H.* indorsed the said bill to the defendant, who indorsed the same [to *L. M.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff; and the said bill was duly presented for acceptance, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Indorser, for default of Payment.

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *J. K.*, required the said *J. K.* to pay to the said *G. H.* or order £—— — months after date; and the said *G. H.* indorsed the said bill to the defendant, who indorsed the same [to *L. M.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the said bill was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Executor of Drawer against Acceptor.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 17.) That the said *C. D.*, in his lifetime, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to

(a) As to striking out intermediate indorsements, see *ante*, p. 97, n. (b). The indorser of a bill guarantees the acceptance of the bill, and the payment of it by the acceptor at maturity, and so far is in the same position as the drawer. (*Penny v. Innes*, 1 C. M. & R. 439; *Matthews v. Bloxsome*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 209.)

(b) As to excuses for not giving notice of dishonour in this case, and the modes of pleading them, see *ante*, p. 100. Upon a special acceptance the above form is sufficient; the manner and place of presentment, if the bill is drawn payable generally, are mere matter of evidence against any party but the acceptor. (*Parks v. Edge*, 1 C. & M. 429; *Boydell v.* 4 D. & L. 178; 3 C. B. 168; and see *ante*, p. 98.)

pay to the said *C. D.* £—— — months after date ; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, but has not paid the same.

Administrator of Drawer against Acceptor.

Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 19, and continue as in the last form.

Executor of Payee against Acceptor.

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 17.) That in the lifetime of the said *C. D.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, *J. K.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *C. D.* £—— — months after date ; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, but has not paid the same.

Executor of Indorsee against Acceptor.

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 17.) That in the lifetime of the said *C. D.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, *J. K.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *J. K.* or order £—— — months after date ; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, and the said *J. K.* indorsed the same [to *L. M.*, who indorsed the same] to the said *C. D.* in his lifetime ; but the defendant has not paid the same.

Drawer against Executor of Acceptor.

(Commence with one of the forms, *ante*, p. 18.) That in the lifetime of the said *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, the plaintiff, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the said *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date ; and the said *G. H.* then accepted the said bill, but the same has not been paid.

Drawer against Administrator of Acceptor.

Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 21, and continue as in the last form.

Indorsee of Executor of Drawer against Acceptor.

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *G. H.* or order £—— — months after date, and the defendant accepted the said bill ; and the said *G. H.* afterwards died, having first duly made his will and appointed *J. K.* executor thereof, who afterwards, as and being such executor, indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff ; but the defendant did not pay the same.

Indorsee of Administrator of Drawer against Acceptor.

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *G. H.* or order —— — months after

date, and the defendant accepted the said bill; and the said *G. H.* afterwards died intestate, and thereupon administration of the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, deceased, at the time of his death, was duly granted to *J. K.*, who, as and being such administrator, indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff; but the defendant did not pay the same.

Assignees of a Bankrupt Drawer against Acceptor.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 24.) That the said *E. F.*, before he became bankrupt, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *E. F.* £—— — months after date; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, but has not paid the same.

Assignees of Drawer, an Insolvent Debtor, against Acceptor.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 25.) That before the estate and effects of the said *E. F.* vested in the plaintiffs as assignees as aforesaid, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the said *E. F.*, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *E. F.* £—— — months after date; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, but has not paid the same.

Husband and Wife on a Bill drawn by her before Marriage against Acceptor (a).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.) That the said *C.*, whilst she was unmarried, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by her bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the said *C.* £—— — months after date; and the defendant then accepted the said bill, but has not paid the same.

By husband and wife on a promissory note made to the wife during marriage: Philliskirk v. Pluckwell, 2 M. & S. 393.

By husband alone on a bill of exchange payable to the wife or order before marriage: M'Neilage v. Holloway, 1 B. & Ald. 218.

By husband alone on a promissory note payable to wife during marriage: Burrough v. Moss, 10 B. & C. 558.

(a) A husband may sue alone in his own name on a bill of exchange made payable to his wife or order before the marriage, although not indorsed by her. (*M'Neilage v. Holloway*, 1 B. & Ald. 218.) But the assignees of a bankrupt husband cannot sue alone in their own names on a promissory note made payable to the wife of the bankrupt before marriage. (*Sherrington v. Yates*, 12 M. & W. 855.) A husband may sue alone on a promissory note made payable to his wife during the marriage (*Burrough v. Moss*, 10 B. & C. 558); or may join with his wife in suing. (*Philliskirk v. Pluckwell*, 2 M. & S. 393.) A bill or note made payable to a wife survives to her on the death of her husband, if he has not previously reduced it into possession (*Gaters v. Madeley*, 6 M. & W. 423; *Howard v. Oakes*, 3 Ex. 136); and upon her death passes to her administrator and not to her husband. (*Hart v. Stephens*, 6 Q. B. 937; and see post, "*Husband and Wife.*")

Counts in Actions on Contracts.

Action by a widow on a note made payable to her during marriage: Richards v. Richards, 2 B. & Ad. 447; Gaters v. Madeley, 6 M. & W. 423.

Action by the administrator of a deceased wife upon a note given to her before marriage, and not reduced into possession by her husband during coverture: Hart v. Stephens, 6 Q. B. 937.

Drawer against Husband and Wife on a Bill accepted by her before Marriage.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.) That whilst the said G. was unmarried, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the plaintiff, by his bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the said G., required the said G. to pay to the plaintiff £— — months after date; and the said G. then accepted the said bill, but the same has not been paid.

Surviving Drawer against Acceptor.

(Commence with the ordinary form, see ante, p. 15). That the plaintiff and G. H., since deceased, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by their bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff and the said G. H. £— — months after date; and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same.

Against a surviving Joint Acceptor.

The declaration in the commencement, body, and conclusion, may be in the ordinary form, see ante, p. 16; *Mountstephen v. Brook*, 1 B. & Ald. 224.

II. FOREIGN BILLS OF EXCHANGE (a).

Drawer against Acceptor.

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Paris, in

(a) As to foreign bills, see Byles on Bills, 9th ed. ch. 31, 32; and see the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, ss. 6, 7. It is necessary to show in the declaration that the bill is a foreign bill. (*Armani v. Castrique*, 13 M. & W. 443.) If it purport to be drawn abroad, and was not so in fact, and was not properly stamped, even a *bonâ fide* holder for value cannot recover upon it. (*Steadman v. Duhamel*, 1 C. B. 888.) The bill may be stated in English, as above, although it is in a foreign language. (*Atty. Gen. v. Valabreque*, 1 Wightw. 9.)

The expenses of noting and protesting, if sought to be recovered, must be laid as special damage, ante, p. 95. Interest on foreign bills is calculated according to the rate at the place where they are drawn, accepted, or indorsed, as the case may be, according to the liability of the party sued. (*Allen v. Kemble*, 6 Moore, P. C. 314; *Gibbs v. Fremont*, 9 Ex. 25; and see ante, p. 94.)

Foreign bills drawn or negotiated within the United Kingdom must be stamped under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 83, ss. 3–6; and see 24 & 25 Vict. c. 91, s. 33; *Pooley v. Brown*, 11 C. B. N. S. 566; 31 L. J. C. P. 134.

the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff, — months after date, [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—; and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same.

Payee against Acceptor on a Bill drawn in a Set or Parts (a).

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Paris, in the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to the plaintiff, — months after date, that his first of exchange, (second and third not paid,) [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—; and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same.

By Payer supra protest for honour of Drawer against Acceptor.

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Paris, in the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to *J. K.* or order, — months after date, [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—; and the defendant accepted the said bill, and the said *J. K.* indorsed the same to *L. M.*, who indorsed the same to *N. O.*, and the said bill was presented to the defendant for payment and was dishonoured, and was duly protested for non-payment; and thereupon afterwards the plaintiff, according to the custom of merchants, for the honour of the said drawer upon protest duly made in that behalf, paid to the last-mentioned indorsee, then being the holder of the said bill, the amount of the said bill, together with certain reasonable and necessary charges of and attending the said presentment and protest, amounting to £—; of all which the defendant had due notice, yet the defendant did not pay the said bill or the said money so paid by the plaintiff.

Like counts: Cox v. Earle, 3 B. & Ald. 430; *Geralopulo v. Wieler*, 10 C. B. 690; and see *Ex p. Wyld*, 2 De G. F. & J. 642; 30 L. J. B. 10.

Payee against Acceptor supra Protest (b).

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Paris, in the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *J. K.*, required the said *J. K.* to pay to the plaintiff — months after date, [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—, and the said bill was duly presented to the said *J. K.* for acceptance, and he refused to accept the same, whereupon the said bill was duly protested for non-acceptance thereof, of all which the defendant had

(a) When a bill is drawn in parts all the set constitute but one bill. (Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 376.) The legal holder of the bill is entitled to the possession of all the sets, but he cannot sue a previous indorser for them unless they came to the possession of the latter. (*Pinard v. Klockman*, 3 B. & S. 388; 32 L. J. Q. B. 82.)

(b) To support this action, a protest for non-acceptance and also a protest for non-payment are necessary. (*Hoare v. Cazenove*, 16 East, 391; *Williams v. Germaine*, 7 B. & C. 468.)

due notice, and thereupon the defendant accepted the said bill under the said protest, and the said bill was duly presented to the said *J. K.* for payment when it became due, and he did not pay the same, whereupon the said bill was duly protested for non-payment thereof; of all which the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the said bill.

A like count: Williams v. Germaine, 7 B. & C. 468.

Count on a conditional acceptance under protest: Mitchell v. Baring, 10 B. & C. 4.

Indorsee against Acceptor on a Foreign Bill payable at Usances (a).

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Vienna, in the empire of Austria], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant to pay to *J. K.* or order, at — usances, that is to say, at — months after the date of the said bill, [— thalers, a sum amounting to] £—; and the said *J. K.* indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff, and the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same.

Payee against Drawer, for default of Acceptance.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at [Paris, in the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the plaintiff, — months after date, [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—; and the said bill was duly presented for acceptance, and was dishonoured, whereupon the said bill was duly protested for non-acceptance thereof, of all which the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the said bill; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff incurred expenses in and about the presenting, noting, protesting, and re-exchange of the said bill, and incidental to the dishonour thereof.

Indorsee against Drawer, for default of Payment.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. — at [Paris, in the empire of France], by his foreign bill of exchange, now overdue, directed to *G. H.*, required the said *G. H.* to pay to the defendant or order, — months after date, [— francs, a sum amounting to] £—, and the defendant indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff, and the said bill was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured, whereupon the same was duly protested for non-payment thereof (b); of all which the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the said bill.

Like count by indorsee against indorser: Suse v. Pompe, 8 C. B. N. S. 538; 30 L. J. C. P. 75 (c).

(a) See a list of usances between different places, Byles on Bills, 9th ed. p. 198; Chitty on Bills, 10th ed. 255. The length of the usance should be stated in the count. (See Chitty on Bills, *supra*, *Buckley v. Cambell*, Salk. 131, pl. 18.)

(b) Protest seems not to be necessary in the case of a foreign promissory note. (Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 249; *Bonar v. Mitchell*, 5 Ex. 415.)

(c) The amount for which the drawer or indorser of a foreign bill drawn

III. BANKERS' CHECKS (a).

Payee of Check against Drawer (b).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his check or order for the payment of money, directed to Messieurs *G. H.* and Co., bankers, required them to pay to the plaintiff or bearer £—, and delivered the said check to the plaintiff, and the same was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Count on a check excusing notice of dishonour on the ground that the drawer had no effects in the hands of the drawee: Kemble v. Mills, 1 M. & G. 757; and see form, ante, p. 99.

Bearer or Indorsee of Check against Drawer.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his check or order for the payment of money, directed to Messieurs *G. H.* and Co., bankers, required them to pay to *J. K.* or bearer [or order] £—, and the plaintiff became the bearer of the said check [or and the said *J. K.* indorsed the said check to the plaintiff], and the same was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same [see ante, p. 98 (b)].

or indorsed in England, and payable abroad, is liable upon dishonour by non-payment, is only the re-exchange, that is, the value of the foreign money at the rate of exchange on the day of dishonour, with interest and expenses; and evidence of a custom of merchants for the holder to have the option of recovering the sum he gave for the bill in England was held inadmissible as being inconsistent with the bill. (*Suse v. Pompe*, 8 C. B. N. S. 538; 30 L. J. C. P. 75.)

(a) Bankers' checks are within the Bills of Exchange Act. (*Eyre v. Waller*, 5 H. & N. 460; 29 L. J. Ex. 246.) As to the proceedings under this Act, see ante, p. 93 (b).

(b) The check should be presented within a reasonable time, after which time the bearer holds it at his own risk against the insolvency of the banker. The day after the receipt of the check is held to be the reasonable time given to the bearer for presentment; but if no loss is occasioned by holding it, the drawer remains liable for any length of time within six years. (*Alexander v. Burchfield*, 7 M. & G. 1061; *Robinson v. Hawksford*, 9 Q. B. 52; *Laws v. Rand*, 3 C. B. N. S. 442; 27 L. J. C. P. 76; *Bailey v. Bodenham*, 16 C. B. N. S. 288; 33 L. J. C. P. 252.) The same rule applies between the holder of a check and his banker or agent to whom it is delivered for presentment, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary. (*Rickford v. Ridge*, 2 Camp. 537; *Hare v. Henty*, 10 C. B. N. S. 65; 30 L. J. C. P. 302.) It seems that a check may be presented by sending it to the drawers by post. (*Bailey v. Bodenham*, supra.) The 55 Geo. III. c. 184, s. 13, imposes penalties on issuing, receiving, and paying "any bill, draft, or order for payment of money to the bearer on demand, upon any banker, dated on any day subsequent to the day on which it shall be issued." This statute does not render the instrument void in the hands of a holder without notice of the post-dating. (*Austin v. Bunyard*, 6 B. & S. 687; 34 L. J. Q. B. 217.) A check payable to order on demand is not within the enactment. (*Whistler v. Forster*, 14 C. B. N. S. 248; 32 L. J. C. P. 161.) The date of the instrument regulates the stamp for the purpose of its admissibility in evidence. (*Williams v. Jarrett*, 5 B. & Ad. 32.)

Indorsee of Check against Indorser (a).

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his check or order for the payment of money, directed to Messieurs *J. K.* and Co., bankers, required them to pay to *L. M.* or order £—, and the said *L. M.* indorsed the said check to the defendant, who indorsed the same [to *N. O.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the said check was duly presented for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

A like count: *Keene v. Beard*, 8 C. B. N. S. 372; 29 L. J. C. P. 287.

Bearer of a Crossed Check against Drawer (b).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his check or order for the payment of money, directed to Messieurs *G. H.* and Co., bankers, required the said Messieurs *G. H.* and Co. to pay to *J. K.* or bearer £—, and the said check before presentment for payment was duly crossed with the name of Messieurs *L. M.* and Co., bankers [or with two transverse lines with the words "and Company," or an abbreviation thereof, and without the name of any banker], and the plaintiff afterwards became the bearer of the said check, and the same was duly presented by the said Messieurs *L. M.* and Co., bankers [or by a banker] for payment, and was dishonoured; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

(a) Although the check is drawn payable "to bearer," it may be indorsed so as to make the indorser liable. (*Keene v. Beard*, 8 C. B. N. S. 372; 29 L. J. C. P. 287. The count is erroneously given in the latter report, as it does not show that the check was "indorsed.")

(b) Before the recent statutes relating to crossed checks, it was held that the crossing of a check did not restrict its negotiability to bankers only; but that the circumstance of a banker paying a crossed check otherwise than through a banker would be strong evidence of negligence against him if the person to whom he paid it was not the lawful holder. (*Bellamy v. Marjoribanks*, 7 Ex. 389; *Carlton v. Ireland*, 5 E. & B. 765; 25 L. J. Q. B. 113.) The statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 25, enacted that the crossing of a check "shall have the force of a direction to the bankers upon whom such draft is made, that the same is to be paid only to or through some banker, and the same shall be payable only to or through some banker." Under this statute it was held that the crossing formed no part of the check and might be altered or erased without forgery, and that if the crossing made by the drawer was erased by a subsequent holder, and the check presented without the crossing, the banker was justified in paying it otherwise than to or through a banker. (*Simmonds v. Taylor*, 4 C. B. N. S. 463; 27 L. J. C. P. 45, 248.) Now by the statute 21 & 22 Vict. c. 79, s. 1, it is enacted that the crossing shall be deemed a material part of the check, and shall not be obliterated, added to, or altered by any person after the issuing thereof, except that by s. 2, where the check has been issued uncrossed or crossed with the words "and company," or any abbreviation thereof, and without the name of any banker, any lawful holder may cross it with the name of a banker; and the banker upon whom such check is drawn shall not pay such check to any other than the banker with whose name such check shall be crossed, or if crossed without a banker's name to any other than a banker. And s. 4 protects the banker from any liability by reason of paying to a person other than a banker, a check which does not, when presented,

IV. PROMISSORY NOTES.

Payee against Maker. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 15.)

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff £— — months after date, but did not pay the same.

Count on a promissory note setting it out verbatim with averments of identity between the names on the note and the parties to the action: Price v. Taylor, 5 H. & N. 540; 29 L. J. Ex. 331.

Payee against Maker on a Note payable on demand (a).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff on demand £ but has not paid the same.

Payee against Maker on a Note payable after Notice (b).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff £— — months after notice, and notice was afterwards given by the plaintiff to the defendant to pay the same — months after the said notice; and the time for payment elapsed before action, but the defendant did not pay the same.

Payee against Maker on a Note made payable at a particular Place in the body of it (c).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff at

plainly appear to be or to have been crossed, or to have been obliterated, added to, or altered, unless such banker shall have acted *malâ fide* or been guilty of negligence in so paying such check.

As the last-mentioned Act makes the crossing a material part of the check, it seems proper to declare in the above form.

(a) A note payable on demand is a present debt, and is due and payable at once without demand; and the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the note. (*Norton v. Ellam*, 2 M. & W. 461.) It is within the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act, 1855, and the six months provided for suing under that Act reckons from the date of the note. (*Maltby v. Murrells*, 5 H. & N. 813; 29 L. J. Ex. 377.) But where such a note, accompanied by a written memorandum, was given as a security for an account with a banker, it was held that the statute did not begin to run upon it until a balance was struck and a claim made. (*Hartland v. Jukes*, 1 H. & C. 667; 32 L. J. Ex. 162; but see Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 332; and see *Watkins v. Figg*, 11 W. R. 258 Q. B.) Such a note is not considered as overdue, so as to affect an indorsee with its equities. (*Brooks v. Mitchell*, 9 M. & W. 15.)

(b) In this case notice must be given; so where a note is payable at or after sight, a presentment for sight is necessary. (*Dixon v. Nuttall*, 1 C. M. & R. 307.)

(c) The presentment at the specified place is necessary, and must be

Messieurs G. H. and Co., Lombard Street, London, £— months after date, and the said note was duly presented for payment at Messieurs G. H. and Co., Lombard Street, London, aforesaid, but has not been paid.

———

Payee against Maker on a Note payable by Instalments where the whole Sum is due (a).

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £—, in manner following, namely, £— on the — day of —, £— on the — day of —, and the remainder of the said sum on the — day of — respectively in the year aforesaid; all which periods elapsed before action, but the defendant did not pay the said note, or any part thereof.

Payee against Maker on a Note payable by Instalments where some only are due.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £—, in manner following, namely, £— on the — day of —, £— on the — day of —, and the remainder of the said sum on the — day of — respectively in the year aforesaid; and the periods for payment of the said first and second instalments elapsed before action, but the defendant did not pay the same, or either of them.

Count by husband and wife on a note payable by instalments, where some became due before the marriage and some after: Spindler v. Grellett, 1 Ex. 384.

Payee against Maker on a Note payable by Instalments in which the whole Sum is made payable on any Default.

That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, promised to pay to the plaintiff the sum of £—, in manner following, namely, £— on the first day of — then next ensuing, and £— on the first day of each succeeding month, until the whole of the said sum should be fully paid, and that in case default should be made in payment of any of the said instalments, the whole of the said sum of £— remaining unpaid at the time of such default should become immediately payable; and default was made by the defendant in payment of the [first] of the

averred. (*Spindler v. Grellett*, 1 Ex. 384; *Emblin v. Dartnell*, 12 M. & W. 830; *Saunderson v. Bowes*, 14 East, 500.) A memorandum of the place of payment in the margin of the note has not the same restrictive effect. (*Exon v. Russell*, 4 M. & S. 505; *Williams v. Waring*, 10 B. & C. 2.) It is not sufficient excuse of presentment that the defendant has absconded and not left any effects at the place specified. (*Sands v. Clarke*, 8 C. B. 751.)

(a) A note payable by instalments is assignable within the statute 3 & 4 Anne, c. 9; and the maker is entitled to the days of grace upon the falling due of each instalment. (*Oridge v. Sherborne*, 11 M. & W. 374; *Carlon v. Kenealy*, 12 M. & W. 139.)

said instalments, whereupon the whole of the said sum of £—— then remaining unpaid became immediately payable, and the defendant has not paid the same.

A like count by an indorsee : Carlon v. Kenealy, 12 M. & W. 139.

Bearer against Maker on a Note payable to Bearer (a).

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to *G. H.*, or bearer, £—— —— months after date, and the plaintiff became the bearer of the said note, but the defendant did not pay the same.

Count against the Bank of England on one of their notes : Raphael v. Bank of England, 17 C. B. 161.

Bearer against Maker on a Country Bank-note payable in Town or Country.

That the defendants, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by their promissory note, promised to pay the bearer on demand £—— at the —— bank at ——, or at Messieurs *G. H.* and Co., bankers, London, and the plaintiff became the bearer of the said note, and the same was duly presented for payment at the —— bank at —— aforesaid [or at the said Messieurs *G. H.* and Co., bankers, London, aforesaid], but has not been paid.

Count on a debenture given by a company with interest warrants annexed : Enthoven v. Hoyle, 13 C. B. 373 ; 21 L. J. C. P. 100 ; and see post, " Bonds," p. 118.

Indorsee against Maker.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to *G. H.* or order, £—— —— months after date, and the said *G. H.* indorsed the said note [to *J. K.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, but the defendant did not pay the same.

Indorsee against Payee. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 16.)

That *G. H.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the defendant or order, £—— —— months after date ; and the defendant indorsed the same [to *J. K.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, and the said note

(a) A note drawn by the defendant, payable to his own order, is not a negotiable note within the 3 & 4 Anne, c. 9, until it is indorsed. If it is indorsed in blank, it becomes a note payable to bearer, and must be declared on as such in the above form. (*Hooper v. Williams*, 2 Ex. 13 ; *Brown v. De Winton*, 6 C. B. 336 ; *Flight v. Maclean*, 16 M. & W. 51.) If specially indorsed, it becomes a note payable to the indorsee or order, and should be so declared upon (*Gay v. Lander*, 6 C. B. 336), as in the form
t, p. 112.

was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured ; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same. [*As to the excuses for notice of dishonour, and the mode of averring them, see ante, p. 99.*]

* *Indorsee against Indorser.*

That *G. H.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to *J. K.* or order, £—— — months after date ; and the said *J. K.* indorsed the same to the defendant, who indorsed the same to the plaintiff, and the said note was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured ; whereof the defendant had due notice, but did not pay the same.

Executor or Administrator of Payee against Maker.

(*Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.*) That in the lifetime of the said *C. D.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the said *C. D.* £—— — months after date, but did not pay the same.

Payee against the Executor or Administrator of

(*Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.*) That the said *G. H.*, in his lifetime, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date, but the same has not been paid.

Assignees of a Bankrupt Payee against Maker.

(*Commence with the form, ante, p. 21.*) That before the said *E. F.* became bankrupt, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the said *E. F.* £—— — months after date, but did not pay the same.

Husband and Wife, on a Note payable to her before Marriage, against Maker (a).

(*Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.*) That whilst the said *C.* was unmarried, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the said *C.* £—— — months after date, but did not pay the same.

Payee against a Husband and Wife, on a Note made by her before Marriage.

(*Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.*) That the said *G.* whilst she was unmarried, on the — day of —, A.D. —, by her promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff £—— — months after date, but the same has not been paid.

(a) As to actions by and against husband and wife on promissory notes, see *ante*, p. 103, n. (a) ; and see *post*, "*Husband and Wife.*"

Surviving Payee against Maker.

(Commence with the ordinary form, see ante, p. 115.) That the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, and in the lifetime of *G. H.*, since deceased, by his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the plaintiff and the said *G. H.* £— — months after date, but did not pay the same.

Payee against the surviving Maker.

The declaration may be in the ordinary form, see ante, p. 109.

V. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTS RELATING TO BILLS.

For the Breach of a Promise to retire a Bill at maturity in consideration of a Renewal.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would accept and deliver to the defendant a bill of exchange, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, drawn by the defendant upon the plaintiff, requiring him to pay to the defendant or order, £— — months after date, for the purpose of retiring another bill of exchange, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, drawn by the defendant upon and accepted by the plaintiff for £—, payable to the defendant or order, — months after date, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retire the last-mentioned bill; and the plaintiff thereupon accepted and delivered to the defendant, and the defendant received from the plaintiff the first-mentioned bill, for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said bill, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, retired; yet the defendant did not retire the same, whereby the plaintiff was obliged to pay to *G. H.*, as and being the indorsee and holder of that bill, the amount of the money payable thereby, and interest thereon, and the costs of an action brought by him against the plaintiff for the recovery of the same, and incurred expense in appearing to, defending, and settling the said action.

Against a Person entrusted with a Bill to Discount for Negotiating the same for his own Use.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant for the purpose and on the terms hereinafter mentioned a bill of exchange of the plaintiff, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, drawn by *G. H.* upon and accepted by the plaintiff, for £—, payable to the order of the said *G. H.* three months after date, and indorsed in blank by him, the defendant promised the plaintiff to discount the said bill for the plaintiff, and to pay over to the plaintiff the proceeds of such discounting, and the plaintiff thereupon delivered to the defendant, and the defendant received from them the said bill for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not discount the said bill for the plaintiff and pay over to him the proceeds of such discounting, although a reasonable time for him so to do elapsed before action, and the defendant wrongfully

negotiated the said bill for his own benefit and applied to his own use the proceeds thereof; whereby the plaintiff was afterwards compelled to pay the said bill and interest thereon, and the costs of an action brought thereon by the holder of the said bill against the plaintiff as such acceptor as aforesaid, and became liable to pay the costs of defending the said action.

Count for not discounting or returning a bill delivered to the defendant to get discounted: Mullett v. Huchison, 7 B. & C. 639; Alder v. Keighley, 15 M. & W. 117.

Against a person employed to discount a bill for not applying the proceeds as agreed upon: Hart v. Miles, 4 C. B. N. S. 371; 27 L. J. C. P. 218.

Against a Person employed to take up a Bill of Exchange for neglecting to do so.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant £—— for the purpose and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, the defendant promised the plaintiff to pay the said £—— to *G. H.*, and to obtain from him and deliver to the plaintiff a bill of exchange bearing date the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, drawn by the plaintiff on and accepted by *K. L.* for the plaintiff's accommodation for £—— payable to the plaintiff's order —— months after date, and which bill had been indorsed by the plaintiff to the said *G. H.*; and the plaintiff delivered the said £—— to the defendant accordingly for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said promise of the defendant performed by him and to maintain this action for the breach thereof by the defendant hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not obtain from the said *G. H.* and deliver to the plaintiff the said bill, and by reason thereof the plaintiff lost the said £——, and as drawer and indorser of the said bill as aforesaid, was afterwards obliged to pay to —— the holder thereof the amount of the said bill and interest thereon, and the costs of an action brought by the said holder against the plaintiff as such drawer and indorser thereof, and also incurred costs in defending and settling the said action.*

Counts on contracts of indemnity relating to bills of exchange, see post, "Indemnities."

Counts for not paying by bill for goods sold, see post, "Sale of Goods."

BILLS OF LADING. See "*Carriers by Water*," post, p. 129.

BOARD AND LODGING. See "*Landlord and Tenant*."

BONDS (a).

(a) *Bonds*.]—By the common law, the whole penalty of a bond was recoverable upon a breach of the condition. The Court of Chancery, however,

gave relief against the judgment at law, upon payment of the amount really due, or the damages arising from the breach of the condition. A power of granting similar relief in certain cases was afterwards given to the Courts of law by statute.

Thus actions upon *common money bonds* are subject to the provisions of the statute 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16. By s. 12 of that statute, where an action is brought upon any bond which has a condition to make void the same upon payment of a lesser sum at a day or place certain, if the obligor has before the action brought, paid to the obligee the principal and interest due by the condition of such bond, though such payment was not made strictly according to the condition, yet it may be pleaded in bar of such action, and shall be as effectual a bar thereof as if the money had been paid at the day and place according to the condition, and had been so pleaded. By s. 13, power is given to the defendant, pending the action, to bring into Court the principal and interest due on the bond, with such costs as have been expended in any suit in law or equity upon such bond, in full satisfaction and discharge of the bond; and the Court may give judgment to discharge the defendant from the same accordingly. The payment into Court under this section could not be pleaded. (*England v. Watson*, 9 M. & W. 333; and see *Hodgkinson v. Wyatt*, 1 D. & L. 668; *The Bishop of London v. M'Neil*, 9 Ex. 490; 23 L. J. Ex. 111.) But now, by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, payment into Court may be pleaded to actions on money bonds by leave of the Court or a judge. And see *post*, "*Payment into Court*."

Bonds with *special conditions* are subject to the provisions of the statute 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11. By s. 8 of this statute it is enacted, that in all actions upon any bond or on any penal sum for non-performance of any covenants or agreements in any deed or writing contained, the plaintiff may assign as many breaches as he shall think fit, and the jury shall assess not only such damages and costs of suit as were before usually done, but also damages for such of the said breaches as the plaintiff shall prove to have been broken; and that the like judgment shall be entered on the verdict as before had been usually done in such actions; and that if judgment shall be given for the plaintiff on demurrer, or by confession, or *nil dicit*, he may suggest upon the roll as many breaches as he shall think fit, upon which shall issue a writ to the sheriff to summon a jury before the justice or justices of assize (or now by the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 16, before the sheriff), to inquire of the truth of those breaches, and to assess the damages that the plaintiff shall have sustained thereby. The section then provides, that in case the defendant shall pay into Court the damages assessed for the breaches, a stay of execution shall be entered; or if the plaintiff is satisfied by execution, the defendant shall be thereby discharged; but, notwithstanding, in each case the judgment shall remain as a security against any further breaches, upon which the plaintiff may have a *scire facias*. Accordingly the judgment is entered in the usual form for the whole penalty and costs, with the addition, "that the plaintiff have execution against the defendant of the damages aforesaid to £—— by the jury assessed, according to the statute." (See form, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 267.) The provisions of this Act, respecting the assignment and suggestion of breaches, and the judgment for the penalty as a security for further breaches, are not affected by the C. L. P. Act, 1852 (see s. 96).

The distinction between common money bonds, within the 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, and bonds with special conditions, within the 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11, is discussed in the judgment of the Court in *Smith v. Bond*, 10 Bing. 125; and in 2 Wms. Saund. 187, n. (2); and see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1008.

Covenants and agreements in writing containing a penal sum for non-performance are regulated by this statute, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11 (1 Wms. Saund. 58; and see, per Bramwell, B., *Betts v. Burch*, 4 H. & N. 506, 510; 28 L. J. Ex. 267, 269.)

As to *bail-bonds*, and the summary jurisdiction of the Courts in respect of them, see 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, 20; and see *ante*, p. 86; and as to *replevin bonds*, see 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 70; and, under the former practice, 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 23; and see *post*, "*Replevin Bonds*."

In suing upon a *common money bond*, it is sufficient to declare for the penalty without assigning any breach of the condition.

In suing upon a *bond within* the 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11, there are two courses open to the plaintiff. (2 Wms. Saund. 187 *a*, *b*, n. (*f*); *Webb v. James*, 8 M. & W. 645.) The count may be framed for the penalty only without mentioning the condition, or assigning any breach of it; or the condition may be set out and breaches of it assigned in the declaration. In the latter case, the statute will have been complied with at once, and the defendant will be able to plead either by denying, or by confessing and avoiding the bond and condition, or the breaches, or both. In the former case, where the count is framed for the penalty only, the defendant (if it be necessary for his defence) may set out the condition in his plea and aver performance thereof, or any matter he may have to adduce in excuse of performance. Assuming him to plead performance, the performance may, in some cases, be pleaded generally; and then it is necessary for the plaintiff in obedience to the statute to assign in his replication the breaches on which he relies (2 Wms. Saund. 187, *a*, *b*, n. (*f*); 1 Wms. Saund. 116, n. (1)); or the performance may be pleaded with particularity according to the terms of the condition; and then it may be sufficient for the plaintiff in his replication to take issue on the performance, or such portion of it as he disputes. (See *Bush v. Leake*, 3 Doug. 255; *Darbishire v. Butler*, 5 Moo. 198; *Turner v. M'Namara*, 2 Chit. R. 697; *Roakes v. Manser*, 1 C. B. 531; and as to when performance may be pleaded generally, see *post*, Chap. V, "*Bonds*.") If, instead of pleading performance in either form, the defendant pleads *non est factum*, or some plea in excuse or otherwise, on which the plaintiff must necessarily take issue, then he will be obliged, in pursuance of the statute, to *suggest* upon the record, after the joinder of issue, all the breaches upon which he intends to rely. This same course of *suggesting* the breaches will also have to be adopted in the event of his obtaining judgment upon demurrer, or by default, whenever the breaches have not been assigned in the declaration or replication by any of the above means. (*Ethersey v. Jackson*, 8 T. R. 255; *Homfray v. Rigby*, 5 M. & S. 60; *Lawes v. Shaw*, 5 Q. B. 322; *Webb v. James*, 8 M. & W. 645.) And the statute in this respect is compulsory, *i. e.* the plaintiff must either assign or suggest breaches, as the case may be, and can only recover damages for the breaches assigned or suggested. (*Roles v. Rosewell*, 5 T. R. 538; *Hardy v. Bern*, 5 T. R. 636; *Walcot v. Goulding*, 8 T. R. 126; *Welch v. Ireland*, 6 East, 613.) If the defendant pleads performance as to part of the condition, and matter of excuse to other part, the plaintiff's proper course is to assign breaches in his replication to the former, and to take issue and enter a suggestion of breaches as to the latter. (*Webb v. James*, 8 M. & W. 645.)

It is now considered the best course in all cases to assign the breaches in the declaration, because they are admitted by a judgment by default, or on demurrer; whereas the breaches suggested must be proved. (*Barwise v. Russell*, 3 C. & P. 608; *Scott v. Staley*, 4 Bing. N. C. 724; *Quin v. King*, 1 M. & W. 42.) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, enabled the defendant to plead several matters by way of rejoinder, there was an advantage in reserving the assignment of breaches to the replication, as the defendant was thereby restricted to a single answer to each breach. The breaches are also admitted where they are assigned in the replication, and there is afterwards a judgment for want of a rejoinder. (*Lawes v. Shaw*, 5 Q. B. 322.)

At common law the plaintiff could only assign a single breach, whether in the declaration or in the replication, otherwise his pleading was open to

On a Bond, without assigning a Breach (a).

That the defendant, by his bond, bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £—, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff.

A like count by administrator of obligee against two survivors of three joint obligors: Ashbee v. Pidduck, 1 M. & W. 564.

A like count against an heir on the bond of his ancestor: see post, "Heir."

On an Annuity Bond, stating the Condition and assigning a Breach (b).

That the defendant, by his bond, bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £—, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition thereunder written, that if the defendant should pay to the plaintiff £— half-yearly, on the — day of — and the — day of — in every year during the life of the plaintiff, the said bond should be void; and afterwards on the — day of —, A.D. —, the sum of —, for — of the said half-yearly payments of the said annuity, became due to the plaintiff, and is still unpaid.

the objection of duplicity; because he claimed the same thing, viz. the penalty, in respect of each breach. (*Manser's case*, 2 Co. Rep. 4a; *Cornwallis v. Saverly*, 2 Burr. 773.) But the above statute, 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11, enables him to assign as many breaches as he shall think fit.

He cannot assign or suggest any breaches which occurred after action brought, but for these he must proceed by *scire facias* upon the judgment when obtained. (See *Willoughby v. Swinton*, 6 East, 550.) And it is important to remark, that the plaintiff cannot, on a *scire facias*, suggest any breach which he might have originally assigned or suggested. (2 Wms. Saund. 189 c, n. (a.)) (As to the proceedings by *scire facias* on the judgment to recover damages for further breaches, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1013; see form, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 536; *Tabor v. Edwards*, 4 C. B. N. S. 1; 27 L. J. C. P. 183.)

On an inquiry to assess damages upon the suggestion of breaches, the defendant cannot set up any matters in excuse or justification of the breaches; all such matters must be pleaded. (*Abp. Canterbury v. Robertson*, 1 C. & M. 690.)

In an action on a bond within this statute conditioned for the payment of an annuity or the performance of other things, the Court will not stay the proceedings on the payment of the money in arrear and costs, unless the defendant also gives a judgment to secure future breaches. (*Van Sandau v. —*, 1 B. & Ald. 214; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1376.)

The liability of the obligor on the whole is limited to the amount of the penalty. (*Wilde v. Clarkson*, 6 T. R. 303; *Branscombe v. Scarbrough*, 6 Q. B. 13.)

(a) This form is proper for a common money bond under 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16; and also for a bond with a special condition under 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11, where the plaintiff reserves the breaches for the replication, or for a suggestion under the statute, *supra*, p. 116. In declaring upon a bond, it is not necessary to aver a breach by the non-payment of the money. It is sufficient if the declaration states the debt under the bond; and it lies upon the defendant to discharge himself. (*Ashbee v. Pidduck*, 1 M. & W. 564.)

The claim at the end of a declaration on a bond is the amount of the penalty.

(b) Annuity bonds are within 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11. (*Walcot v. Goulding*, 8 T. R. 126.)

Count against a surety on an annuity bond assigning breaches: White v. Corbett, 1 E. & E. 692; 28 L. J. Q. B. 228.

On a Bond with a special Condition, setting out the Condition and assigning Breaches.

That the defendant, by his bond, bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of —, to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, subject to a condition thereunder written, whereby, after reciting that [*here state the material recitals, if any, in the condition,*] the condition of the said bond was declared to be that if [*here state the condition,*] then the said bond should be void; and [*here assign the breaches in respect of which the plaintiff seeks to recover damages. It is often advisable where there are several breaches to introduce the second and subsequent ones by saying, and for a second [or third, etc.] breach the plaintiff says, etc.: this affords great facility to the defendant in pleading to the breaches, and, where they are not otherwise distinctly marked, prevents his being obliged to point his pleas by an introductory repetition of the matter to which they are pleaded.*]

On a (Lloyd's) bond given by a company acknowledging a debt, and covenanting to pay it: Chambers v. Manchester and Milford Ry. Co., 5 B. & S. 588; 33 L. J. Q. B. 268; as to the validity of such bonds, see ib.

By the assignee of a bond, given by a company in exercise of its borrowing powers under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, (8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, ss. 46, 47): Vertue v. The East Anglian Ry. Co., 5 Ex. 280; and see ante, "Bills," etc. p. 111.

As to the remedy on such bonds, see Gardner v. London, Chatham, and Dover Ry. Co., L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 201; 36 L. J. C. 323.

On a bond given under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 8: Hinton v. Acraman, 2 C. B. 367; Hayward v. Bennett, 3 C. B. 404.

On an administration bond assigned by order of the Judge of the Court of Probate, assigning breaches: Young v. Hughes, 4 H. & N. 76; 28 L. J. Ex. 161; and see Sandrey v. Michell, 3 S. & T. 25; 32 L. J. Q. B. 100.

Counts on indemnity bonds, post, "Indemnities;" on bonds of guarantee, post, "Guarantees," p. 168; on bonds conditioned not to exercise a trade, post, "Trade;" on bail bonds, ante, "Bail bond," p. 86; on replevin bonds, post, "Replevin bond."

Suggestion of breaches of bonds, see post, Chap. V, "Bonds."

BROKER.

Indebitatus Count by a Broker for Commission, etc. (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done

(a) An unlicensed broker cannot recover any commission for work as a

by the plaintiff as a broker, and otherwise, for the defendant, and at his request, and for commission and reward due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof, and for stock, shares, scrip, and goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Like counts: Knight v. Cambers, 15 C. B. 562; *Knight v. Fitch*, 15 C. B. 566; *Smith v. Lindo*, 4 C. B. N. S. 395; 27 L. J. C. P. 196.

Count by broker for a share of commission payable for introducing business: Gibson v. Crick, 1 H. & C. 142; 31 L. J. Ex. 304; *Allan v. Sundius*, 1 H. & C. 123; 31 L. J. Ex. 307.

By a broker against his employer on his indemnity against payments made by the broker under the rules of the Stock Exchange: Smith v. Lindo, supra.

By a broker against his employer on the implied promise that shares delivered to him to sell were genuine; the shares being in fact forged, and the plaintiff having been compelled to replace them by genuine ones: Westropp v. Solomon, 8 C. B. 345.

By a broker against his employer on an implied warranty that he had authority to sell: Wilson v. Miers, 10 C. B. N. S. 348.

By a broker on the Stock Exchange against his employer for not completing a sale of shares, whereby other shares were bought in against him at a greater price: Biederman v. Stone, L. R. 2 C. P. 504; 36 L. J. C. P. 198.

Against a Sharebroker for not purchasing Shares according to order.

That in consideration that the plaintiff employed the defendant, as and being a stock and sharebroker, to purchase for the plaintiff — shares in the [— company] at the then market price of such shares for commission to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to purchase for the plaintiff the said shares at the price and on the terms aforesaid; and although the defendant could then have purchased for the plaintiff such shares at the then market price thereof, and a reasonable time for so doing elapsed, yet the defendant did not purchase the said shares for the plaintiff.

A like count: Williams v. London Commercial Exchange Company, 10 Ex. 569.

Against a broker employed to purchase goods, for not giving to his

broker, 6 Anne, c. 16 (*Smith v. Lindo*, 4 C. B. N. S. 395; 5 *ib.* 587; 27 L. J. C. P. 196, 335; as to what constitutes a broker within the statute, see *ib.*); but he may recover for money paid for his employer at his request or which he was compelled to pay for him according to the usage of the market. (*Pidgeon v. Burslem*, 3 Ex. 465; *Jessop v. Lutwyche*, 10 Ex. 614; *Smith v. Lindo, supra*; *Chapman v. Shepherd*, L. R. 2 C. P. 228; 36 L. J. C. P. 113; *Whitehead v. Izod, ib.*) It is a usage upon the Stock Exchange, that the broker shall be treated as the principal and held liable for the price which he may recover from his principal as money paid to his use. (*Smith v. Lindo*, 4 C. B. N. S. 395; 5 C. B. N. S. 587.) The usage of Lloyd's is not such a usage as binds a principal who employs an insurance broker to do business there without notice of it. (*Sweeting v. Pearce*, 7 C. B. N. S. 449; 9 *ib.* 534; 29 L. J. C. P. 265; 30 *ib.* 109.)

CARRIERS. I. OF GOODS BY LAND (a).

Indebitatus Count by a Carrier for the Carriage of Goods.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the conveyance of goods by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request.

brought in the name of the consignor or in that of the consignee. The action is to be brought in the name of the consignor where there is an express agreement between him and the carrier as to the employment on his account (*Davis v. James*, 5 Burr. 2680; *Moore v. Wilson*, 1 T. R. 659; *Sargent v. Morris*, 3 B. & Ald. 277; *Dunlop v. Lambert*, 6 Cl. & Fin. 600); and where the consignor, by necessary implication, employs the carrier on his own account, which is usually the case where the property in the goods has not passed to the consignee, and where they remain during the carriage at the risk of the consignor, as where goods are forwarded for sale on approval (*Swain v. Shepherd*, 1 M. & Rob. 223; *Sargent v. Morris*, *supra*; *Freeman v. Birch*, *supra*); and where the contract of sale is within the Statute of Frauds and there is not sufficient evidence to charge the consignee. (*Coats v. Chaplin*, 3 Q. B. 483; *Morgan v. Sykes*, referred to in 3 Q. B. 486.) Delivery to, and acceptance by, the carrier appointed by the purchaser to carry, is not a sufficient acceptance to charge the purchaser under the Statute of Frauds (*Norman v. Phillips*, 14 M. & W. 277; *Meredith v. Meigh*, 2 E. & B. 364); and in such case the consignee cannot sue. (*Coombs v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & N. 510; 27 L. J. Ex. 401.)

But generally speaking, the action must be brought in the name of the consignee, for, except in such cases as those just referred to, the delivery to the carrier is a delivery to the consignee; it is for him that the goods are carried, and the consignor, in employing the carrier, is considered as the agent of the consignee for that purpose: as where goods are delivered to the carrier under a contract of sale by order of the consignee (*Dawes v. Peck*, 8 T. R. 330; and see *Dutton v. Solomonson*, 3 B. & P. 582; per Parke, B., *Wait v. Baker*, 2 Ex. 1, 7); and where goods are shipped under a bill of lading by order and on account of the consignee. (*Brown v. Hodgson*, 2 Camp. 36.) In such cases it is immaterial that the consignor paid the carriage. (*King v. Meredith*, 2 Camp. 639.)

In an action for the loss of a passenger's luggage it was held that the owner might sue in his own name, though he travelled as the servant of another person who paid the fare for him and took his ticket. (*Marshall v. York Newcastle and Berwick Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 655.) Where a box containing property of two persons was addressed to one only and sent on behalf of both, it was held they might join in suing for the loss of the goods. (*Metcalf v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 317.)

In actions of detinue or trover for the goods, the owner of the goods must sue: and in case of doubt as to the proper plaintiff, a difficulty may be avoided by joining a count in trover or detinue with counts against the carrier for breach of contract or duty.

As to the parties to be made defendants where several carriers are concerned, see the next note.

As to the rights and liabilities of the consignee of goods named in a bill of lading, and of the indorsee of a bill of lading, see *post*, p. 129, and see 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 757.

(a) *Carriers of goods by land.*]—The duties of a common carrier of goods imposed by law in the absence of special agreement are:—To receive for carriage all goods offered, provided he has convenience to carry them, and the goods are of a proper kind, and the employer is ready and willing to pay the proper and reasonable hire (*Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 8 M. & W. 372; *Johnson v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 4 Ex. 367); to carry for a

reasonable reward and deliver them within a reasonable time (*Hales v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 4 B. & S. 66; 32 L. J. Q. B. 292); and to ensure their safety during the carriage and until delivery, the acts of God and the Queen's enemies only excepted. (*Forward v. Pittard*, 1 T. R. 27; *Pozzi v. Shipton*, 8 A. & E. 963; *Riley v. Horne*, 5 Bing. 217; *Bourne v. Gatcliffe*, 3 M. & G. 643; *Richards v. London Brighton and South Coast Ry. Co.*, 7 C. B. 839.)

Railway companies as common carriers are subject to the above duties (*Palmer v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 4 M. & W. 749); and the additional duty is in general imposed upon them by their Acts of carrying for all persons upon equal terms; though the only restriction upon the charge of a carrier at common law is that it must be reasonable. (*Parker v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 7 M. & G. 253; *Baxendale v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 63; *Piddington v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 5 C. B. N. S. 111; *Branley v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 63; 31 L. J. C. P. 286.) The power of railway companies to vary their liabilities by special contracts is limited to such conditions as shall be adjudged by the Court or judge, before whom any question relating thereto shall be tried, to be just and reasonable (17 & 18 Vict. c. 32, s. 7; *M'Manus v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 327; 28 L. J. Ex. 353). As to what conditions have been held just and reasonable, see *post*, Chap. V, "Carriers."

The liability of a common carrier extends throughout the whole distance over which he professes to carry. Thus the liability of a railway company to carry over the lines of other companies, extends over the whole distance. (*Muschamp v. Lancaster and Preston Wilby v. West Cornwall Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 703; 27 L. J. Ex. 181; *Mytton v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 615; 28 L. J. Ex. 385; *Blake v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 987; 31 L. J. Ex. 346.) And a common carrier receiving goods within the realm to carry them to a place without the realm is liable to the duties of a common carrier for the whole distance. (*Crouch v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 14 C. B. 255.) As to goods received without the realm, see *Branley v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 63; 31 L. J. C. P. 286; *Le Conteur v. L. and S.-W. Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 54. Where goods are accepted by a railway company to be carried to a place beyond their line subject to special conditions restricting their liability, the conditions apply throughout the whole distance. (*Collins v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 11 Ex. 790; 25 L. J. Ex. 185, reversed in Exchequer Chamber, 1 H. & N. 517; 26 L. J. Ex. 103, but affirmed in the House of Lords, 29 L. J. Ex. 41.) Where a contract is made with one company to carry over the lines of other companies, the latter are no parties to it, and cannot be sued upon it (*Coron v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 274; 29 L. J. Ex. 165); unless, as has been suggested, where the circumstances are such as to constitute the several companies partners in the transaction. (*Ib.*; 5 H. & N. 274, 279.)

The damages in an action against a carrier for delay or loss in the carriage of goods are, according to the rule laid down in the case of *Hadley v. Baxendale*, 9 Ex. 341, such damages as may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally, *i.e.* according to the usual course of things, from the breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of the breach of it. According to this rule the plaintiff, a miller, in an action against a carrier for delay in delivering a shaft of his mill, was held not entitled to recover as damages the loss of profits by the stoppage of the mill. (*Ib.*) So the owner of a cotton-mill in an action against a carrier for delay in delivering cotton to be used in his mill, was held not entitled to recover damages for the wages paid to workmen and the loss of profits while the mill was stopped from want of the cotton. (*Gee v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 211; 30 L. J. Ex. 11.) It has been said that the rule laid down in *Hadley v.*

Against a Carrier for not Carrying and Delivering Goods [or for not Carrying and Delivering them within a reasonable time].

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant, as and being a carrier of goods for hire, certain goods to be by the defendant carried from — to —, and there delivered for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same for the plaintiff [within a reasonable time in that behalf]; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant received the same, for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods carried and delivered as aforesaid: yet the defendant did not carry and deliver the said goods for the plaintiff as aforesaid [within a reasonable time in that behalf]; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said goods for a long time, and the same were diminished in value. [*Under a general breach for not carrying and delivering, the plaintiff may prove a breach by not carrying and delivering within a reasonable time. Raphael v. Pickford, 5 M. & G. 551.*]

Like counts: Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co., 5 H. & N. 875; Hales v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 4 B. & S. 66; 32 L. J. Q. B. 292; Robinson v. Great Western Ry. Co., 35 L. J. C. P. 123; post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

A like count, stating special damage: Hadley v. Baxendale, 9 Ex. 341; 23 L. J. Ex. 179.

3, *supra*, is too large, and that *Smeed v. Foord*, 1 E. & E. 602, and *Gee v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, *supra*, contain sounder statements of the law as to the proximate and remoteness of the damage. (See *Boyd v. Fitt*, 14 Ir. Com. L. Rep. 43.) Deterioration in quality or in the market-value of goods consequent upon delay in the delivery of them by a carrier may be charged as damages. (*Wilson v. Lancashire Ry. Co.*, 9 C. B. N. S. 632; 30 L. J. C. P. 232; and see *Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 875; 29 L. J. Ex. 441.) And loss occasioned by a fall in the market, although the carrier had no notice that the goods were sent for sale. (*Collard v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 79; 30 L. J. Ex. 393.) In an action against a carrier for the loss of goods, the plaintiff is entitled to recover the market-value of the goods at the place to which, and not at the place from which they were consigned. (*Rice v. Baxendale*, 7 H. & N. 96; 30 L. J. Ex. 371.) If there is no market for such goods at the place of delivery, the jury must ascertain their value by taking the cost price, together with the cost of carriage, and allowing a reasonable sum for importer's profit. (*O'Hanlan v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 6 B. & S. 484; 34 L. J. Q. B. 154.)

Loss of hire of goods sent for hire cannot be recovered unless the carrier had notice that they were sent for that purpose. (*Hales v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 4 B. & S. 66; 32 L. J. Q. B. 292.) Nor loss of profit by a sale at a particular market, unless the carrier had

were sent there to be sold. (*Great Western Ry. Co. v. L. R. 1 C. P. 329.*) An agreement may be made by the parties as to the value to be put upon the goods in case of loss or injury; as, where a railway company offered different rates for the carriage of horses under and above the value of £10, and horses were sent as under £10 value, damages were held not to be recoverable to a greater amount. (*McCance v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 343; 34 L. J. Ex. 39.)

A like count against a common carrier subject to the terms of a special notice : Butt v. Great Western Ry. Co., 11 C. B. 140.

Against a Carrier for not Delivering according to the directions of the Plaintiff.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant, as and being a carrier of goods for hire, certain goods to be by the defendant carried from — to —, and there delivered according to the directions of the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same according to the directions of the plaintiff in that behalf; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant received the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and the plaintiff directed the defendant to deliver the said goods at a certain place in — aforesaid, called —; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods delivered by the defendant at the last-mentioned place; yet the defendant did not deliver the said goods at the last-mentioned place, whereby the plaintiff lost the said goods. [*As to the destination of the goods being altered by the consignee, see London and N.-W. Ry. Co. v. Bartlett, 7 H. & N. 400; 31 L. J. Ex. 92.*]

A like count : Scothorn v. South Staffordshire Ry. Co., 8 Ex. 341.

Against a Carrier for not Carrying and Delivering Goods in time for a Market.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant, as and being a carrier of goods for hire, certain goods to be by the defendant carried from — to —, and there delivered to the plaintiff in time for a market to be there held at noon on the — day of —, A.D. —, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same to the plaintiff in time for the said market to be so held as aforesaid; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant received the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods carried from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered to him by the defendant at the time aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver the said goods to the plaintiff at — aforesaid, in time for the said market there held as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said goods, and lost the profits which he would have made by selling them at the said market, and the benefit of the expense which he incurred in travelling to — aforesaid to meet the said goods, and in preparing to receive the same and to sell them at the said market, and the said goods were deteriorated and diminished in value.

Against a carrier on a special contract to forward perishable goods the same evening : Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co., 12 M. & W. 766.

Against a Carrier for the Loss of Goods.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant, as and being a carrier of goods for hire, certain goods of the plaintiff to be by the defendant safely carried from — to —, and there delivered for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, in that behalf, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would safely carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same for the plaintiff as aforesaid; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant received the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods safely carried from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered to him as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not safely carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same for the plaintiff as aforesaid; whereby the said goods were wholly lost to the plaintiff.

A like count: Syms v. Chaplin, 5 A. & E. 634; and see post, Chap. III, " " " " " "

Count against a carrier for injury to goods, alleging a declaration of value and an engagement to pay an increased rate of charge under the Carriers Act, 11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 68: Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 6 H. & N. 366; 30 L. J. Ex. 153 (a).

Action against a railway company for money received to recover back overcharges for packed parcels, etc.: see ante, p. 50, and see the cases referred to below (b).

Against a Railway Company for not providing Trucks to convey Carriages.

That the defendants were possessed of a railway from — to —, and of certain trucks provided by them for the conveyance of carriages upon the said railway for hire; and thereupon, in considera-

(a) See the Carriers Act, *post*, Chap. V, "Carriers." Where a person delivers to a carrier goods of the description mentioned in the Act, and declares their nature and value, it lies upon the carrier to demand the increased charge, and if no such demand is made, the carrier is liable for loss or injury to the goods, although the increased charge has not been tendered or paid. (*Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 366; 7 *ib.* 950; 30 L. J. Ex. 153; 31 *ib.* 299.)

(b) A railway company which is liable by statute to carry for all persons upon equal terms (*ante*, p. 123), cannot charge more for a parcel consigned to one person containing several packed parcels belonging to different persons, than for a parcel containing goods belonging all to one person; and if any overcharge is made and paid, it may be recovered back in an action for money received. (*Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 10 M. & W. 399; *Crouch v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 Ex. 742; *Parker v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 545; *Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 33; 28 L. J. Ex. 169; *Piddington v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 5 C. B. N. S. 111; 27 L. J. C. P. 295.) It is immaterial that the several parcels are addressed to different persons, and the addresses appear on the parcels, if they are consigned collectively. (*Baxendale v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ex. 137; 35 L. J. Ex. 108.)

† But where the several parcels belonging to different persons are not en-

tion that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendants certain carriages of the plaintiff, to be conveyed upon the said railways of the defendants, from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants, the defendants promised the plaintiff to provide trucks for the conveyance of the said carriages, and to convey the said carriages thereon from — to — as aforesaid; and the plaintiff delivered the said carriages to the defendants, and they received the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have trucks provided and the said carriages conveyed as aforesaid; yet the defendants did not provide trucks for the conveyance of the said carriages, nor did they convey the said carriages from — to — aforesaid, whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said carriages for a long time, and lost the benefit of the expense which he incurred in delivering the said carriages to the defendants, and was put to expense in conveying the said carriages to — aforesaid.

Against a railway company on a contract to provide trucks for the carriage of horses, for not providing proper trucks: M'Manus v. Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 693; 27 L. J. Ex. 201; 28 ib. 353.

Against a Carrier for Damage done to Furniture in removing it.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant to remove and carry from — to — certain furniture of the plaintiff for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised

closed in one package, although they are all consigned at one time by and to the same persons, the company is justified in charging an increased rate in respect of the increased trouble in weighing and entering the different parcels. (*Baxendale v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 63; 27 L. J. C. P. 137; and see *Parker v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 6 E. & B. 77; 25 L. J. Q. B. 209.) An injunction will not lie at law to restrain a railway company from charging excessive rates for packed parcels. (*Sutton v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ex. 32; 35 L. J. Ex. 38.)

Where a railway company charged the same rate for the carriage of parcels, whether it included the collection and delivery of them by the company or not, it was held that a person who did not require the latter services, but performed them himself, was entitled to a rebate from the charge for carriage on that account, and that it was recoverable in an action for money had and received. (*Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 10 M. & W. 399; *Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 1 B. & S. 112; 30 L. J. Q. B. 273; *Baxendale v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 14 C. B. N. S. 1; 16 ib. 137; 32 L. J. C. P. 225; 33 ib. 197.)

Charges exacted by a railway company from one person in excess of those paid by other persons, cannot be recovered back as money received merely on the ground of the inequality of the charge. (*Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 1 B. & S. 112; 30 L. J. Q. B. 273; per Erle, J., *Baxendale v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 14 C. B. N. S. 1, 42; 32 L. J. C. P. 225, 239; and see *Sutton v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 800; 35 L. J. Ex. 18.)

A railway company acting as common carriers, and carrying to places beyond and off their line, may charge a through rate lower than the rates on their line in proportion to the distance. (*Baxendale v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ex. 137; 35 L. J. Ex. 108.)

the plaintiff to use due care, skill, and diligence in removing and carrying the said furniture as aforesaid, and the plaintiff employed the defendant for the purpose, and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not use due care, skill, and diligence in removing and carrying the said furniture as aforesaid, and in so doing broke and injured the same, whereby the said furniture was much damaged and lessened in value.

Against a Railway Company for not safely keeping Goods left in their custody at one of their Stations.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendants certain goods of the plaintiff to be by the defendants safely and securely kept, and redelivered to the plaintiff on request, for reward to the defendants, the defendants promised the plaintiff safely and securely to keep the said goods, and to redeliver the same to the plaintiff on request; and the plaintiff delivered to the defendants and the defendants received the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and the plaintiff afterwards, and within a reasonable time in that behalf, requested the defendants to redeliver the same to the plaintiff; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods safely and securely kept, and redelivered by the defendants to the plaintiff as aforesaid; yet the defendants did not safely and securely keep the same, and redeliver the same to the plaintiff as aforesaid; whereby the said goods were lost to the plaintiff, and he was put to expense in endeavouring to recover possession of them.

A like count: Van Toll v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 12 C. B. N. S. 75; 31 L. J. C. P. 241.

Against a Railway Company for not Forwarding and Delivering in due time Goods left at one of their Stations to be safely kept and forwarded according to order.

That the defendants were carriers of goods for hire, and in consideration that the plaintiff delivered to the defendants at — certain goods of the plaintiff, to be by them kept and returned to him, or carried and delivered for him at his option as hereinafter mentioned, for reward to the defendants, the defendants promised the plaintiff that they would at his option safely and securely keep the said goods for him and return them to him on request, or carry and deliver them for him to and at such place as he should direct by any orders to be given by him to them; and the plaintiff afterwards, and whilst the defendants held the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, directed the defendants by certain orders given by him to them to carry the said goods from — aforesaid to —, and to deliver the same there for the plaintiff; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods so carried by the defendants from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered for the plaintiff according to the defendants' said promise in that behalf; yet the defendants did not within a reasonable time in that behalf carry the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same for the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the

use of the said goods for a long time, and the same were deteriorated in value.

Count for not delivering goods left at a station within a reasonable time after request: Stallard v. Great Western Ry. Co., 2 B. & S. 419; 31 L. J. Q. B. 137.

Count against a booking-office keeper for losing goods: see post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

CARRIERS. II. OF GOODS BY WATER (a).

Indebitatus Count for Freight (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sch. B. 13). (b)

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for freight for the conveyance by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request, of

(a) *Carriers of goods by water.*]—Common carriers of goods by water, in the absence of any express contract, are subject to the same duties at common law as carriers of goods by land (see *ante*, p. 122); and no difference arises in their liabilities in consequence of the place of destination being beyond the seas and out of the realm. (See *Benett v. Peninsular and Oriental Steamboat Co.*, 6 C. B. 775) But it is usual for shipowners to make special contracts respecting the carriage of goods by charterparty, bill of lading, or otherwise; and then their liability is regulated by the written document only. (See *Laveroni v. Drury*, 8 Ex. 166; *Kay v. Wheeler*, L. R. 2 C. P. 302.)

(b) An *indebitatus* count will not lie for freight under a charterparty by deed (*Atty v. Parish*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 105); and where the master of a ship enters into a charterparty by deed, the shipowner cannot sue in an *indebitatus* count for the freight earned under it. (*Schack v. Anthony*, 1 M. & S. 573.) In general, either the master or the owner may sue for freight where the contract is not under seal.

As to when an action lies for freight *pro ratâ itineris* on delivery of the goods at a place short of their destination, see *Cook v. Jennings*, 7 T. R. 381; *Hunter v. Prinsep*, 10 East, 394; *Vlierboom v. Chapman*, 13 M. & W. 230; and as to the claim for freight *pro ratâ* on delivery of an incomplete cargo, see *Ritchie v. Atkinson*, 10 East, 295.

The statute 18 & 19 Vict. c. 111, for amending the law relating to bills of lading, by s. 1 enacts that "every consignee of goods named in a bill of lading and every indorsee of a bill of lading, to whom the property in the goods therein mentioned shall pass upon or by reason of such consignment or endorsement, shall have transferred to and vested in him all rights of suit, and be subject to the same liabilities in respect of such goods as if the contract contained in the bill of lading had been made with himself."

By s. 2 "nothing herein contained shall prejudice or affect any right of stoppage *in transitu*, or any right to claim freight against the original shipper or owner, or any liability of the consignee or indorsee, by reason or in consequence of his being such consignee or indorsee, or of his receipt of the goods by reason or in consequence of such consignment or indorsement."

By s. 3 "every bill of lading in the hands of a consignee or indorsee for valuable consideration representing goods to have been shipped shall be conclusive evidence of such shipment as against the master or other person

goods in ships [after the word freight add primage and average, if claimed].

A like count with a count for demurrage : *Sweeting v. Darthez*, 14 C. B. 538.

A like count for freight payable in advance : *Seeger v. Duthie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 45 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 253.

Special counts for freight on charterparties, post, "Charterparties," p. 137.

Indebitatus Count for demurrage. (C. L. P. Act, 1852,
Sched. B. 14.) (a)

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the demurrage of a ship of the plaintiff kept on demurrage by the defendant.

signing the same, notwithstanding that such goods may not have been so shipped, unless such holder of the bill of lading shall have had actual notice at the time of receiving the same that the goods had not been in fact laden on board." But the owner is not bound by the signature of the master for goods not in fact shipped. (*Jessel v. Bath*, L. R. 2 Ex. 267 ; 36 L. J. Ex. 149 ; and see *Meyer v. Dresser*, 16 C. B. N. S. 646 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 289.)

Before this statute the indorsement of the bill of lading transferred only the property in the goods, and not the contract ; and the indorsee could neither sue nor be sued upon it. (*Lickbarrow v. Mason*, 2 T. R. 63 ; 6 East, 21 ; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 699 ; *Thompson v. Dominy*, 14 M. & W. 403 ; *Howard v. Shepherd*, 9 C. B. 297.) But if the indorsee accepted the goods under the bill of lading, this might be evidence of a new contract to pay freight, or even demurrage, according to the terms of it. (*Möller v. Young*, 5 E. & B. 755 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 94 ; *Stindt v. Roberts*, 5 D. & L. 460 ; *Smith v. Sieveking*, 4 E. & B. 915 ; 5 E. & B. 589 ; *Chappel v. Comfort*, 10 C. B. N. S. 803 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 58.) And if the freight, etc., was payable "as per charterparty," he might become liable to the terms of that instrument. (*Sanders v. Fanzeller*, 4 Q. B. 260 ; *Wegener v. Smith*, 15 C. B. 285 ; see *Kern v. Deslandes*, 10 C. B. N. S. 205 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 297.)

The indorsee of a bill of lading, taking it *bonâ fide* and without notice, is entitled to the goods freed from the right of stoppage *in transitu*, and all other rights and charges against the goods except those specified in the bill of lading (*Lickbarrow v. Mason*, *supra* ; *Foster v. Colby*, 3 H. & N. 705 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 81 ; *Shand v. Sanderson*, 4 H. & N. 381 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 278), provided his indorser had the right to indorse. (See *Gurney v. Behrend*, 3 E. & B. 622, 633.) The liability of the indorsee under the statute does not continue after he has indorsed it away, provided he does so before the arrival and delivery of the cargo. (*Smurthwaite v. Wilkins*, 11 C. B. N. S. 842 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 214.) It seems that the indorsement of the bill of lading transfers to the indorsee the right of action for a breach of the contract previously accrued. (*Short v. Simpson*, L. R. 1 C. P. 248 ; 35 L. J. C. P. 147.)

(a) This count will lie only where there is an express agreement to pay demurrage *eo nomine*, or against the indorsee of a bill of lading containing an express stipulation by reference or otherwise to that effect. (See *supra*.) Where the charterer or consignee becomes otherwise chargeable for the detention of the ship or delay in accepting the goods carried, he must be sued in a special count. (*Brouncker v. Scott*, 4 Taunt. 1 ; *Evans v. Forster*, 1 B. & Ad. 118 ; *Horn v. Bensusan*, 9 C. & P. 709 ; *Möller v. Young*, 5 E. & B. 755 ; see "Charterparty," post, p. 137.)

Indebitatus Count for Lighterage.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the lighterage, conveyance, shipping, and landing of goods conveyed in lighters and other vessels, and shipped and landed from the same by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request.

Indebitatus Count for Tonnage on Canals.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the tonnage of goods conveyed by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request, in barges and other vessels.

By the Carrier against the Shipper for Freight and Primage payable in advance.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would receive on board of his ship, —, then about to sail from — to —, certain goods of the defendant, to be conveyed by the plaintiff in the said ship from — to — aforesaid, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would, two months after the said ship with the said goods on board thereof should have set sail on the said voyage, pay to the plaintiff freight in advance at the rate of £— per ton measurement for each ton of the said goods, and also primage at the rate of £— per cent. upon the said freight; and the plaintiff received the said goods of the defendant on board of the said ship for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and the said ship with the said goods on board thereof afterwards set sail on the said voyage; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said freight and primage; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

A like count: Tindall v. Taylor, 4 E. & B. 219; 24 L. J. Q. B. 12.

Indebitatus count for freight payable in advance: Seeger v. Duthie, 8 C. B. N. S. 45; 29 L. J. C. P. 253.

By the Owner of a Ship against the Shipper and Consignee of Goods for not receiving the Goods within a reasonable time.

That in consideration that the plaintiff received on board of his ship —, certain goods of the defendant, to be by the plaintiff carried in the said ship from — to —, and there delivered to the defendant (certain perils and casualties only excepted), the defendant paying freight for the same as agreed upon, the defendant promised the plaintiff to receive the said goods at — aforesaid from the plaintiff within a reasonable time after the defendant should have notice of the plaintiff being ready to deliver the same as aforesaid; and the plaintiff accordingly carried the said goods in the said ship from — to — aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods received by the defendant as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not nor would receive the said goods within such reasonable time as aforesaid; whereby the said ship was detained at — aforesaid for a long time, and the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said ship, and incurred expense in maintaining the crew thereof during all the time last aforesaid.

As to this count, see Jesson v. Solly, 4 Taunt. 52; Evans v. Forster, 1 B. & Ad. 118; Möller v. Young, 5 E. & B. 755; 25 L. J. Q. B. 94.

Count by a carrier upon a contract for the carriage of goods in a lighter, for not accepting the goods within a reasonable time: Granger v. Dacre, 12 M. & W. 431.

By master of ship against consignor on the bill of lading, stipulating that the vessel should take her regular turn in unloading, for not unloading in turn: Cawthron v. Trickett, 15 C. B. N. S. 754; 33 L. J. C. P. 182.

By the carrier against the shipper upon the implied warranty that the goods shipped were not dangerous: Brass v. Maitland, 6 E. & B. 470; 26 L. J. Q. B. 49.

By the Consignee of Goods against the Master of a Ship on the Bill of Lading for not delivering (a).

That in consideration of the plaintiff causing to be shipped on board the ship —, in the port of —, certain goods of the plaintiff for the purpose and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, the defendant, by a bill of lading, made on the — day of —, A.D. — by the defendant, and delivered to the plaintiff, promised the plaintiff that the said goods of the plaintiff in the said bill of lading mentioned and then so shipped as aforesaid, should be delivered at — (certain perils and casualties only excepted), to the plaintiff, he paying freight for the same [with primage and average accustomed]; and the delivery of the said goods as aforesaid was not prevented by any of the perils or casualties aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods delivered to him at — aforesaid; yet the said goods were not delivered to the plaintiff at — aforesaid, whereby the same were wholly lost to the plaintiff. [*If the cause of action is for not delivering in good order, state that the goods were "shipped in good order" and "to be delivered in like order and condition," according to the bill of lading, and charge the breach accordingly.*]

A like count: Bradley v. Dunipace, 7 H. & N. 200; 31 L. J. Ex. 210. A like count, charging loss of goods by a collision: Lloyd v. General Iron Screw Collier Co., 3 H. & C. 284; 33 L. J. Ex. 269.

By the Indorsee of a Bill of Lading against the Master for not delivering the Goods. (18 & 19 Vict. c. 111, s. 1, see ante, p. 129.)

That in consideration of G. H. causing to be shipped on board the ship —, in the port of —, certain goods of the said G. H. for the purpose and on the terms hereinafter mentioned, the defendant, by a bill of lading, made on the — day of —, A.D. — by the defendant, and delivered to the said G. H., promised the said G. H. that the said goods of the said G. H., in the said bill of lading mentioned, and then so shipped as aforesaid, should be delivered at — (certain perils and casualties only excepted), to the said G. H. or his assigns, he or they paying freight for the same [with primage

(a) As to the proper party to sue the carrier, see ante, p. 121.

and average accustomed], and the said *G. H.* indorsed the said bill of lading to the plaintiff, to whom the property in the said goods thereby passed; and the delivery of the said goods as aforesaid was not prevented by any of the perils or casualties aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods delivered to him at — aforesaid; yet the said goods were not delivered to the plaintiff at — aforesaid, whereby the same were wholly lost to the plaintiff. [*See the directions at the end of the preceding form.*]

A like count by the indorsee of a bill of lading against the shipowner: Shand v. Sanderson, 4 H. & N. 381; 28 L. J. Ex. 278. See like counts, held bad before the statute: Thompson v. Dominy, 14 M. & W. 403; Howard v. Shepherd, 9 C. B. 297.

Count against the indorsee of a bill of lading for demurrage payable as per charterparty: see Chappel v. Comfort, 10 C. B. N. S. 802; 31 L. J. C. P. 58; and see ante, p. 130 (a).

Count against the indorsee of a bill of lading for freight: Smurthwaite v. Wilkins, 11 C. B. N. S. 842; 31 L. J. C. P. 214; Meyer v. Dresser, 16 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 289; and see Lewis v. M'Kee, L. R. 2 Ex. 37; and ante, p. 130, n.

Against a Carrier for negligently stowing the Goods, whereby they were damaged.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant certain goods of the plaintiff to be carried in a ship of the defendant from — to —, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to use due and proper care and skill in stowing the said goods on board of the said ship, and to carry the said goods from — to — as aforesaid (certain perils and casualties only excepted); and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant and the defendant received and had the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and the defendant was not prevented from performing his said promise by any of the perils and casualties aforesaid; yet he did not use due and proper care and skill in stowing the said goods on board of the said ship; whereby the said goods were damaged and deteriorated in value.

Like counts: Anderson v. Chapman, 5 M. & W. 483; and see other counts in tort, post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

Count for damage done to the goods by stowing them on deck: Sargent v. Morris, 3 B. & Ald. 277; for negligence in loading goods on board under a special contract: Cooke v. Wilson, 1 C. B. N. S. 153; 26 L. J. C. P. 15; the like on a contract made abroad: Cohen v. Gaudet, 3 F. & F. 455.

Counts for losing goods: Gatcliffe v. Bourne, 4 Bing. N. C. 314.

A like count with a second count upon a contract to carry goods safely from the wharf of landing to the plaintiff's place of business: James v. Bourne, 4 Bing. N. C. 420.

Count for damaging the goods: Bennion v. Davison, 3 M. & W. 179; *Alston v. Herring*, 11 Ex. 822; 25 L. J. Ex. 177. And see counts framed in tort, post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

Count against a carrier by water on the implied promise that his vessel was seaworthy: Lyon v. Mells, 5 East, 428; and see as to this cause of action, *Shaw v. York and North Midland Ry. Co.*, 13 Q. B. 347; *M'Manus v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 693; 27 L. J. Ex. 201.

Against the Master of a Steam-Tug for negligence in towing the Plaintiff's Ship.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ the defendant with a steam-tug of the defendant to tow a certain ship of the plaintiff from the port of — out to sea, for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff so to tow the said ship in a careful, skilful, and proper manner; and the plaintiff employed the defendant, and the defendant accepted and entered upon the said employment, for the purpose and upon the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said ship so towed by the defendant in a careful, skilful, and proper manner; yet the defendant towed the said ship in a negligent, unskilful, and improper manner, whereby the said ship became and was stranded and damaged.

A like count: Symonds v. Pain, 6 H. & N. 709; 30 L. J. Ex. 256.

CARRIERS. III. OF PASSENGERS (a).

Indebitatus Count by a Carrier for Passage Money.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the convey-

(a) *Carriers of Passengers.*]—The duty of a carrier of passengers is to carry all passengers who offer themselves in a fit and proper state to be carried, provided the carrier has convenience to carry them, and the passengers are ready and willing to pay the proper and reasonable fare. But carriers of passengers do not insure the safety of passengers during the carriage, and are only responsible for injuries caused by negligence. (See *Birkett v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 730, 734.) The action for a breach of duty in carrying a passenger or his luggage, is so far independent of contract that the passenger may maintain the action in his own name, though another person took and paid for the ticket for him. (*Marshall v. York Newcastle and Berwick Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 655; and see *Waite v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, E. B. & E. 719; 27 L. J. Q. B. 417; 28 *ib.* 258.) A person having taken and had delivered to him by the company tickets for his servants, which he kept in his own possession, was held entitled to sue the company for not carrying his servants, whom the company had refused to carry because they could not produce their tickets; the company relying on a bye-law requiring each passenger to show when required the ticket furnished to him on paying his fare, which was held not to apply. (*Jennings v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 7; 35 L. J. Q. B. 15.)

A passenger taking a ticket from one company for a journey extending over the lines of other companies, contracts with that company only which

ance of the defendant in a carriage [or a ship], at his request, by the plaintiff.

Against a Carrier for not carrying a Passenger who has booked his Place.

That the defendant was a carrier of passengers and their luggage in a carriage from — to — for hire; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would take and engage a place in the carriage of the defendant, to be carried therein as a passenger with his luggage from — to — aforesaid, for hire to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to carry the plaintiff with his said luggage in the said carriage, from — to — aforesaid; and the plaintiff took and engaged a place in the said carriage, to be carried therein with his luggage as aforesaid, on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be carried with his said luggage in the said carriage from — to — aforesaid; yet the defendant did not nor would carry the plaintiff with his said luggage in the said carriage, from — to — aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was obliged to procure another conveyance, and was put to expense and inconvenience.

Count by Husband for Loss of his Wife's Luggage.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers and their luggage [on a railway] from — to —, and in consideration that the plaintiff caused his wife to become and be a passenger to be carried with her luggage by the defendants [on the said railway] from — to — aforesaid within a reasonable time in that behalf, for reward then

issued the ticket and cannot sue the others upon the contract. (*Mytton v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 615; 28 L. J. Ex. 385; and see *ante*, p. 123.) As to the liability of a railway company carrying passengers over the lines of another company for injuries caused by the negligence of the latter company, see *Birkett v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 730; *Blake v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 987; 31 L. J. Ex. 346.

The liability of a carrier for passengers' luggage taken charge of by the carrier is the same as for other goods carried, but not if the luggage remains in the care and custody of the passenger. (*Richards v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 7 C. B. 839; *Stewart v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 135; 33 L. J. Ex. 199; and see *Le Conteur v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 54; 35 L. J. Q. B. 40.)

A passenger can claim for luggage in respect of personal luggage only, and not for merchandise carried by him as luggage. (*Cahill v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 10 C. B. N. S. 154; 13 *ib.* 818; 30 L. J. C. P. 289; 31 *ib.* 271; and see *Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 676; *Phelps v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 19 C. B. N. S. 321; 34 L. J. C. P. 259; *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Shepherd*, 8 Ex. 30; *Belfast, etc., Ry. Co. v. Keys*, 9 H. L. C. 556.)

The damages recoverable in an action against a carrier for delay in carrying a passenger are the expenses actually incurred by the delay, such as lodging and conveyance, but not particular consequential loss which may have been occasioned by his not reaching the place at the time contemplated by the contract, as loss of business by not keeping appointments. (*Hamlin v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 408; 26 L. J. Ex. 20.)

paid by the plaintiff to the defendants in that behalf, the defendants promised the plaintiff to carry his said wife with her said luggage [on the said railway] safely and securely from — to — aforesaid, and there to deliver to her the said luggage for the plaintiff within a reasonable time in that behalf as aforesaid; and although such reasonable time elapsed, yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said luggage from — to — aforesaid, and there deliver the same to the plaintiff's wife for the plaintiff within such reasonable time as aforesaid, nor until a long time after had elapsed; and during all that time the plaintiff was deprived of the said luggage, and was put to much trouble and expense, and lost much time in endeavouring to obtain the same, and in providing other goods in the place of the said luggage.

Against a railway company, for the loss of a passenger's luggage: Elwell v. Grand Junction Ry. Co., 5 M. & W. 669; Cahill v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 10 C. B. N. S. 154; 30 L. J. C. P. 289; and see counts on the same cause of action framed in tort, post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

Against a cab proprietor, for the loss of a passenger's luggage from a hired cab. Ross v. Hill, 2 C. B. 877; Powles v. Hider, 6 E. & B. 207; 25 L. J. Q. B. 331.

Against a Railway Company for Delay in a Train.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers in carriages on a railway from — to — for reward to the defendants; and thereupon, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in consideration that the plaintiff at the request of the defendants would pay them a sum of money as and for the price of their carrying the plaintiff as a passenger in one of the said carriages from — to — aforesaid, by a train which the defendants advertised in their published train-bill, and represented to the plaintiff to be a train that would start from — to — aforesaid at — o'clock in the [afternoon], and arrive at — aforesaid at — o'clock in the [afternoon] of the said day, the defendants promised the plaintiff that they would use reasonable care and diligence that the said train should start and arrive at the respective times aforesaid; and the plaintiff accordingly paid the defendants the said sum of money for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and became such passenger to be so carried by the defendants as aforesaid by the said train; yet the defendants did not use reasonable care and diligence that the said train should start and arrive at the respective times aforesaid, and for want of such care and diligence the said train started from — aforesaid and arrived at — aforesaid respectively at much later times than the respective times aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was delayed and put to expense and inconvenience and was prevented from attending to his business at — aforesaid as he otherwise would have done.

A like count: Hamlin v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 1 H. & N. 408; 26 L. J. Ex. 20; and see Hurst v. Great Western Ry. Co., 19 C. B. N. S. 310; 34 L. J. C. P. 264.

Against a railway company for not running a train as advertised by the time tables: Denton v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 5 E. & B. 860.

See other counts against carriers of passengers framed in tort, post, Chap. III, "Carriers."

CARRIERS. IV. OF MESSAGES (a).

Against an Electric Telegraph Company for not Transmitting a Message correctly.

That the defendants carried on the business of transmitting messages by telegraph for reward to the defendants ; and thereupon, in consideration that the plaintiff would pay to the defendants — shillings, the defendants promised the plaintiff that they would transmit correctly for the plaintiff from — to [the master of a ship then lying at —] the message following, that is to say :—[“ Proceed to Hull direct”] ; and the plaintiff paid to the defendants the said — shillings, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said message correctly transmitted by the defendants as aforesaid ; yet the defendants did not correctly transmit to the master of the said ship the said message as aforesaid, and transmitted to him another and different message in the terms following :—[“ Proceed to Southampton direct”] ; whereby [the said master of the said ship proceeded directly with the said ship to Southampton instead of to Hull, as he would otherwise have done, and the plaintiff lost the benefit of the said ship proceeding to Hull in pursuance of the said message, and incurred great expense by reason of the said ship so proceeding to Southampton as aforesaid].

A like count : MacAndrew v. Electric Telegraph Co., 17 C. B. 3.

CHARTERPARTIES.

Indebitatus counts for freight and demurrage, ante, "Carriers of Goods by Water," pp. 129, 130.

By Shipowner against Charterer for not paying Freight by Bills or in Cash as agreed upon.

That the plaintiff and the defendant agreed by charterparty,

(a) See “The Telegraph Act, 1863,” 26 & 27 Vict. c. 112. This Act applies to every company authorized by special Act subsequent to its passing to construct and maintain telegraphs, and also, subject to certain qualifications, to every company so authorized which was then in existence (s. 2).

It contains provisions that every telegraph of the company shall be open for the messages of all persons alike, without favour or preference (s. 41) ; and that if any person in the employment of the company wilfully or negligently omits or delays to transmit or deliver any message, or by any wilful or negligent act or omission prevents or delays the transmission or delivery of any message, or improperly divulges to any person the purport of any message, he shall for every such offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding £20 (s. 45). This penalty must be taken to be independent of any right of action which the person injured would be entitled to against the company.

that the plaintiff's ship, —, should with all convenient speed sail to —, and that the defendant should there load her with a full cargo of — or other lawful merchandise, which she should carry to —, and there deliver on payment by the defendant to the plaintiff of freight at £— per ton, one-half of such freight to be paid in cash on unloading and right delivery of the cargo, and the remainder by approved bills [on London] at — month's date, or in cash less discount at £5 per cent. per annum, at the defendant's option; and afterwards the said ship sailed to — aforesaid, and was there loaded by the defendant with a full cargo of lawful merchandise, and the plaintiff carried the said cargo in the said ship to — aforesaid, and there delivered the same to the defendant, and the said freight amounted in the whole to the sum of £—, [and the defendant paid to the plaintiff one-half of the said freight in cash,] and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid [the remainder of] the said freight as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not pay to the plaintiff [the remainder of] the said freight or any part thereof, either by such approved bills as aforesaid or in cash as aforesaid.

A like count: Isberg v. Bowden, 8 Ex. 852; *Dakin v. Oxley*, 15 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 115.

Special counts for non-payment of freight according to the terms of the charterparty: Sweeting v. Darthez, 14 C. B. 538; *Gether v. Capper*, 15 C. B. 39, 696; *Santos v. Brice*, 6 H. & N. 290.

Count for freight payable in advance, ante, "Carriers by Water," p. 131; *Tindall v. Taylor*, 4 E. & B. 219; *Thompson v. Gillespy*, 5 E. & B. 209; *Seeger v. Duthie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 45; 29 L. J. C. P. 253.

By Shipowner for Demurrage and for Detention beyond the days of Demurrage.

That the plaintiff and the defendant agreed by charterparty that the plaintiff's ship, —, should with all convenient speed sail to —, and that the defendant should there load her with a full cargo of —, or other lawful merchandise, which she should carry to —, and there deliver on payment of freight, £— per ton, and that the defendant should be allowed ten days for loading and ten days for discharge, and ten days for demurrage, if required, at £— per day; and afterwards the said ship sailed to — aforesaid, and was there loaded by the defendant with a full cargo of lawful merchandise, and the plaintiff carried the said cargo in the said ship to — aforesaid, and there delivered the same to the defendant, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said charterparty performed by the defendant on his part; and the defendant kept the said ship on demurrage ten days over and above the said periods so agreed upon for loading and discharge as aforesaid, and thereby became liable to pay to the plaintiff £— for demurrage as aforesaid, but has not paid the same; and the defendant also detained the said ship — days beyond the periods so agreed upon for loading and discharge and demurrage as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff during all that time was deprived of the use of the

said ship, and incurred expense in keeping the same and maintaining the crew thereof.

Like counts: *Brown v. Johnson*, 10 M. & W. 331; *Benson v. Blunt*, 1 Q. B. 870; *Jackson v. Galloway*, 1 C. B. 280; *Lennard v. Robinson*, 5 E. & B. 125; *Alexander v. Dowie*, 1 H. & N. 152.

For detention before loading: *Esposito v. Bowden*, 4 E. & B. 963; *Erichsen v. Barkworth*, 3 H. & N. 601; 27 L. J. Ex. 472.

By Shipowner against Charterer for not loading pursuant to the Charterparty. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 22) (a).

That the plaintiff and the defendant agreed by charterparty, that the plaintiff's ship, called the —, should with all convenient speed sail to —, or so near thereto as she could safely get, and that the defendant should there load her with a full cargo of tallow, or other lawful merchandise, which she should carry to —, and there deliver, on payment of freight £— per ton, and that the defendant should be allowed ten days for loading and ten days for discharge, and ten days for demurrage, if required, at — per day; and the plaintiff did all things necessary on his part to entitle him to have the agreed cargo loaded on board the said ship at —, and the time for so doing elapsed; yet the defendant made default in loading the agreed cargo.

Like counts: *Clipsham v. Vertue*, 5 Q. B. 265; *Bruce v. Nicolopulo*, 11 Ex. 129; 24 L. J. Ex. 321; *Tarrabochia v. Hickie*, 1 H. & N. 183; 26 L. J. Ex. 26.

For not loading a full cargo: *Anglo-African Co. v. Lamzeed*, L. R. 1 C. P. 226.

For not supplying broken stowage necessary to complete a full cargo: *Cole v. Meek*, 15 C. B. N. S. 795; 33 L. J. C. P. 183.

For not loading in regular turn according to charterparty: *Taylor v. Clay*, 9 Q. B. 713. *The like, stating special damage by expense of maintaining the crew and paying dock dues*: *Hudson v. Clementson*, 18 C. B. 213; 25 L. J. C. P. 234.

For not loading with "usual dispatch" according to charterparty, setting out the charterparty verbatim: *Kearon v. Pearson*, 7 H. & N. 386; 31 L. J. Ex. 1.

For not loading on a homeward voyage: *Freeman v. Taylor*, 8 Bing. 124; *Irving v. Clegg*, 1 Bing. N. C. 53; *Cuthbert v. Cumming*, 10 Ex. 809; *Reid v. Hoskins*, 4 E. & B. 979.

For breach in refusing to load before the expiration of the lay days: *Barwick v. Buba*, 2 C. B. N. S. 563; 26 L. J. C. P. 280; *Avery v. Bowden*, 5 E. & B. 714; 25 L. J. Q. B. 49; 26 *ib.* 3.

For not loading "in the customary manner": *Adams v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 5 C. B. N. S. 492; 28 L. J. C. P. 33.

By Charterer against Shipowner for deviating from and abandoning the voyage to the Port of Loading.

That the plaintiff and the defendant agreed by charterparty that

(a) The damages recoverable in an action for not loading pursuant to a charterparty are the amount of freight which the ship would have earned if she had been loaded, less the expenses in carrying the freight, and also deducting any sum the ship has actually earned elsewhere. (*Smith v. M'Guire*, 3 H. & N. 554; 27 L. J. Ex.

the defendant's ship, —, then at —, should with all convenient speed, having liberty to take an outward cargo for owner's benefit, sail to —, or so near thereto as she could safely get, and there load from the factors of the plaintiff a full cargo of —, which she should carry to —, and there deliver on payment of freight (certain perils and casualties in the said charterparty mentioned only excepted); and the said ship was not prevented by any of the said perils or casualties from completing the said outward voyage (a), and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said charterparty performed by the defendant on his part; yet the said ship did not with all convenient speed sail to — aforesaid, or so near thereto as she could safely get, and the defendant caused the said ship to deviate from her said voyage, and abandoned the said voyage.

Like counts: Schilizzi v. Derry, 4 E. & B. 873; *Pope v. Bavidge*, 10 Ex. 73.

For delay and deviation in the voyage to the port of loading: M. Andrew v. Adams, 1 Bing. N. C. 29; *Porter v. Izat*, 1 M. & W. 381.

For refusing to proceed to port of ultimate destination according to orders: Pole v. Cetcovich, 9 C. B. N. S. 430.

On a charterparty for six voyages, for refusing to make more than three: Wheeler v. Bavidge, 9 Ex. 668.

By charterer against shipowner for not carrying and delivering according to the charterparty: Vaughan v. Glenn, 5 M. & W. 577; and see ante, "Carriers of Goods by Water," p. 129.

By charterer against shipowner for not repaying freight paid in advance upon failure to deliver the cargo: Charles v. Altin, 15 C. B. 46.

Count by charterer against shipowner on a warranty in the charterparty that the ship was classed A 1, at Lloyd's: Routh v. Macmillan, 2 H. & C. 750; 33 L. J. Ex. 38.

Count for continuing the voyage after the ship had become unseaworthy, whereby the plaintiff's goods were lost: Worms v. Storey, 11 Ex. 427.

CHECKS.

See "*Bankers' Checks*," ante, p. 107.

COMPANY.

(a) It has been held that in an action by the charterer against the shipowner, the plaintiff need not negative the exceptions in the charterparty; and if the defendant relies upon such exceptions, he must plead that he comes within them. (*Wheeler v. Bavidge*, 9 Ex. 668; but see as to pleading provisos and exceptions, *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359; *Browne v. Knill*, 2 B. & B. 395; *Crow v. Falk*, 8 Q. B. 467, 471; 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 311; and see ante, p. 60.)

Company.

As to Actions by and against Corporations and Joint Stock Companies. See ante, pp. 26, 27.

Count by a Company for Calls. (Under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, s. 26.) (a)

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That the defendant is the holder of — [state the number of shares] shares in the said company, and is as such shareholder indebted to the said company in £——, in respect of a call of £—— [or — calls of £—— each, state the number and amount of each of the calls] upon each of the said shares, whereby an action has accrued to the said company, by virtue of the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the [state the title of the special act of the company] to demand and have of and from the defendant the sum of £——; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts: Birkenhead L. & C. Ry. Co. v. Wilson, 3 Ex. 478; Dublin & Wicklow Ry. Co. v. Black, 8 Ex. 181.

Count for the amount of several calls on the same shares: Newport A. & H. Ry. Co. v. Hawes, 3 Ex. 476; Waterford W. & D. Ry. Co. v. Logan, 19 L. J. Ex. 259; Cork & Bandon Ry. Co. v. Goode, 13 C. B. 618.

(a) The Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, contains the following provisions relating to actions by the company for calls:—By s. 25, if at the time appointed by the company for the payment of any call any shareholder fail to pay the amount of such call, it shall be lawful for the company to sue such shareholder for the amount thereof, in any Court of law or equity having competent jurisdiction, and to recover the same, with lawful interest, from the day on which such call was payable. By s. 26, in any action or suit to be brought by the company against any shareholder to recover any money due for any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient for the company to declare that the defendant is the holder of one share or more in the company (stating the number of shares), and is indebted to the company in the sum of money to which the calls in arrear shall amount in respect of one call or more upon one share or more (stating the number and amount of each of such calls), whereby an action hath accrued to the company by virtue of this and the special Act. By s. 27, on the trial or hearing of such action or suit, it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant at the time of making such call was a holder of one share or more in the undertaking, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this or the special Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor any other matter whatsoever; and thereupon the company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, with interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount, or that due notice of such call was not given, or that the prescribed interval between two successive calls had not elapsed, or that calls amounting to more than the sum prescribed for the total amount of calls in one year had been made within that period. By s. 28, the production of the register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of such defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was held that the general form of count given by the above Act must, if adopted, be strictly followed. (*Moore v. Metropolitan Sewage Manure Co.*, 3 Ex. 333.) The count must state that the defendant is a shareholder, as the action charges him in this form only upon

Count for Calls or other moneys due to a Company registered under the Companies Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89 (a).

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That the plaintiffs are a company registered and incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, and the defendant is a member of the said company and a holder of — shares in the said company, and is as such member and shareholder indebted to the plaintiffs in £——, in respect of a call [or — calls] of £—— [each] made on each of the said shares, [and also in respect of other moneys due and payable by the defen-

his liability as a shareholder. (*Wolverhampton Waterworks Co. v. Hawkesford*, 6 C. B. N. S. 336; 28 L. J. C. P. 242; and see *Irish Peat Co. v. Phillips*, 1 B. & S. 598; 30 L. J. Q. B. 114, 363.) The averment that the defendant is the holder of the shares, means that he was the holder at the time the call was made. (*Belfast and Down Ry. Co. v. Strange*, 1 Ex. 739.) And therefore the form is not applicable to the executor of a deceased shareholder who has died after the calls were made. (*Birkenhead L. and C. Ry. Co. v. Cotesworth*, 5 Ex. 226.) In such case the count must be framed according to the fact. A person may be a shareholder within s. 27, although there is not a duly sealed register of shareholders under s. 9. (*Wolverhampton Waterworks Co. v. Hawkesford*, 11 C. B. N. S. 456; 31 L. J. C. P. 184.) As to who is liable to pay the calls upon a sale and transfer of the shares, see *Aylesbury Ry. Co. v. Mount*, 4 M. & G. 651. Under this count interest is recoverable by virtue of the statute, s. 22, and it is not necessary to add a count for interest. (*Southampton Dock Co. v. Richards*, 1 M. & G. 448; *London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Fairclough*, 2 M. & G. 674.) But care must be taken to claim, at the end of the declaration, an amount sufficient to cover the interest as well as the calls.

Under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act a call may be made payable by instalments (*North-Western Ry. Co. v. M'Michael*, 6 Ex. 273; *Birkenhead Lancashire and Cheshire Junction Ry. Co. v. Webster*, 6 Ex. 277); but it seems that the instalments cannot be sued for in the above count until all the instalments are due and payable. (*Ib.*; *Ambergate Ry. Co. v. Coulthard*, 5 Ex. 459; and see ante, p. 37.)

(a) "The Companies Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, by s. 205, repeals "The Companies Acts, 1856 and 1857," with the reservations contained in s. 206; and by s. 176, it applies to companies formed and registered under those Acts in the same manner as if formed and registered under "The Companies Act, 1862," subject to certain qualifications mentioned in that section.

S. 70 provides for the declaration in actions brought by the company against members, and enacts that "In any action or suit brought by the company against any member to recover any call or other moneys due from such member in his character of member, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the company, and is indebted to the company in respect of a call made or other moneys due, whereby an action or suit hath accrued to the company."

The Companies Act, 1862, also wholly repeals the Act 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 for the registration, etc., of joint-stock companies, which had been excepted, so far as regards insurance companies, from the operation of the Joint-stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857, repealing it in other respects; and it provides by s. 209 that insurance companies registered under the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110 shall register under "The Companies Act, 1862."

A private partnership, as a cost-book mining company, have no power in their own names, or in the name of an officer of the company, as the purser of a mine, to sue one of the partners for calls. (*Hybart v. Parker*, 4 C. B. N. S. 209; 27 L. J. C. P. 120.)

dant to the plaintiffs for interest on the said call [or calls] so due from the defendant to the plaintiffs, and forborne at interest by the plaintiffs to the defendant, at his request, or, and also in respect of other moneys due and payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for shares in the said company, allotted by them to the defendant at his request, or, as the case may be, stating the cause in respect of which the other moneys are due] whereby an action has accrued to the said company.

Count for calls by a company founded on acts of a colonial legislature: Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161; Welland Ry. Co. v. Berrie, 6 H. & N. 416; 30 L. J. Ex. 163.

Count by the secretary of a company, suing as nominal plaintiff under the company's Act, on the covenant in the deed of settlement of the company for calls: Smith v. Goldsworthy, 4 Q. B. 430; and see ante, p. 28.

A like count against the executrix of a shareholder: Wills v. Murray, 4 Ex. 843.

Count by the covenantees in the deed of settlement of a company upon the covenant to pay calls: Hutt v. Giles, 12 M. & W. 492; Aldham v. Brown, 7 E. & B. 164; 29 L. J. Q. B. 33 (a).

Special count by a Company for Deposits or Back Calls due upon Shares Allotted.

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That in consideration that the plaintiffs would allot to the defendant — of the shares of £ — each, into which the capital of the said company was divided [according to the Act of Parliament then constituting the said company] the defendant promised the plaintiffs to pay them the sum of £ — upon each of the said shares so to be allotted; and the plaintiffs allotted — of the said shares to the defendant accordingly, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiffs to be paid the said sum of £ — on each of the said shares so allotted; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Count by the committee of management against an allottee of shares in a projected company for refusing to pay the deposits: Woolmer v. Toby, 10 Q. B. 691; Duke v. Dive, 1 Ex. 36; Duke v. Forbes, ib. 356.

The like by the company: Ramsgate Victoria Hotel Co. v. Montefiore, 4 H. & C. 164; 35 L. J. Ex. 90.

Count on a covenant in the subscription contract to pay expenses in the event of not obtaining an Act: Millett v. Browne, 2 H. & N. 837.

(a) The company can recover in its own name in those cases only where the defendant is sued upon his liability as a shareholder, and not upon the covenant in the subscription contract; in respect of the latter the parties entitled under the covenant only can sue, as the covenantees, and in some cases the secretary, chairman, or other officer of the company entitled to sue by virtue of the Act of the company. (*Wolverhampton Waterworks Co. v. Hawkesford, 6 C. B. N. S. 336; 28 L. J. C. P. 242.*)

Count by an allottee of shares against a member of the managing committee of a projected company to recover deposits upon the abandonment of the undertaking: Walstab v. Spottiswoode, 15 M. & W. 501.

Count against a Company for Costs and Expenses incurred in obtaining the Company's Act, under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, 8 Vict. c. 16, s. 65 (a).

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That before the passing of the — Act (*the company's special Act*) the plaintiff did, and bestowed work, labour, and services, and paid and expended moneys of the plaintiff to the value and amount of £—— in and about obtaining the said Act, and incident thereto; and after the passing of the said Act, moneys to an amount exceeding the said sum of £——, and applicable to the payment thereof, were raised and received by the defendants by subscriptions of the shareholders, and by loan and otherwise; and all conditions have been fulfilled, and all things have happened, and all times have elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff, according to the said Act, to be paid by the defendants the said £——, for the said work, labour, and services so done and bestowed, and for the said moneys so paid and expended by the plaintiff as aforesaid; yet the defendants have not paid the same.

A like count: Hitchins v. Kilkenny Ry. Co., 9 C. B. 536.

Like counts under special Acts: Tilson v. Warwick Gas Light Co., 4 B. & C. 962; Carden v. General Cemetery Co., 5 Bing. N. C. 253; Wyatt v. Metropolitan Board of Works, 11 C. B. N. S. 744; 31 L. J. C. P. 217; Savin v. Hoylake Ry. Co., L. R. 1 Ex. 9; 35 L. J. Ex. 52.

By a company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857, against a contributory for calls made by the official liquidator under the winding-up clauses: Magdalena Steam Nav. Co. v. Martin, 2 E. & F. 94; 28 L. J. Q. B. 310; Hull Flax Co. v. Wellesley, 6 H. & N. 38; 30 L. J. Ex. 5; Anglo-Californian Mining Co. v. Lewis, 6 H. & N. 174; 30 L. J. Ex. 50.

(a) By the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, 8 Vict. c. 16, s. 65, it is enacted "That all the money raised by the company—whether by subscription of the shareholders, or by loan, or otherwise—shall be applied, firstly, in paying the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the special Act, and all expenses incident thereto; and secondly, in carrying the purposes of the company into execution." A sum of money agreed to be paid by the promoters of a railway company to a landowner for his countenance and support to their bill is not within this section; and a covenant to pay it is not binding on the company. (*Earl Shrewsbury v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co., 35 L. J. C. 156; L. R. 1 Eq. 593.*)

Where the promoters of an Act had employed a parliamentary agent to obtain the Act, which contained a similar clause, it was held that the agent must sue his immediate employers, and that the promoters only, and not the agent, could recover under the clause. (*Wyatt v. Metropolitan Board of Works, 11 C. B. N. S. 744; 31 L. J. C. P. 217; and see Scott v. Lord Ebury, L. R. 2 C. P. 255.*)

Count against a company on a Lloyd's bond: Chambers v. Manchester and Milford Ry. Co., 5 B. & S. 588; 33 L. J. Q. B. 268; where see as to the validity of Lloyd's bonds.

Count against a company for dividends on stock of the company: Dalton v. Midland Counties Ry. Co., 13 C. B. 474.

Counts by and against Banking Companies, see ante, pp. 27, 28.

Count against a Railway Company for the amount of Compensation claimed for land taken or injuriously affected under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 18, s. 68, in default of assessment by agreement or by jury.

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That the defendants are a railway company incorporated by an Act of Parliament passed in the — year of the reign of Queen Victoria, entitled [an Act for making a railway from — to —, stating the title of the Act]; and the plaintiff is entitled to compensation in respect of [an interest of the plaintiff in] certain land of the plaintiff which has been taken by the defendants, as and being the promoters of the undertaking to make the said railway, for the execution of the works of the said railway [or which has been injuriously affected within the meaning of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, by the execution of the works of the said railway by the defendants]; and the defendants, as such promoters as aforesaid, have not made satisfaction to the plaintiff in respect of his said interest in the said land [or for his said interest in the said land being so injuriously affected as aforesaid] under the provisions of the said Act or of any Act incorporated therewith, and the compensation claimed by the plaintiff in respect thereof exceeds the sum of fifty pounds; and the plaintiff, desiring to have the said compensation settled by jury, gave notice in writing of such his desire to the defendants, as such promoters as aforesaid, stating in the said notice the nature of his interest in the said land in respect of which he claimed compensation, and the amount of compensation so claimed by him [being £—]; and the defendants, as such promoters as aforesaid, were not willing to pay the amount of compensation so claimed, nor did they enter into a written agreement for that purpose, nor did they, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said notice, issue their warrant to the sheriff to summon a jury for settling the same in the manner provided by law; and by reason of such default to issue their warrant as aforesaid, the defendants became and are liable to pay to the plaintiff, being so entitled as aforesaid, the amount of compensation so claimed by him as aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action to recover the last-mentioned sum from the defendants; yet the defendants have not paid the said amount of compensation to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Railstone v. York Newcastle & Berwick Ry. Co., 15 Q. B. 404; Burkinshaw v. Birmingham & Oxford Junction Ry. Co., 5 Ex. 475; Eastham v. Blackburn Ry. Co., 9 Ex. 758; Glyn v. Aberdare Ry. Co., 6 C. B. N. S. 359; 28 L. J. C. P. 271; Wale v. Westminster Palace Hotel Co., 8 C. B. N. S. 276; Cameron v. The Charing Cross Ry. Co., 16 C. B. N. S. 430; Knapp v. London Chatham & Dover Ry. Co., 2 H. & C. 212; 32 L. J. Ex. 236.

Counts for compensation under the same Act assessed by the sheriff's jury, and for the costs of the inquiry (a): *South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Richardson*, 15 C. B. 810; *Chapman v. Monmouthshire Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 267; 27 L. J. Ex. 97; *Mortimer v. South Wales Ry. Co.*, 1 El. & El. 375; 28 L. J. Q. B. 129; *Fletcher v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 242; 28 L. J. Ex. 147; *Read v. Victoria Station & Pimlico Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & C. 826; 32 L. J. Ex. 167.

Counts for compensation awarded by arbitration under ss. 23, 68: *Evans v. Lancashire & Y. Ry. Co.*, 1 E. & B. 754; *Chamberlain v. West End & Crystal Palace Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 605, 617; 3 Ib. 768; 31 L. J. Q. B. 201; 32 Ib. 173; *Beckett v. Midland Ry. Co.* L. R. 1 C. P. 241; 35 L. J. C. P. 163.

Count for costs of arbitration under s. 34: *Martin v. Leicester Waterworks Co.*, 3 H. & N. 463; 27 L. J. Ex. 432; *Yates v. Mayor of Blackburn*, 6 H. & N. 61; 29 L. J. Ex. 447.

Count against a railway company for compensation for minerals, the working of which was prevented by the company as likely to damage the works of the railway, under s. 78: *Fletcher v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 242; 5 ib. 689; 28 L. J. Ex. 147.

Count against a canal company for compensation for mines under the canal, the working of which the company prevented, under a local Act: *Swindell v. Birmingham Canal Co.*, 9 C. B. N. S. 241; 29 L. J. C. P. 364; and see *R. v. Aire and Calder Navigation*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 337.

Count for a mandamus against a company to require them to issue their warrant to the sheriff to summon a jury to assess value of land under *The Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845*: *Fotherby v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 88; L. R. 2 C. P. 188.

Counts against a company for neglecting and refusing to register shares. (See post, Chap. III, "Company.")

Count on a bill drawn on a joint stock company with limited liability, omitting the word "limited" from their title, and accepted on behalf of the company by the defendant (19 & 20 Vict. c. 47, s. 31): *Pearose v. Martin*, E. B. & E. 499; 28 L. J. Q. B. 28.

Action against a promoter of a company provisionally on a contract entered into on behalf of the company, but not within the powers of the promoters: *Job v. Lamb*, 11 Ex. 539; 25 L. J. Ex. 87.

(a) The verdict of the jury is conclusive as to the amount of compensation, but not as to the right, which may be disputed in an action for the amount. (*R. v. London & North-Western Ry. Co.*, 3 E. & B. 443; *Read v. Victoria Station Co.*, 1 H. & C. 826; 32 L. J. Ex. 167; and see *Barber v. Nottingham & Grantham Ry. Co.*, 15 C. B. N. S. 726; 33 L. J. C. P. 193.) So it is also with the award of an arbitrator as to the amount. (*Beckett v. Midland Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 241.)

Compensation under the statute includes all damage for injuries which could reasonably be anticipated at the time of assessing it. (*Croft v. London & North-Western Ry. Co.*, 3 B. & S. 436; 32 L. J. Q. B. 113.) As to the meaning of "injuriously affected" in the statute, see *Chamberlain v. West End & Crystal Palace Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 605, 617; 31 L. J. Q. B. 201; *Brand v. Hammersmith & City Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 130; 2 ib. 223; 36 L. J. Q. B. 139; *Ricket v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 H. L. 175; 36 L. J. Q. B. 205.)

Count by the assignee of a debt under the Companies Act, 1862, s. 157, ante, p. 75.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT (a).

General Averment of the Performance of Conditions precedent.

And all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to [have the agreed cargo loaded on board the said ship (*see C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B., form 22*), or as the case may be, or] a performance of the said promise [or agreement or covenant] of the defendant, and to

(a) *Conditions precedent.*]—As to the averment of the performance of conditions precedent, see *ante*, p. 61. And as to the necessity of alleging conditions precedent in the statement of the contract, and the performance of them, see *Grafton v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 8 Ex. 699; *Mason v. Harvey*, 8 Ex. 819; *Scott v. Avery*, 8 Ex. 487; 5 H. L. C. 811; *Milner v. Field*, 5 Ex. 829; *Worsley v. Wood*, 6 T. R. 710.

As to what are conditions precedent in a contract, see the notes to *Porlage v. Cole*, 1 Wms. Saund. 319 *l*, and to *Peeters v. Opie*, 2 Wms. Saund. 352, and to *Cutter v. Powell*, 2 Smith's L. C. 1, 6th ed.; and see Leake on Contracts, ch. 3, s. 2.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 57, "It shall be lawful for the plaintiff or the defendant in any action to aver performance of conditions precedent generally, and the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify in his pleading the condition or conditions precedent, the performance of which he intends to contest."

Until this great improvement was effected, the pleader was obliged anxiously to determine what were conditions precedent to the right of action, etc., and to aver their performance with certainty and particularity. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 329; and see *Manby v. Cremonini*, 6 Ex. 808.) If any condition precedent was omitted by mistake or oversight, he was exposed to a demurrer, and the pleading was liable to be held irremediably bad on motion for arrest of judgment, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, or on error; and if he inserted any unnecessarily, he was exposed to immaterial issues being raised, which he could escape from only by the danger and delay of a demurrer, or by consenting to have the allegation struck out of his declaration, and thus taking upon himself all the risk of the omission. The former practice was further productive of great expense and inconvenience by prompting the other side to traverse the several averments inserted, although wholly beside the merits of the case, and the questions really in dispute; and this most frequently occurred in those cases where there was least excuse for it, namely, where the chances of defence were summed up in instructions to deny all the allegations in the declaration.

At present the general averment of the performance of conditions precedent prevents all danger of a demurrer, etc.; the opposite pleader is not tempted to raise unnecessary issues, and must take upon himself to maintain the materiality of those which he proposes to raise; whilst, at the same time, the provision which obliges him to raise distinct issues, and precludes him from denying the general averment with like generality, preserves the distinctness of the issues on the record, gives notice beforehand of the points to be contested at the trial, and still enables the parties, when it is important to do so, to raise the question of materiality by demurrer, or by motion in arrest of judgment, or by error.

Where a condition has not been performed the above general averment would be untrue, and might be met by a denial of the performance of the

maintain this action for the breach thereof hereinafter alleged; [*where there are negative conditions also, add: and nothing happened to prevent the plaintiff from maintaining this action for the same, or for the breach hereinafter alleged.*]

Like forms: Eastern Counties Ry. v. Philipson, 16 C. B. 2; *Hill v. Mount*, 18 C. B. 72; *Bamberger v. Commercial Credit Mutual Ass. Soc.*, 15 C. B. 676; 24 L. J. C. P. 115; *Baggallay v. Pettit*, 5 C. B. N. S. 637.

General Averment, excusing some, and stating the Performance of all other Conditions precedent.

And before and at the time for [payment of the said £—— by the plaintiff, the defendant excused the plaintiff from paying or tendering the same, *state thus the conditions excused, and the mode by which they were excused*], and except as aforesaid, all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach of the said promise [*or agreement or covenant*] hereinafter alleged.

General Averment where the Performance of some of the Conditions precedent has been prevented by the Defendant's breach of the Contract.

And the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to perform the said agreement [*or covenant*] on his part, and has performed the same except so far as he was prevented from so doing by the defendant's breach of the said agreement [*or covenant*] hereinafter mentioned; and, except as aforesaid, all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the

particular condition. The ground which the party may have for excusing the non-performance could not be set up in answer to this denial, and in support of his original averment of the performance of all conditions; for this would be a departure in pleading. In the case therefore of any necessary condition remaining unperformed, the party must state the matter of excuse in the first instance. This was the rule before the above enactment, and it is not altered by it. (*Co. Lit.* 304, *a*; *Manby v. Cremonini*, 6 Ex. 808; *Cort v. Ambergate Ry. Co.*, 17 Q. B. 127; 20 L. J. Q. B. 460.) The conditions excused and the excuses of performance must be averred with particularity, and not in a general form. (*London Dock Co. v. Sinnott*, 8 E. & B. 347.) Where the condition is contained in an instrument under seal the discharge of it by the other party must also be under seal, but need not be so averred in the declaration. (*Thames Haven Dock Co. v. Brymer*, 5 Ex. 696; and see *Lamprell v. Billericay Union*, 3 Ex. 283.)

The general averment of the performance and happening of all things necessary to the plaintiff's right of action, imports a sufficient statement of his being ready and willing to do all things necessary to be done on his part in future. (*Bentley v. Dawes*, 9 Ex. 666.) But the general averment of readiness and willingness is not sufficient in the case of a condition precedent which requires either performance or an excuse for non-performance (*Roberts v. Brett*, 6 C. B. N. S. 611, 633); and a general averment of all conditions precedent having been performed and fulfilled will not supply the omission of specific averments of other facts essential to the cause of action or defence. (See *Bloomer v. Darke*, 2 C. B. N. S. 165; *Irving v. Gray*, 3 H. & N. 34; *Tabor v. Edwards*, 4 C. B. N. S. 1; *Hollis v. shall*, 2 H. & N. 755.)

plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach of the said agreement by the defendant hereinafter alleged.

COPYHOLD FINES.

Indebitatus Count for Copyhold Fines (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 11).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for fines payable by the defendant, as tenant of customary tenements of the manor of —, to the plaintiff, as lord of the said manor, for the admission of the defendant into the said customary tenements.

A like count : Pochin v. Duncombe, 1 H. & N. 842.

A like count for fines on the surrender of copyhold tenements : Hayward v. Raw, 6 H. & N. 308 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 178 (a).

Indebitatus Count by the Steward of a Manor for Fees.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff, as steward of the court of the manor of —, for the defendant, at his request, and for fees payable by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof.

CORPORATION

See ante, p. 26 ; and see " Company," ante, p. 40.

COVENANT.

See " Landlord and Tenant ;" " Mortgage ;" " Sale of Land."

CROPS.

Indebitatus Count for Crops sold.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for crops bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Indebitatus count for crops sold and depastured by cattle : Poulter v. Killingbeck, 1 B. & P. 397 ; and see " Agistment," ante, p. 68.

Indebitatus Count for Work and Labour expended in Cultivation by an outgoing Tenant.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the plaintiff having left and given up, for and to the defendant, at his request, the

(a) An indebitatus count will not lie for arbitrary copyhold fines, before an assessment and demand of a certain and reasonable amount. (*Hayward v. Raw, supra.*)

benefit of work done, and materials, seeds, manures, crops, tillages, and other things provided, and moneys expended, by the plaintiff, in cultivating and improving certain lands.

Like counts: Muncey v. Dennis, 1 H. & N. 216; 26 L. J. Ex. 66; *Clarke v. Westrope*, 18 C. B. 765; 25 L. J. C. P. 287; *Price v. Harrison*, 8 C. B. N. S. 617; 29 L. J. C. P. 335.

Special Count by an outgoing Tenant against the Landlord for Tillages, etc., according to the custom of the country.

That the plaintiff became and was tenant to the defendant of a farm and land upon the terms, that the plaintiff should during the said tenancy till and cultivate the said farm and land in a husband-like manner according to the custom of the country where the same were situate, and that the defendant should at the expiration of the said tenancy pay to the plaintiff all such reasonable allowances as the plaintiff as offgoing tenant should, according to the said custom, be entitled to receive from the defendant, in respect of any tillages, sowing, or cultivation by the plaintiff of the said farm, according to the said custom, the benefit whereof should be given up by the plaintiff to the defendant; and during the said tenancy the plaintiff tilled and cultivated the said farm and land in a husbandlike manner according to the said custom, and at the expiration of the said tenancy the benefit thereof was given up by the plaintiff to the defendant, and the plaintiff as offgoing tenant was then, according to the said custom, entitled to receive from the defendant reasonable allowances amounting to £—, in respect of the said tillages, sowing, and cultivation of the said farm, of all which premises the defendant had notice, but did not pay the same.

Like counts on tenancies under agreements not under seal: Hutton v. Warren, 1 M. & W. 466; *Dalby v. Hirst*, 1 B. & B. 224; *Faviell v. Gaskoin*, 7 Ex. 273; *Cumberland v. Bowes*, 15 C. B. 348; *Womersley v. Dally*, 26 L. J. Ex. 219.

A like count on a covenant in a deed: Newson v. Smythies, 3 H. & N. 840; 28 L. J. Ex. 97.

By landlord against incoming tenant for the benefit of manure, etc., according to the custom of the country: Clarke v. Roystone, 13 M. & W. 752.

By landlord against incoming tenant for growing crops, tillages, etc., to be paid for by agreement at a valuation: Earl Falmouth v. Thomas, 1 C. & M. 89; *Price v. Harrison*, 8 C. B. N. S. 617; 29 L. J. C. P. 335; and see *Clarke v. Westrope*, 18 C. B. 765; 25 L. J. C. P. 287 (a).

By outgoing against incoming tenant for a valuation of crops relinquished to the latter: Leeds v. Burrows, 12 East, 1 (b).

(a) In some cases, where a valuation is a condition precedent, it may be necessary to declare specially against the defendant for not appointing a valuer. (See *Lattimore v. Garrard*, 1 Ex. 809; *Cooper v. Shuttleworth*, 25 L. J. Ex. 114; *Thurnell v. Balbirnie*, 2 M. & W. 786; "*Arbitration*," ante, p. 75.)

(b) It seems that in some cases the incoming tenant may become liable to the outgoing tenant, on an implied contract, by taking possession of the crops and tillages for his own benefit; but *prima facie* the contract is with the landlord. (*Faviell v. Gaskoin*, 7 Ex. 273, 280; and see *Boraston v. Green*, 16 East, 71.)

DAMAGES. *See ante*, pp. 11, 12; and *see* "*Liquidated Damages.*"

DEBENTURE. *See* "*Bond,*" *ante*, p. 114; "*Mortgage,*" *post*.

DEMURRAGE. *See ante*, p. 130.

DIVIDENDS. *See* "*Company,*" *ante*, p. 40.

EXCHANGE.

Indebitatus Count on a Contract of Exchange.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for money agreed by the defendant to be paid by him to the plaintiff, together with goods of the defendant delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff in exchange for goods of the plaintiff delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant. [*The common count for goods sold and delivered would in some cases suffice: Sheldon v. Cox*, 3 B. & C. 420, and *see ante*, p. 38, n. (a).]

Special Count on a Contract of Exchange.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant a horse of the plaintiff in exchange for a horse of the defendant and £—— to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, the defendant promised the plaintiff to deliver the last-mentioned horse to the plaintiff and to pay him the said ——; and the plaintiff thereupon delivered to the defendant the said horse of the plaintiff on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said horse of the defendant delivered to him, and to be paid the said £——; yet the defendant did not deliver to the plaintiff the said horse of the defendant, or pay the plaintiff the said £——.

Special count on a contract of exchange: Parker v. Rawlings, 4 Bing. 280.

Special count against an executor on a contract of exchange with the testator: Siboni v. Kirkman, 1 M. & W. 418.

On a Contract of Exchange after a breach of Warranty.

That before the making of the agreement hereinafter mentioned, the defendant, by warranting a horse to be sound, had sold the said horse to the plaintiff for a certain price to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, and had delivered the same to the plaintiff; and the plaintiff afterwards complained to the defendant that the said horse was not then sound; and it was thereupon agreed by and between

the plaintiff and the defendant, that the plaintiff should return the said horse to the defendant, and the defendant should take back the same, and should deliver to the plaintiff another horse in lieu thereof; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said other horse delivered to him by the defendant; yet the defendant has not delivered the said other horse to the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the same, and has been put to expense in the keeping and taking care of the first-mentioned horse.

Special count on a breach of warranty of goods given in exchange: Fairmaner v. Budd, 7 Bing. 574; Smith v. Battams, 28 L. J. Ex. 232.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Indebitatus Count by an Executor or Administrator on Causes of Action accrued to the Deceased (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff, as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, for goods sold and delivered by the said C. D. to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the said C. D. to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the said

(a) *Actions by executors and administrators.*]—An executor or administrator may sue upon all personal contracts made with the testator, in respect of the damages accrued to the personal estate from the breach of them (1 Wms. Saund. 217), and whether the breach occurred before or after the testator's death; but for breaches of contract which affect the person of the testator only, and not his transmissible personal estate, as a breach of promise to marry where there is no special damage to the estate, an executor or administrator cannot sue. (*Chamberlain v. Williamson*, 2 M. & S. 408; 1 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 739, 752.)

Contracts with a testator affecting his *real* estate, and which run with the land, as covenants for title, covenants to repair, etc., pass with the estate to the heir or devisee if it be freehold, and to the executor where it is a chattel interest in the land. And in the former case, if the testator has not sued for breaches of such covenants in his lifetime, the executor cannot sue afterwards, unless in respect of some distinct loss or injury to the testator's personal estate. In all other cases the heir or devisee of the reversion only can sue, in respect of breaches after the testator's death. (*Kingdon v. Nattle*, 1 M. & S. 355; *Jones v. King*, 4 M. & S. 188; 5 Taunt. 418; and see 1 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 755 *et seq.*)

A plaintiff cannot join, in the same declaration or count, a claim as executor or administrator with a claim in his own right, and a declaration uniting such claims would be bad on general demurrer, or in arrest of judgment, or on error. (2 Wms. Saund. 117 *e*; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1729; *Davies v. Davies*, 1 H. & C. 451; 31 L. J. Ex. 476.) And the C. L. P. Act, 1852, which allows different kinds of causes of action to be joined, is limited to those which are by and against the same parties and in the same rights. But a plaintiff suing as executor may join any claims, in respect of which the money recoverable would be *assets*. (*Ib.*) Hence the second of the above counts, on causes of action accruing to the executor or administrator since the decease, may be added to the first count, on causes of action accrued to the deceased. (*Ib.*; *Cowell v. Watts*, 6 East, 405; *Edwards v.*

C. D. for the defendant at his request, and for money lent by the said *C. D.* to the defendant, and for money paid by the said *C. D.* for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the said *C. D.*, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the said *C. D.*, and forborne at interest by the said *C. D.* to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said *C. D.* on accounts stated between them.

Indebitatus Count by an Executor or Administrator on Causes of Action accrued since the death of the Deceased.

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid for the defendant at his request, and for money lent by the plaintiff as

Grace, 2 M. & W. 190; *Dowbiggin v. Harrison*, 9 B. & C. 666; *Jobson v. Forster*, 1 B. & Ad. 6.)

Where the cause of action arose in the lifetime of the deceased, the executor or administrator must declare in his representative character. (2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1727.) Where the cause of action arose wholly after the death, the executor or administrator may sue either in his own name personally (as being the party contracted with), or in his representative character if the money to be recovered would be assets of the estate. (*Ib.*; *Aspinall v. Wake*, 10 Bing. 51.) But if he continues to carry on the business of the deceased, and enters into contracts in the course of doing so, it seems that he must sue in his own right, and cannot sue in his representative character. (*Bolingbroke v. Kerr*, L. R. 1 Ex. 222.) If the executor sues in his own name personally, he would be exposed to a set-off of any debt due from himself to the defendant.

An executor may commence an action before probate, and it is sufficient if he obtains probate in time to prove his title in case it should be disputed. But the letters of administration must issue before the administrator can commence an action, for without them he has no right of action. (1 Wms. Exs. 5th ed. 295, 389.) As to the title of an executor or administrator relating back to the death, see 1 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 595; *Foster v. Bates*, 12 M. & W. 226; *Bodger v. Arch*, 10 Ex. 333; *Welchman v. Sturgis*, 13 Q. B. 552.

By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 31, executors and administrators suing in right of the testator or intestate are made liable to pay costs in case of being nonsuited or a verdict passing against them, unless the Court or a judge shall otherwise order.

All the executors appointed in the will should join as co-plaintiffs, though some have not proved the will. If they sue as executors, and some are omitted, the defendant can take advantage of it only by plea in abatement. Where the contract was made since the death of the testator, and with some of the executors only, those only must join who are parties to the contract, otherwise there will be a variance. (1 Wms. Saund. 291 *k, l*; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1724-5; Lush's Pr. by Dixon, p. 58; and see *post*, Chap. V, 'Abatement.') A plea that one of the plaintiffs, executors, had renounced, was held bad. (*Creswick v. Woodhead*, 4 M. & G. 811; but see now as to renunciation, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 79.)

executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the defendant, and for money paid by the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid and forborne at interest by the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid upon accounts stated between the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid and the defendant.

Indebitatus Count against an Executor or Administrator on Causes of Action accrued against the Deceased in his lifetime (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.) Money payable by the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the said G.

(a) *Actions against executors and administrators.*—The executor is in general liable upon all contracts made by the testator for breaches before or after the death, to the extent of the assets which have come to his hands to be administered. (*Wilson v. Wigg*, 10 East, 313; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed.

Contracts of agency or for personal acts or services are in general revoked by death; and the executor or administrator cannot be sued upon them except for breaches which occurred in the lifetime of the testator or intestate. (*Werner v. Humphreys*, 2 M. & G. 853; *Campanari v. Woodburn*, 15 C. B. 400; per Parke, B., *Siboni v. Kirkman*, 1 M. & W. 418, 423; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1593; and see *Tasker v. Shepherd*, 6 H. & N. 575; 30 L. J. Ex. 207.) Where a contract, which is not rescinded by death, is made with a person who dies before it is completed, and it is completed after his death, the declaration in an action upon the contract against the executor or administrator of the deceased party, must state the contract specially as made with the deceased, and aver the completion after his death, and the breach by the defendant. (See *Corner v. Shew*, 3 M. & W. 350; *Campanari v. Woodburn*, 15 C. B. 400.)

An executor cannot be liable as executor for goods sold to him, or work done at his request, or for money received by him for the use of the plaintiff. Counts charging him as executor on these causes of action are construed as counts against him personally in his own right. (*Ashby v. Ashby*, 7 B. & C. 444; *Corner v. Shew*, 3 M. & W. 350.) Nor is an executor liable as such in an action "for interest for the forbearance at interest by the plaintiff to the defendant, as executor, at his request, of moneys owing from the defendant as such executor as aforesaid to the plaintiff;" though he would be liable for interest due on a contract with the testator. (*Bignell v. Harpur*, 4 Ex. 773.) An executor may be liable in his representative capacity on accounts stated, and also for money paid for him as executor at his request (*Ashby v. Ashby*, 7 B. & C. 444; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1791); and these counts may be joined with the above count upon causes of action accrued before the death. (*Ib.*; *Powell v. Graham*, 7 Taunt. 580.) As to the liability of an executor for his testator's funeral, see "*Funeral Expenses*," post, p. 161.

Counts charging the defendant as executor or administrator cannot be joined with counts charging him personally in his own right; and a declaration uniting such counts would be bad on demurrer, or in arrest of judgment, or on error. (*Wigley v. Ashton*, 3 B. & Ald. 101; *Hayter v.*

H., and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the said *G. H.*, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the said *G. H.* at his request, and for money lent by the plaintiff to the said *G. H.*, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the said *G. H.* at his request, and for money received by the said *G. H.* for the use of the plaintiff, and for interest upon money due to the plaintiff from the said *G. H.* and forborne at interest by the plaintiff to the said *G. H.* at his request, and for money found to be due from the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff on accounts stated between the plaintiff and the said *G. H.*

Indebitatus Count against an Executor or Administrator on Causes of Action accruing after the Death of the Testator

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.) Money payable by the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the

Moat, 2 M. & W. 56; *Corner v. Shew*, 3 M. & W. 350; *Ashby v. Ashby*, 7 B. & C. 444; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1790.) Nor can such causes of action be joined in the same count. (*Kitchenman v. Skeel*, 3 Ex. 49.) And the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 41, which allows different kinds of causes of action by and against the same parties in the same rights to be joined, does not extend to such cases; see ante, p. 152, n. (a).

An executor cannot be sued at law as such for legacies, whether general or specific. (*Deeks v. Strutt*, 5 T. R. 690; *Jones v. Tanner*, 7 B. & C. 542; and see 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1783.) But after assent by an executor to a specific legacy, he is liable at law to an action by the legatee, because the property vests in the legatee upon the assent. (*Williams v. Lee*, 3 Atk. 223.) So in the case of a general pecuniary legacy, after the executor has admitted to the legatee that he has received the money, and holds it to the use of the legatee, it becomes a debt to the latter, who may recover it in an action. (*Topham v. Morecraft*, 8 E. & B. 972; and see 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1785; *Whitehouse v. Abberly*, 1 C. & K. 642.)

Under the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 65, and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, s. 1, the jurisdiction of the County Courts extended to the recovery of any demand not exceeding the sum of £50, being the amount or part of the amount of a distributive share under an intestacy, or of a legacy under a will (see *Longbottom v. Longbottom*, 8 Ex. 203; *Hewston v. Phillips*, 11 Ex. 699), except where the validity of any devise, bequest, or limitation, under a will, might be disputed (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58); in which cases there was no jurisdiction, unless the parties consented (19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 23). Now, by the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 99, the jurisdiction in these cases, amongst others, is extended to demands not exceeding £500.

By the Statute of Frauds, (29 Car. II. c. 8, s. 4,) it is enacted that "no action shall be brought whereby to charge an executor or administrator, upon any special promise to answer damages out of his own estate, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized." And a promise by an executor or administrator to answer personally is not binding unless supported by a new and sufficient consideration. (2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1641; and see Chitty on Contracts 7th ed p. 245; Leake on Contracts, p. 125.)

All the executors who have proved the will must be joined as co-defendants; but the objection of the non-joinder of some can be made only by plea in abatement. (1 Wms. Saund. 291 m; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1787; post, Chap. V, 'Abatement'.)

plaintiff for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to the plaintiff upon accounts stated between the plaintiff and the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid.

Against an administrator on a contract for the sale of goods made with the testator for not accepting the goods after the death: Wentworth v. Cock, 10 A. & E. 42.

Against an administrator on a special contract of agency made with the intestate and performed after his death: Campanari v. Woodburn, 15 C. B. 400.

Indebitatus Count by Husband and Wife Executrix or Administratrix (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 22, 23.) Money payable by the defendant to the said A. B. and C. his wife as executrix [or administratrix] as aforesaid for goods sold and delivered by the said D. E. to the defendant, and for money received by the defendant to the use of the said D. E., and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said D. E. upon accounts stated between them, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said A. B. and C. his wife as executrix [or administratrix] as aforesaid upon accounts stated between the defendant and the said A. B. and C. his wife as executrix [or administratrix] as aforesaid.

A count against husband and wife executrix or administratrix may be easily framed from the above and preceding forms.

Other counts by and against executors, post, "Landlord and Tenant," pp. 209, 212.

FACTOR. See "Agent," ante, p. 64; "Broker," ante, p. 118.

FARRIER.

Against a Farrier [or Veterinary Surgeon] for not using due care, etc., in his treatment of the Plaintiff's Horse, which was lame.

That in consideration that the plaintiff employed the defendant as and being a farrier [or veterinary surgeon] to treat and endeavour

(a) Where a married woman is executrix her husband must be joined in all actions by and against her. She cannot obtain probate or administer without the consent of her husband; but the personal estate of the deceased vests in her immediately upon the death, and a payment or delivery of the property to her made *bond fide* before the dissent of the husband and before probate is valid. (*Pemberton v. Chapman*, 7 E. & B. 210.)

to cure a horse of the plaintiff then labouring under [lameness], for reward to the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff to use due and proper care and skill in treating and endeavouring to cure the said horse; yet the defendant did not use due or proper care or skill in treating and endeavouring to cure the said horse, and so carelessly, ignorantly, and unskilfully treated it, that by means thereof it became and was [more lame and wholly] incurable, and of no use or value to the plaintiff.

FIXTURES.

Indebitatus Count for the Price of Fixtures (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for fixtures [and goods] sold and given up by the plaintiff to and for the defendant.

Count upon a lease allowing the lessee a reasonable time after the expiration of the lease for the removal of the fixtures, for preventing him from removing them: Stansfeld v. Portsmouth, 4 C. B. N. S. 120; 27 L. J. C. P. 124.

FORBEARANCE (b).

On a Promise by the Defendant to pay a Debt and Costs, if the Plaintiff would stay Proceedings in an Action.

That the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff in £——, and the plaintiff had commenced an action against the defendant in the

(a) When a person who was entitled to the right of removing his fixtures has sold them and given up possession to the purchaser, he may recover the price under this count. (*Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R. 266; where see also a special count on the same cause of action.) The price of fixtures *as such* cannot be recovered under the common count for goods sold and delivered (*Lee v. Risdon*, 7 Taunt. 189); but it would be otherwise if they had been first removed. (See *Wilde v. Waters*, 16 C. B. 637; *Dalton v. Whitem*, 3 Q. B. 961; *Pitt v. Shew*, 4 B. & Ald. 206.)

(b) Forbearance of an action commenced for a *bond fide* claim is a sufficient consideration for a promise, as the forbearing a suit instituted to try a doubtful question of law. (*Longridge v. Dorville*, 5 B. & Ald. 117.) But forbearing a suit in which the plaintiff had no cause of action and knew it, will not support a promise. (*Wade v. Simeon*, 2 C. B. 548; and see *Smith v. Monteith*, 13 M. & W. 427.)

Where a claim is *bond fide* made, respecting which a reasonable doubt exists, forbearing to sue is a good consideration, although no proceedings have been commenced. (*Cook v. Wright*, 1 B. & S. 559; 30 L. J. Q. B. 321.) Forbearing to sue for an alleged balance of unsettled accounts as to which there was a dispute between the plaintiff and defendant is a good consideration for a promise (*Llewellyn v. Llewellyn*, 3 D. & L. 318); but where there was merely a dispute whether the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff, without any foundation appearing for the dispute, forbearance to sue was

court of —, for the recovery of the said debt; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would stay all further proceedings in the said action until the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant promised the plaintiff to pay him the said debt and his costs of suit in the said action on or before the last-mentioned day; and the plaintiff thereupon stayed all further proceedings in the said action until the last-mentioned day, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said debt and the said costs of suit; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

A like count: Wade v. Simeon, 2 C. B. 548.

A like count by an executor: Tanner v. Moore, 9 Q. B. 1.

On a promise to the assignee of a bond to pay the debt by instalments, etc., in consideration of forbearance: Morton v. Burn, 7 A. & E. 19.

On a promise to pay a sum of money in consideration of plaintiff withdrawing a claim upon a disputed account: Llewellyn v. Llewellyn, 3 D. & L. 318; and see Edwards v. Baugh, 11 M. & W. 641.

On a promise to pay a sum of money in consideration of releasing a ship detained to answer a claim for damages: Longridge v. Dorville, 5 B. & Ald. 117.

On a guarantee for the payment of a debt on a certain day in consideration of forbearance of proceedings against the debtor: Rolt v. Cozens, 18 C. B. 673; 25 L. J. C. P. 254; Smith v. Algar, 1 B. & Ad. 603; Payne v. Wilson, 7 B. & C. 423; Tanner v. Moore, 9 Q. B. 1; and see form, post, p. 164.

FOREIGN BILLS. *See ante, p. 104.*

FOREIGN COMPANIES. *See ante, p. 30.*

FOREIGN JUDGMENTS. *See post, p. 194.*

FREIGHT. *See "Carriers by Water," ante, p. 129.*

held not to constitute a sufficient consideration. (*Edwards v. Baugh, 11 M. & W. 641.*)

Forbearing to sue for immediate payment of a debt, no time being specified, has been held a good consideration. (*Oldershaw v. King, 2 H. & N. 517; 27 L. J. Ex. 120.*) It seems that forbearance to sue for a reasonable time would form a good consideration. (*Ib.*; but see *Semple v. Pink, 1 Ex. 74*, where it was suggested that the term, reasonable time, could have no application in reference to forbearance to sue.)

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a).

Indebitatus Count by the Trustees of a Friendly Society.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 30.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs as trustees of the said society, for money

(a) The principal statutes relating to friendly societies in general are:—10 Geo. IV. c. 56; 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 40; 9 & 10 Vict. c. 27; and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115. But these were all repealed, except in part as to then existing societies, by 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, by which statute, amended by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 101, and by 23 & 24 Vict. c. 58, friendly societies are now regulated.

By the Act to Consolidate and Amend the Law Relating to Friendly Societies (18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 18), "all real and personal estate whatsoever belonging to any such society shall be vested in the trustee or trustees for the time being, for the use and benefit of such society and the members thereof; and the real or personal estate of any branch of a society shall be vested in the trustees of such branch, and be under the control of such trustee or trustees, their respective executors or administrators, according to their respective claims and interest—and in all actions or suits touching or concerning any such property, the same shall be stated to be the property of the person or persons for the time being holding the said office of trustee in his or their proper name or names, as trustees of such society, without any further description."

By s. 19, "the trustee or trustees of any such society are authorized to bring or defend, or cause to be brought or defended, any action, suit, or prosecution, in any court of law or equity, touching or concerning the property, right, or claim to property of the society, for which he or they are such trustee or trustees as aforesaid; and such trustee or trustees shall and may, in all cases concerning the real and personal property of such society, sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity, in his or their proper name or names, as trustee or trustees of such society, without other description; and no such action, suit, or prosecution shall be discontinued or shall abate by the death of such person, or his removal from the office of trustee; but the same shall and may be proceeded in by or against the succeeding trustee or trustees as if such death or removal had not taken place; and such succeeding trustee or trustees shall pay or receive the like costs as if the action or suit or prosecution had been commenced in his or their name or names, for the benefit of, or to be reimbursed from the funds of such society."

By s. 9 the purposes are defined for which such societies may be established. Societies established for any other purposes than those so defined are not within the Act, and cannot avail themselves of its provisions. (*Hornby v. Close*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 153; 36 L. J. M. 43.) A society whose main object was a trades' union, though combining the objects of a friendly society, was held not to be within the Act. (*Hornby v. Close*, *supra*.)

Industrial and provident societies are now regulated by "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 87, which by s. 1 repeals "The Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1852," and all other statutes relating to such societies. It requires such societies, whether existing before the Act or formed since, to be registered and to obtain a certificate of registration, and enacts, by s. 5, that "thereupon the members of such society shall become a body corporate by the name therein described, having a perpetual succession and a common seal, with power to hold land and buildings, with limited liability."

By s. 6, "the certificate of registration shall vest in the society all the property that may at the time be vested in any person in trust for the

lent by the plaintiffs as trustees as aforesaid to the defendant, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiffs as trustees as aforesaid, and for interest upon money due from the defendant to the plaintiffs as trustees as aforesaid and forborne at interest by the plaintiffs as trustees as aforesaid to the defendant at his request, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs as trustees as aforesaid on accounts stated between them.

Like counts: Dewhurst v. Clarkson, 3 E. & B. 194; *Sinden v. Bankes*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 102.

Count by the trustees of a loan society on a promissory note made as security for a loan: Bradburne v. Whitbread, 5 M. & G. 439 (a).

Counts by the trustees of a benefit building society on a covenant to pay subscriptions, contained in a mortgage deed made by a member of the society: Cutbill v. Kingdom, 1 Ex. 494; *Morrison v. Glover*, 4 Ex. 430; *Reeves v. White*, 17 Q. B. 995; *Farmer v.*

society; and all legal proceedings then pending by or against any such trustee or other officer on account of the society may be prosecuted by or against the society in its registered name without abatement."

Since the passing of this Act, the trustees or officers of societies under former Acts cannot sue or be sued, although the society has not registered under the new Act, as the new Act repeals the former Acts absolutely. (*Toutill v. Douglas*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 66.)

Claims against the society existing at the passing of the Act which were not in the state of "legal proceedings then pending," must be sued for against the individual members (*Dean v. Mellard*, 15 C. B. N. S. 19; 32 L. J. C. P. 282), and not against the incorporated society. (*Linton v. Blakeney Industrial Society*, 3 H. & C. 853; 34 L. J. Ex. 211.)

But the society incorporated by registration under the Act may sue upon a bond or other chose in action to which the trustees of the society were entitled before the Act, such rights being vested in the incorporated society under s. 6. (*The Queensbury or Queenshead Industrial Society v. Pickles*, L. R. 1 Ex. 1; 35 L. J. Ex. 1.)

The members of a society registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1852, were not liable to be sued for the debts of the society, but only the officers or trustees. (*Burton v. Tannahill*, 5 E. & B. 797; 25 L. J. Q. B. 135; and see *Alexander v. Worman*, 6 H. & N. 100; 30 L. J. Ex. 198.) The individual members might be proceeded against by *scire facias* on judgments obtained against the officers or trustees of the society. (*Myers v. Rawson*, 5 H. & N. 99; 29 L. J. Ex. 217.) The trustees and secretary of a benefit building society making a promissory note in their own names, but describing themselves as trustees and secretary, are liable personally. (*Price v. Taylor*, 5 H. & N. 540.)

Loan societies are regulated by the statutes 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 23; 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110; continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 19.

Benefit building societies are regulated by 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 32.

See further as to the above Acts, Chitty's Statutes.

(a) No action is maintainable by the treasurer or clerk for the time being of a loan society on a note or security made payable to him under the Loan Societies Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 23, s. 8; or 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 16 (*Timms v. Williams*, 3 Q. B. 413); but the trustees of the society might sue on such a note under 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 23, s. 4. (*Albon v. Pyke*, 4 M. & G. 421. And see 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 8; and 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, s. 13.)

Giles, 5 H. & N. 753 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 65. *And see as to liability for subscriptions; Ib. ; Farmer v. Smith*, 4 H. & N. 196 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 226.

Indebitatus count against the trustees of a benefit building society : Card v. Carr, 1 C. B. N. S. 197 ; 26 L. J. C. P. 113.

FUNERAL EXPENSES (a).

Indebitatus Count for Funeral Expenses.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done and materials provided, and a hearse, coaches, horses, goods, and necessary things furnished by the plaintiff for the defendant, at his request, in and about a funeral [*add the common counts for goods sold and money paid*].

Like counts : Green v. Salmon, 8 A. & E. 348 ; *Lucy v. Walrond*, 3 Bing. N. C. 841.

GAMING (b).

(a) An executor, having assets, is liable personally, *de bonis propriis*, upon an implied contract to pay for the funeral expenses of his testator ; and he may be sued by the undertaker without any express order given by him, unless the undertaker has given exclusive credit to a third party. The executor may defeat an action founded on the implied contract only by showing under the general issue that he has no assets. (*Tugwell v. Heyman*, 3 Camp. 298 ; *Rogers v. Price*, 3 Y. & J. 28 ; *Corner v. Shew*, 3 M. & W. 350, 356 ; and see *Green v. Salmon*, 8 A. & E. 348 ; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1651.) But the executor is only liable for the expenses of a funeral suitable to the degree of the testator, unless he has himself ordered or sanctioned a greater expense. (*Brice v. Wilson*, 8 A. & E. 349 ; *Lucy v. Walrond*, 3 Bing. N. C. 841.)

A husband is liable for the expenses of his wife's funeral ; and where a person in his absence necessarily employs an undertaker and pays the expense of the funeral of the wife, he may recover the amount from the husband as money paid to his use. (*Jenkins v. Tucker*, 1 H. Bl. 90 ; *Ambrose v. Kerrison*, 10 C. B. 776 ; *Bradshaw v. Beard*, 12 C. B. N. S. 344 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 273.) An infant widow may render herself liable for the funeral of her husband as for necessaries. (*Chapple v. Cooper*, 13 M. & W. 252.)

(b) By the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 41, s. 1, securities given for considerations arising out of illegal transactions are declared to be deemed to have been given for an illegal consideration, and by s. 2, it is enacted that if "any person shall make, draw, give, or execute any note, bill, or mortgage for any consideration on account of which the same is (by the 16 Car. II. c. 7, or 9 Anne, c. 14) declared to be void ; and such person shall actually pay to any indorsee, holder, or assignee of such note, bill, or mortgage, the amount of the money thereby secured, or any part thereof, such money so paid shall be deemed and taken to have been paid for and on account of the person to whom such note, bill, or mortgage was originally given upon such illegal consideration, and shall be deemed and taken to be a debt due and owing

GARNISHEE. See "*Attachment of Debt*," ante, p. 82.

GOODS. See "*Goods Sold and Delivered*," ante, p. 38; "*Goods Bargained and Sold*," ante, p. 39; "*Sale of Goods*," post.

GOODWILL. See post, "*Trade*."

GUARANTEES (a).

On a Guarantee for the Price of Goods supplied to a third Person.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would sell and deliver goods to *G. H.* on credit [*or on the usual terms of dealing between*

from such last-named person to the person who shall so have paid such money, and shall accordingly be recoverable by action at law in any of his Majesty's Courts of record."

The action under this section would be in the form of a count for money paid by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant at his request: see ante, p. 42.

The Act for the Suppression of Betting Houses, 16 & 17 Vict. c. 119, s. 5, provides that any money or valuable thing received by a keeper of a betting house or other place within the Act as a deposit on any bet, shall be deemed to have been received to or for the use of the person from whom the same was received, and may be recovered accordingly, with full costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction. (See *Doggett v. Cattermoss*, 19 C. B. N. S. 765; 34 L. J. C. P. 46, 159.)

(a) The Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 4, provides "That no action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized." This section only affects the evidence of the contract, and not the mode of pleading it. (See ante, p. 59; and see as to this section Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. p. 462; Leake on Contracts, p. 126.)

By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 3, "no special promise to be made by any person after the passing of this Act to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person, being in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith or some other person by him thereunto lawfully authorized, shall be deemed invalid to support an action, suit, or other proceeding to charge the person by whom such promise shall have been made, by reason only that the consideration for such promise does not appear in writing, or by necessary inference from a written document."

Under this section the consideration for the promise may be proved by parol evidence, but the promise must still be complete in the writing under the Statute of Frauds, and the parol evidence admissible to prove the consideration cannot be used to explain the written promise. (*Holmes v.*

them], the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff to be responsible to him for the due payment of the price of the said goods [or to the extent of £——, according to the legal effect of the guarantee]; and the plaintiff accordingly sold and delivered goods to the said *G. H.* on credit [or on the usual terms of dealing between them], at prices amounting to £——, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the said *G. H.* has not nor has the defendant paid the said £—— [or, yet the said *G. H.* has not paid the said £——, or any part thereof, nor has the defendant paid the same to the extent of £——], and the same remains due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

A like count: Christie v. Borelly, 7 C. B. N. S. 561; 29 L. J. C. P. 153.

A like count setting out the guarantee verbatim: Morrison v. Trenchard, 4 M. & G. 709; *Westhead v. Sproson*, 6 H. & N. 728; 30 L. J. Ex. 265.

On a continuing guarantee for the price of the goods to be supplied: Hitchcock v. Humphrey, 5 M. & G. 559.

On a continuing guarantee limited to a certain amount: Johnston v. Nicholls, 1 C. B. 251.

Mitchell, 7 C. B. N. S. 361; 28 L. J. C. P. 301.) A written guarantee (where the subject-matter of the contract makes it liable to an agreement stamp) is not exempt from the stamp merely by reason of the consideration not being contained in the writing, but proved by parol evidence. (*Glover v. Halkett*, 2 H. & N. 487; 26 L. J. Ex. 416.)

Before the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, it was not unusual when the sufficiency of the consideration on the face of the guarantee was doubtful, to set out the document in the declaration *verbatim*, in order to challenge a demurrer, and leave the question of construction to the Court; but at present this course is unnecessary and inexpedient, unless some other reason exist for adopting it. (See *ante*, p. 58.)

By s. 25 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, cited *ante*, p. 57, a claim on a guarantee, whether under seal or not, where the claim against the principal is in respect of a debt or liquidated demand, may be specially indorsed upon the writ of summons. This, however, does not alter the legal nature of the claim, or obviate the necessity of declaring in a special count, when a declaration becomes necessary.

By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, s. 4, "no promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another made to a firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of a firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a firm, shall be binding on the person making such promise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the firm, or in the person trading under the name of a firm, unless the intention of the parties that such promise shall continue to be binding notwithstanding such change, shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the firm or otherwise." (See *Barclay v. Lucas*, 1 T. R. 291 n.; 3 Doug. 321; *Metcalf v. Bruin*, 12 East, 400; *Backhouse v. Hall*, 6 B. & S. 507; 34 L. J. Q. B. 141.)

As to actions on representations respecting the credit of third persons, see 9 Geo. IV. c. 14, s. 6; see *post*, Chap. III, "Fraud;" *Pasley v. Freeman*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 71.

Counts in Actions on Contracts.

On a continuing guarantee for the running balance of an account: Bradbury v. Morgan, 1 H. & C. 249; 31 L. J. Ex. 462 [such guarantee is not revoked by the death of the surety. Ib.].

On the guarantee of a del credere agent for the price of the goods sold, ante, p. 52: Coutourier v. Hastie, 8 Ex. 40; 9 Ex. 102; Tanvaco v. Lucas, 1 E. & E. 581; 28 L. J. Q. B. 150, 301.

On a Guarantee of the due Payment of a Bill taken for the Price of Goods supplied to a third Party.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would sell and deliver goods to *G. H.* at certain prices amounting to £—, and would take from the said *G. H.* for and on account of the said goods his acceptance of a bill of exchange to be drawn by the plaintiff upon the said *G. H.* for the said price, payable six months after date to the plaintiff's order, the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff that the said bill should be duly paid at maturity; and the plaintiff accordingly sold and delivered to the said *G. H.* the said goods at the said prices, amounting to £—, and took from the said *G. H.* his acceptance of such bill as aforesaid for and on account of the said goods, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the said bill was not paid at maturity, whereby the plaintiff lost the price of the said goods.

Like counts: Mayer v. Isaac, 6 M. & W. 605; Broom v. Batchelor, 1 H. & N. 255; 25 L. J. Ex. 299.

On the Guarantee of the Debt of a third Person in consideration of Forbearance by the Plaintiff.

That *G. H.* was indebted to the plaintiff in £—; and in consideration that the plaintiff would forbear and give time to the said *G. H.* for payment thereof until the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff to be answerable to him for the payment by the said *G. H.* of the said £— on the last-mentioned day; and the plaintiff did accordingly forbear and give time to the said *G. H.* for the payment of the said £— until the last-mentioned day; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the said *G. H.* has not, nor has the defendant, paid to the plaintiff the said £—, and the same remains due and unpaid.

Like counts: Rolt v. Cozens, 18 C. B. 673; 25 L. J. C. P. 254; Smith v. Algar, 1 B. & Ad. 603; Payne v. Wilson, 7 B. & C. 423.

A like count by an executor on a guarantee given by the testator: Tanner v. Moore, 9 Q. B. 1.

Count on a guarantee for a debt of another in consideration of the plaintiff giving up a lien on goods in respect of the debt: Clancy v. Piggott, 2 A. & E. 473.

On a bond of guarantee for a mortgage debt and interest and the premiums on a policy given as security: Wodehouse v. Farebrother, 5 E. & B. 277; 25 L. J. Q. B. 18.

Counts on promises to be answerable for a debt in consideration of the plaintiff discharging the debtor from custody: Goodman v. Chase, 1 B. & Ald. 297; Brown v. Dean, 5 B. & Ad. 848; Smith v. Monteith, 13 M. & W. 427; Butcher v. Steuart, 9 M. & W. 405; 11 ib. 857; 1 D. & L. 308; Lewis v. Davison, 4 M. & W. 654.

Upon a Guarantee to Bankers for Advances made on the Account of a third Person.

That the plaintiffs carried on the business of bankers in copartnership, and in consideration that the plaintiffs would open an account with G. H. at their bank, and would honour his checks, or otherwise advance and pay money to or for him on his said account, the defendant promised the plaintiffs to be responsible to them for any balance or sum of money which might at any time thereafter be due from the said G. H. to the plaintiffs upon his said account or otherwise; and the plaintiffs accordingly opened an account with the said G. H. at their said bank, and honoured his checks, and otherwise advanced and paid money to and for him on his said account and otherwise, and a balance or sum of £—— afterwards became due from the said G. H. to the plaintiffs upon his said account and otherwise; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the said G. H. has not, nor has the defendant, paid the plaintiffs the said £——, and the same remains due and unpaid.

A like count: Howell v. Jones, 1 C. M. & R. 97.

On a like guarantee restricted to a certain sum: Davidson v. M'Gregor, 8 M. & W. 755; Gee v. Pack, 33 L. J. Q. B. 49.

On a like guarantee to secure past as well as future advances: Chapman v. Sutton, 2 C. B. 634; Boyd v. Moyle, 2 C. B. 644; and see Bell v. Welch, 9 C. B. 154.

On a guarantee limited in time and amount, for the payment of all bills discounted by plaintiff for a third party: Offord v. Davies, 12 C. B. N. S. 748; 31 L. J. C. P. 319.

On a bond of guarantee given to bankers: Batson v. Spearman, 9 A. & E. 298; Gordon v. Rae, 8 E. & B. 1065; 27 L. J. Q. B. 185.

On a Guarantee to a Landlord for the Rent of Premises let to a third Party.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would let to G. H. a messuage and premises, from the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, at the yearly rent of £—— to be paid quarterly, namely, £—— every three months, commencing on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff that he, the defendant, would be answerable to the plaintiff for the payment of the said rent by the said G. H., and that if the said G. H. should not pay the said rent to the plaintiff the defendant would pay the same; and the plaintiff accordingly let the said messuage and premises to the said G. H., and he entered into and became tenant to the plaintiff of the same on the terms aforesaid; and £—— of the said rent for —— quarters of a year of the said tenancy became due and payable to the plaintiff; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the

plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged ; yet the said *G. H.* has not, nor has the defendant, paid the plaintiff the said £—, and the same remains in arrear and unpaid.

Count on the same Guarantee, setting it out verbatim.

That an agreement in writing was made by and between the plaintiff and *G. H.* and the defendant, in the words and figures following, that is to say : “ Memorandum of an agreement made this — day of —, —, between *A. B.* of the one part, and *G. H.* of the other part, as follows : the said *A. B.* agrees to let, and the said *G. H.* agrees to take, all that messuage and premises situate at —, and called No. 1, —, together with all the furniture, fixtures, and all other things comprised in the inventory handed over, at the yearly rent of £—, to be paid quarterly, viz. £— every three months, commencing on the — day of —, —, clear of all rates and taxes, and *E. F.* does also agree and undertake to see the rent paid quarterly by the said *G. H.*, or otherwise does agree to pay the said rent quarterly for the said *G. H.*—*G. H.*, *E. F.* ;” and the said person in the said agreement described as *A. B.* is the plaintiff, and the person therein described as *E. F.* is the defendant ; and the plaintiff let the said messuage and premises, furniture, fixtures, and other things to the said *G. H.*, and he entered into and became tenant to the plaintiff of the same on the terms of the said agreement, and £— of the said rent for — quarters of a year of the said tenancy became due and payable to the plaintiff ; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged ; yet the said *G. H.* has not, nor has the defendant, paid the plaintiff the said £—, and the same remains in arrear and unpaid.

A like count : Caballero v. Slater, 14 C. B. 300.

By a Landlord on a Guarantee to pay Rent due from a third person in consideration of the Withdrawal of a Distress.

That the plaintiff had lawfully distrained goods of one *G. H.* for £—, arrears of rent due from the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff ; and thereupon, in consideration that the plaintiff would withdraw the said distress and give up the said goods to the said *G. H.*, the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff that he the defendant would be answerable to the plaintiff for the payment of the said arrears of rent and the costs of the said distress, which amounted to £—, on or before the — day of —, A.D. — ; and the plaintiff accordingly withdrew the said distress, and gave up the said goods to the said *G. H.*, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged ; yet the said *G. H.* has not, nor has the defendant, paid the plaintiff the said arrears of rent or the said costs, and the same still remain due and unpaid.

Count on a like guarantee in consideration of forbearing to distrain : Thomas v. Williams, 10 B. & C. 664.

On a Guarantee for Moneys received by an Agent.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would employ *G. H.* as his agent to receive and sell goods for the plaintiff, and to collect and pay over the proceeds of such sales to the plaintiff, the defendant guaranteed and promised the plaintiff that he the defendant would be answerable to the plaintiff [to the extent of £—,] for the due payment to him of all such moneys as the said *G. H.* should receive as such agent; and the plaintiff employed the said *G. H.* as such agent as aforesaid, for the purposes and on the terms aforesaid, and during such agency the said *G. H.* as such agent received on account of the plaintiff moneys amounting to £—, being the proceeds of such sales as aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the said *G. H.* has not paid the plaintiff the last-mentioned sum, nor has the defendant paid the same, [or yet the said *G. H.* has not paid the plaintiff the last-mentioned sum or any part thereof, nor has the defendant paid the same to the extent of £—,] and the same still remains due and unpaid.

A like count: Stewart v. M'Kean, 10 Ex. 675.

A like count on a guarantee for a collecting clerk: Lyall v. Higgins, 4 Q. B. 528; *for a traveller and salesman: Norton v. Powell*, 4 M. & G. 42.

On a Covenant guaranteeing the due Accounting by a Clerk.

That by a deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, after reciting that *G. H.* had engaged himself as a clerk to the plaintiff in his business of a —, as and from the — day of —, A.D. —, upon the terms therein mentioned, the defendant covenanted with the plaintiff that in case the said *G. H.* should not duly and faithfully account to the plaintiff for all moneys and securities for money which he should receive as such clerk for or on account of the plaintiff, and duly pay over and deliver the same to the plaintiff or his bankers for the time being, as and when the same should be so received by the said *G. H.*, he the defendant would pay to the plaintiff all such sum or sums of money and securities for money, or the amount thereof, as should not be accounted for and paid or delivered as aforesaid by the said *G. H.*, and would indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from all loss, damages, and expenses which he should sustain or incur in respect thereof, provided always that the defendant's liability under the said covenant should not exceed in the whole £—; and the plaintiff says that afterwards and whilst the said *G. H.* continued in the said service of the plaintiff as such clerk as aforesaid, he received as such clerk, for and on account of the plaintiff, certain moneys and securities for money within the meaning of the defendant's said covenant, amounting to a sum exceeding £—, and did not duly and faithfully account for the same to the plaintiff, nor pay over or deliver to the bankers of the plaintiff for the time being the said moneys and securities for money or any of them, as and when the same were so received by him as aforesaid, and the plaintiff sustained and incurred loss and damage exceeding £— in respect thereof; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a performance by the defendant of his said

covenant, and to maintain this action for the breach thereof hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant has not to the extent of £—, or any part thereof, paid to the plaintiff the last-mentioned moneys or securities for money, or the amount thereof, nor indemnified or saved harmless the plaintiff from the loss, damages, and expenses which he so sustained and incurred in respect thereof.

Count on a bond of guarantee given to a company for the conduct of an agent in the business of the company: London Assurance Co. v. Bold, 6 Q. B. 514; Groux's Improved Soap Co. v. Cooper, 8 C. B. N. S. 800.

Count on a bond of guarantee for a partner in the superintendence of the partnership business: Chapman v. Beckington, 3 Q. B. 703; for the treasurer of a borough; Mayor, etc., of Cambridge v. Dennis, E. B. & E. 660; 27 L. J. Q. B. 474; for a clerk to a railway company; Eastern Union Ry. Co. v. Cochrane, 9 Ex. 197; for the treasurer of a poor-law union; Belford Union v. Pattison, 11 Ex. 623; 25 L. J. Ex. 91; for an assistant-overseer, under 59 Geo. III. c. 12; Holland v. Lea, 9 Ex. 430; for a collector of poor-rates; Portsea Island Union v. Whillier, 29 L. J. Q. B. 150.

Count on a guarantee for the erection of building works by a third party within a certain time: Watts v. Shuttleworth, 5 H. & N. 235; 29 L. J. Ex. 229.

Count on a guarantee for the due performance of a contract to build a ship: General Steam Navigation Co. v. Rolt, 6 C. B. N. S. 550.

Count on a guarantee or policy given by a guarantee company against bad debts, commercial losses, etc.: Bamberger v. Commercial Credit Assurance Society, 15 C. B. 676.

On a like guarantee for a term, to be renewed unless notice given to the contrary: Solvency Mutual Guarantee Society v. York, 3 H. & N. 588; 27 L. J. Ex. 487; Solvency Mutual Guarantee Society v. Froane, 7 H. & N. 5; 31 L. J. Ex. 193.

By a Co-debtor against the Creditor for not assigning to the Plaintiff a Judgment against him and his Co-debtors after payment of the Debt by the Plaintiff (under the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 5). (a)

That the plaintiff was liable jointly with G. II. to the defendant for a debt of £—, and the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D.

(a) By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 5, "every person who, being surety for the debt or duty of another, or being liable with another for any debt or duty, shall pay such debt or perform such duty, shall be entitled to have assigned to him, or to a trustee for him, every judgment, specialty, or other security which shall be held by the creditor in respect of such debt or duty, whether such judgment, specialty, or other security shall or shall not be deemed at law to have been satisfied by the payment of the debt or the performance of the duty; and

—, in the Court of — at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court recovered against the plaintiff and the said *G. H.* in respect of the said debt £—, together with £— for his costs of suit; and the defendant afterwards issued execution against the plaintiff and the said *G. H.* on the said judgment for £—, and the plaintiff was obliged to pay and paid the said £— for which the said judgment had been so recovered as aforesaid; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said judgment assigned to him by the defendant, in order to obtain from the said *G. H.* the proportion of the said debt for which the said *G. H.* was justly liable as between him and the plaintiff; yet the defendant did not nor would assign the said judgment to the plaintiff.

A like count: Batchellor v. Lawrence, 9 C. B. N. S. 543; 30 L. J. C. P. 39.

HEIRS AND DEVISEES (a).

Against the Heir and Devisee jointly on a Covenant of the Testator. (1 Will. IV. c. 47, ss. 3, 4.)

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 21.) That the said *G. H.* in his lifetime, by deed, covenanted for himself and his heirs,

such person shall be entitled to stand in the place of the creditor, and to use all the remedies, and, if need be, and upon a proper indemnity, to use the name of the creditor, in any action or other proceeding, at law or in equity, in order to obtain from the principal debtor, or any co-surety, co-contractor, or co-debtor, as the case may be, indemnification for the advances made and loss sustained by the person who shall have so paid such debt or performed such duty, and such payment or performance so made by such surety shall not be pleadable in bar of any such action or other proceeding by him; provided always, that no co-surety, or co-contractor, or co-debtor, shall be entitled to recover from any other co-surety, co-contractor, or co-debtor, by the means aforesaid, more than the just proportion to which, as between those parties themselves, such last-mentioned person shall be justly liable."

The Court has no summary jurisdiction to enforce the assignment of securities under this section, but an action will lie for refusing to make an assignment to which a person is entitled under it. (*Phillips v. Dickson*, 8 C. B. N. S. 391; 29 L. J. C. P. 223; and see *Batchellor v. Lawrence*, 9 C. B. N. S. 543; 30 L. J. C. P. 39.)

(a) *Heirs and Devisees.*]—At common law an important distinction was made between specialty debts in which the obligor bound himself only, and those in which he also bound his heir by name. The former did not charge the lands of the ancestor which passed by descent to the heir; the latter did, and the obligee could recover upon them against the heir, to the extent of the lands which the latter acquired by descent from the obligor. In neither case could the obligee recover against the devisee of the lands.

The statute 1 Will. IV. c. 47 (which repealed the 3 W. & M. c. 14) now gives a like remedy against the devisee upon specialty debts of the latter kind to the extent of the lands devised. There is still, however, no remedy at law against the heir or devisee upon specialty debts of the former kind, in which the obligor has bound himself only and not his heirs. But these debts (equally with simple contract debts) are now charged in equity upon the land of the obligor after his decease, by the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c.

with the plaintiff, that the said *G. H.* would pay to the plaintiff £——, with interest for the same, at the rate of £—— per centum per annum, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, now elapsed; and the said £—— and interest are still unpaid.

Against an Heir on the Bond of his Ancestor.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 21.) That the said *G. H.*, in his lifetime, by his bond bearing date the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, for himself and his heirs, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £——.

A like count against the heir and surviving devisees: Farley v. Briant, 3 A. & E. 839.

A like count against devisees only, there being no heir: Hunting v. Sheldrake, 9 M. & W. 256.

Counts by and against the heir and devisee of a lessor on covenants running with the land: see "Landlord and Tenant," post, pp. 209, 210, 213.

HIRE.

- * *Indebitatus Count for the Hire of Goods. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 12.)*

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the hire of goods by the plaintiff let to hire to the defendant.

1st the Hirer of Goods for Damage occasioned negligent use.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would let to hire to the defendant certain household furniture and goods (*a*), to be used by the defendant, for reward to the plaintiff, the defendant promised the plaintiff to use the said furniture and goods in a careful and reasonable manner, whilst he should have the same on hire as aforesaid; and the plaintiff let to hire and delivered to the defendant, and the defendant hired and received from the plaintiff, the said furniture and goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet

104, where he has not charged them by his will; a priority only being reserved to the specialties in which the heir is expressly bound.

The action at law against the heir and devisee of a testator, upon specialties in which the heir is bound, is founded on the 1 Will. IV. c. 47. By s. 2, testamentary dispositions of real estate whereof the testator was seised in fee, in possession, reversion, or remainder, are to be deemed void as against any person with whom the testator had entered into any bond, covenant, or other specialty binding his heirs. By s. 3, every such creditor shall have an action upon such specialties against the heir and devisee, or the devisee of such devisee jointly. By s. 4, in case there shall not be any heir, the creditor may maintain an action against the devisee or devisees solely. As to these actions see further, 2 Wms. Saund. 7, 8; *Morley v. Morley*, 5 De G. M. & G. 610; 25 L. J. C. 4, 332; and the cases above cited. And see *post*, Chap. V, "*Heirs and Devisees*."

(*a*) If the letting of a house forms part of the consideration for the promise, it must be stated.

the defendant did not use the said furniture and goods in a careful and reasonable manner whilst he had the same on hire as aforesaid; whereby the said furniture and goods were damaged and diminished in value.

Against the tenant of a house for not using it in a tenant-like manner: see "Landlord and Tenant," post, p. 200.

Count against the hirer of a steam-vessel for using it to wage war against a foreign state, whereby the vessel was seized and detained: Bleaden v. Rapallo, 3 M. & G. 116; and see Blewitt v. Hill, 13 East, 13.

HUSBAND AND WIFE (a).

Indebitatus Count by Husband and Wife upon Causes of Action accrued to the Wife before Marriage.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for goods sold and delivered by the said

(a) *Husband and Wife.*—In actions brought on promises made to the wife before marriage, the husband and wife ought to sue jointly. If the wife sues alone, the action may be met by a plea in abatement; but no other objection can be taken by the defendant. (*Milner v. Milnes*, 3 T. R. 627, 631; and see *Bendix v. Wakeman*, 12 M. & W. 97.) If the husband sues alone, and the objection appears upon the record, it may be met by demurrer, or by motion in arrest of judgment, or by error; or if it transpires upon the evidence, it will be ground of nonsuit, or adverse verdict. But on a negotiable bill of exchange or promissory note, made payable to the wife before the marriage, the husband may sue alone in his own name. (*M'Neilage v. Holloway*, 1 B. & Ald. 218.) If the husband dies before action, the right of action remains in the widow; if the wife dies before action, the right of action passes to her administrator, and the husband cannot sue except in that character.

In actions brought on promises made by the wife before marriage, the husband and wife ought to be sued jointly. (*France v. White*, 1 M. & G. 731.) If the wife is sued alone, she may plead her coverture in abatement, but cannot take the objection in any other manner. (*Lovell v. Walker*, 9 M. & W. 299; *Milner v. Milnes*, 3 T. R. 627, 631.) If the husband is sued alone, and the objection appears on the record, it may be raised by demurrer, or by motion in arrest of judgment, or by error; or if it transpires upon the evidence, it will be ground of nonsuit or adverse verdict. (*Mitchinson v. Hewson*, 7 T. R. 348; *Richardson v. Hall*, 1 B. & B. 50.) And the mistake cannot be amended by adding the wife as a defendant under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 222. (*Garrard v. Giubilei*, 11 C. B. N. S. 616; 13 *Ib.* 832; 31 L. J. C. P. 131, 270.) If the husband dies before action, the right of action remains against the widow; if the wife dies before action, the right of action lies only against her administrator.

Where a promise is made to a married woman on a consideration proceeding from her solely, as a contract with her to pay for her services rendered,—wherever, as it is said, the wife is the meritorious cause of action, the husband may, at his election, sue alone in his own name, or jointly in the name of himself and wife (*Bidgood v. Way*, 2 W. Bl. 1236; *Dalton v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 13 C. B. 474); or the wife may sue alone, subject to the non-joinder of the husband being pleaded in abatement. (*Ib.*)

C. (*Christian name of the wife*) whilst she was unmarried to the defendant, and for goods then bargained and sold by the said *C.* to the defendant, and for work then done and materials then pro-

Thus, on a bond given to the wife during coverture, husband and wife may have a joint action during their lives; or the husband may sue during coverture in his own name. (*Day v. Padrone*, 2 M. & S. 396 n. (b); *Ankerstein v. Clarke*, 4 T. R. 616.) On a note made to a wife during coverture, the husband may sue alone, or husband and wife may sue jointly. (*Philiskirk v. Pluckwell*, 2 M. & S. 393; *Howard v. Oakes*, 3 Ex. 136; *Burrough v. Moss*, 10 B. & C. 558.) A wife may sue alone for dividends due on railway stock registered in her name, subject only to a plea in abatement. (*Dalton v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 13 C. B. 474.) A count by husband and wife jointly upon such contracts as these made since the marriage (if simple contracts, other than bills or notes), must state the interest of the wife or the consideration as proceeding from the wife, otherwise the count will be bad: thus, a count upon accounts stated with them must show that the accounting was in respect of debts for which she had a right to sue. (*Bidgood v. Way*, 2 W. Bl. 1236; *Johnson v. Lucas*, 1 E. & B. 659.) The right of action on a bond or note made to a wife, or on any contract on which she has a right to sue, remains in the wife on the death of her husband before suit, and does not pass to the husband's representative (*Howard v. Oakes*, 3 Ex. 136; *Gaters v. Madeley*, 6 M. & W. 423; *Richards v. Richards*, 2 B. & Ad. 447); and if the wife dies before suit, the right of action passes to her administrator (*Day v. Padrone*, 2 M. & S. 396 n. (b); *Hart v. Stephens*, 6 Q. B. 937); and the husband cannot sue except in that capacity.

In actions brought to charge a husband on contracts made by his wife during coverture, the husband must be sued alone, and the pleadings take the ordinary form; the husband and wife cannot be sued jointly on such contracts. (*France v. White*, 1 M. & G. 731.) The wife can contract only as agent for the husband; and the liability of the husband depends upon the authority of the wife to pledge his credit, which must be proved by the plaintiff.

The authority of the wife during cohabitation is in all cases a question of fact for the jury; but there is a *prima facie* presumption in favour of the authority in respect of contracts such as a wife in her position in life usually makes; which, however, may be rebutted by the husband showing that in fact it did not exist. (*Montague v. Benedict*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 429; *Seaton v. Benedict*, *ib.* 414; *Lane v. Ironmonger*, 13 M. & W. 368; *Reid v. Teakle*, 13 C. B. 627; *Reneaux v. Teakle*, 8 Ex. 680; *Jewsbury v. Newbold*, 26 L. J. Ex. 217; and see *Ryan v. Sams*, 12 Q. B. 460; per Willes, J., *Cooper v. Lloyd*, 6 C. B. N. S. 519, 521.) The presumptive authority of the wife arising merely from cohabitation may be rebutted by the express revocation of the husband without notice of the revocation to the parties dealing with her. (*Jolly v. Rees*, 15 C. B. N. S. 628; 33 L. J. C. P. 177; Byles, J., *dissentiente*, as to the revocation without notice.)

There is no such presumption of authority during separation; but a married woman living apart from her husband with his consent, or compelled to separate herself from him by his misconduct, and without an adequate maintenance, has an implied authority, which he cannot rebut, to bind her husband by contracts for necessities (*Manby v. Scott*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 396; *Hindley v. Marquis of Westmeath*, 6 B. & C. 200; *Boulton v. Prentice*, 2 Strangé, 1214; S. C. Selwyn's N. P. 12th ed. p. 334; *Hodgkinson v. Fletcher*, 4 Camp. 70; *Mizen v. Pick*, 3 M. & W. 481; *Johnson v. Sumner*, 3 H. & N. 261; 27 L. J. Ex. 341; *Biffin v. Bignell*, 7 H. & N. 877; 31 L. J. Ex. 189); unless she has been guilty of adultery (*Govier v. Hancock*, 6 T. R. 603; *Atkyns v. Pearce*, 2 C. B. N. S. 763; 26 L. J. C. P. 252; *Cooper v. Lloyd*, 6 C. B. N. S. 519). A husband is not liable at

vided by the said C. for the defendant at his request, and for money then lent by the said C. to the defendant, and for money then paid by the said C. for the defendant at his request, and for money then

law for money lent to his wife, though applied by her in discharging prior debts for necessities, or in afterwards procuring necessities (*Knox v. Bushell*, 3 C. B. N. S. 334); nor is a husband liable at law for money paid in discharge of debts for necessities supplied to his wife. (Per Lord Campbell, L. C.; *Jenner v. Morris*, 1 Dr. & Sm. 218, 334; 3 De G. F. & J. 45; 30 L. J. C. 361, 362). But in equity a husband may be liable for money lent to a wife, and applied by her in procuring necessities; and also for money paid in discharge of debts incurred for necessities. (*Harris v. Lee*, 1 P. Wms. 482; *Jenner v. Morris*, *supra*.)

At law a wife cannot make any contract to bind herself personally. If sued alone upon a contract made during the marriage, she may plead her coverture either in abatement or in bar, *post*, Chap. V. In equity a married woman may contract in respect of her separate estate even with her husband. (*Vansittart v. Vansittart*, 2 De G. & J. 249; 27 L. J. C. 222; *Vaughan v. Vanderstegen*, 23 L. J. Ch 793, 800; *Wright v. Chard*, 29 L. J. C. 82, 90; *Johnson v. Gallagher*, 30 L. J. C. 298.)

On a bond or covenant or promissory note made to husband and wife, the husband may sue alone (*Ankerstein v. Clarke*, 4 T. R. 616), or may join the wife. (*Philliskirk v. Pluckwell*, 2 M. & S. 393.) If the husband dies before suit, the right of action survives to the wife, and does not pass to the husband's representative. If he survives, it belongs to him.

Where a husband becomes bankrupt, his assignees must join the wife in suing on causes of action accrued in right of the wife, which if vested in the husband would pass to the assignees. (*Richbell v. Alexander*, 10 C. B. N. S. 324; 30 L. J. C. P. 268.) The assignees of a bankrupt husband cannot sue alone in their own names on a bill or note made payable to the wife. (*Sherrington v. Yates*, 12 M. & W. 855.)

As to the position of a married woman as an executrix, see *ante*, "Executor," p. 156, n. (a).

As to the effect of the marriage of a woman, plaintiff or defendant, pending an action, see C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 141; *post*, Chap. V, "Abatement."

The husband must be joined in an action by or against the wife, though living separate, unless under a judicial separation (see *Head v. Briscoe*, 5 C. & P. 484); but after a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* the husband cannot be joined. (*Capel v. Powell*, 17 C. B. N. S. 743; 34 L. J. C. P. 168.)

Under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 21, a wife deserted by her husband may obtain an order of a magistrate or of the Court protecting her earnings and property, acquired since the commencement of such desertion, from her husband and all creditors and persons claiming under him, and such earnings and property shall belong to the wife as if she were a *feme sole*; and the wife shall, during the continuance of such order of protection, be and be deemed to have been, during such desertion of her, in the like position in all respects, with regard to property and contracts, and suing and being sued, as she would be under this Act if she obtained a decree of judicial separation. This section applies only to lawful earnings. (*Mason v. Mitchell*, 3 H. & C. 528; 34 L. J. Ex. 68.)

By s. 25, "in every case of a judicial separation the wife shall, from the date of the sentence and whilst the separation shall continue, be considered as a *feme sole*, with respect to property of every description which she may acquire, or which may come to or devolve upon her; and such property may be disposed of by her in all respects as a *feme sole*, and on her decease the same shall, in case she shall die intestate, go as the same would have gone if her husband had been then dead; provided that if any such wife

received by the defendant for the use of the said C., and for money found to be due from the defendant to the said C. whilst she was unmarried upon accounts then stated between them, and for money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiffs on accounts stated between the defendant and the plaintiffs, since their intermarriage, in respect of moneys payable by the defendant to the said C. whilst she was unmarried.

Count by husband and wife upon accounts stated with them since the marriage in respect of debts due to the wife before marriage: Johnson v. Lucas, 1 E. & B. 659.

On a covenant made to a husband and wife for the payment of rent: Hill v. Saunders, 4 B. & C. 529.

Count by husband and wife upon a contract made with them after marriage, in consideration of forbearance to proceed upon a cognovit given in an action brought by husband and wife: Nurse v. Wills, 4 Q. B. & Ad. 739; S. C. in error, 1 A. & E. 65.

Indebitatus Count against Husband and Wife upon Causes of Action accrued before Marriage.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.) Money payable by the defendants to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the said C. whilst she was unmarried, and for goods then bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the said C., and for work then done and materials then provided by the plaintiff for the said C. at her request, and for money then lent by the plaintiff to the said C., and for money then paid by the plaintiff for the said C. at her request, and for money then received by the said C. for the use of the plaintiff, and for money found to be due from the said C. whilst she was unmarried, to the plaintiff on accounts then stated between them.

should again cohabit with her husband, all such property as she may be entitled to when such cohabitation shall take place shall be held to her separate use, subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate."

By s. 26, "in every case of a judicial separation the wife shall, while so separated, be considered as a *feme sole* for the purposes of contract and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceeding; and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant; provided, that where upon any such judicial separation alimony has been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife, and the same shall not be duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessaries supplied for her use."

An order of protection obtained by a married woman deserted by her husband, under s. 21, though it protects her property acquired since the commencement of the desertion, does not entitle her to maintain an action commenced before the date of the order. (*Midland Ry. Co. v. Pye*, 10 C. B. N. S. 179; 30 L. J. C. P. 314.)

A woman after divorce is solely entitled to such of her property as was not reduced into possession by her husband during the coverture. (*Wells v. Malbon*, 31 Beav. 48; 31 L. J. C. 344.)

Count against husband and wife for costs of marriage settlement prepared by her solicitor on her retainer before marriage: Helps v. Clayton, 17 C. B. N. S. 553; 34 L. J. C. P. 1.

Counts by and against husband and wife executrix: see "Executors and Administrators," ante, p. 156.

Counts by and against husband and wife on bills and notes, "Bills of Exchange," ante, pp. 103, 112.

Count on covenants in a deed of separation, that the wife shall not molest or disturb the husband: Thomas v. Everard, 6 H. & N. 448; 30 L. J. Ex. 214; to indemnify the husband against the wife's debts: Summers v. Ball, 8 M. & W. 596; for an annuity to the wife: Evans v. Edmonds, 13 C. B. 777; Kendall v. Webster, 1 H. & C. 440; 31 L. J. Ex. 492. [It is no defence to actions upon such covenants, even upon equitable grounds, that the husband has obtained a divorce: Kendall v. Webster, supra.]

INDEMNITIES (a).

By the Acceptor of an Accommodation Bill on the Contract to indemnify him.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would accept for the defendant's accommodation a bill of exchange, drawn by the defendant on the plaintiff, requiring him to pay to the defendant, or order £——, —— months after date, and would deliver the same to the

(a) Where the plaintiff has paid money, against the payment of which the defendant had undertaken to indemnify him, the money so paid may be recovered under the common indebitatus count for money paid (see *ante* p. 42); but it may sometimes be necessary to sue in a special count, in order to recover unliquidated damages for the breach of a contract of indemnity. Where the claim under the contract of indemnity is both for money paid and for unliquidated damages, as a special count by an accommodation acceptor for the amount of the bill which he has been compelled to pay, and also for costs and expenses incurred, the defendant may plead a set-off to so much of the count as relates to the money paid, though he cannot plead such a plea to the residue, or to the whole. (*Hardcastle v. Netherwood*, 5 B. & Ald. 93; *Crampton v. Walker*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 19; *Brown v. Tibbits*, 11 C. B. N. S. 855; 31 L. J. C. P. 206.)

The drawer or acceptor of an accommodation bill is entitled to recover against the party accommodated, not only the amount of the bill, but also the costs which he has been compelled to pay (*Jones v. Brooke*, 4 Taunt. 464; *Stratton v. Mathews*, 3 Ex. 48); but not the costs of an action against him upon the bill, which he ought to have paid without action. (*Beech v. Jones*, 5 C. B. 696.) Where the costs have been incurred at the defendant's request, and actually paid before the action, they may be recovered under the count for money paid. (*Garrard v. Cottrell*, 10 Q. B. 679; and see *Crampton v. Walker*, *supra*.)

Upon a contract to indemnify an accommodation acceptor the cause of action accrues when the plaintiff is damaged by payment, and the Statute of Limitations begins to run from that date (*Reynolds v. Doyle*, 1 M. & G. 753); so on a contract to indemnify against the costs of maintaining an action. (*Collinge v. Heywood*, 9 A. & E. 633.)

defendant in order that he might negotiate the same for his own use, the defendant promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from any loss or damage by reason thereof; and the plaintiff accepted the said bill for the defendant's accommodation, and delivered the same to him for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not indemnify or save harmless the plaintiff from loss or damage by reason thereof, and the plaintiff, as acceptor of the said bill, was obliged to pay to *G. H.*, the holder thereof, the amount of the said bill with interest thereon, and the costs of an action brought by the said *G. H.* against the plaintiff as such acceptor, and the plaintiff also incurred costs in defending and settling the said action.

Like counts: Hardcastle v. Netherwood, 5 B. & Ald. 93; *Reynolds v. Doyle*, 1 M. & G. 753; *Crampton v. Walker*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 19.

A like count by the accommodation drawer of a bill: Batson v. King, 4 H. & N. 739; 28 L. J. Ex. 327.

Common count for money paid for the same cause of action: Garvard v. Cottrell, 10 Q. B. 679.

Count by one joint maker of a bill against the other on a covenant to pay the bill: Loosemore v. Radford, 9 M. & W. 657.

Count on an indemnity bond given by a principal debtor to his sureties: Field v. Robins, 8 A. & E. 90.

On indemnities against debts undertaken by defendant: Carr v. Roberts, 5 B. & Ad. 78; *White v. Ansdell*, 1 M. & W. 348.

Count on a deed of indemnity against liabilities incurred as trustee: Gillett v. Abbott, 7 A. & E. 783.

Count on an indemnity against the consequences of the plaintiff becoming surety to a bail bond for a defendant in a civil action: Green v. Cresswell, 10 A. & E. 453.

Count on an indemnity against the consequences of the plaintiff becoming bail for the appearance of a third party on a criminal charge: Cripps v. Hartnoll, 31 L. J. Q. B. 150; 32 Ib. 381. [The first of the above indemnities is a promise to answer for the default or miscarriage of a third party within the Statute of Frauds, s. 4 (ante, p. 162), and must be in writing; the latter is not: *Cripps v. Hartnoll* (on appeal), 32 L. J. Q. B. 381.]

On a Promise to Indemnify the Plaintiff against taking up a Bill and bringing an Action upon it.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would pay the amount of a bill of exchange indorsed by the defendant to the holder thereof, and take up the same, and bring an action in the name of the now plaintiff against *G. H.*, the acceptor of the said bill, for the amount due thereon, the defendant promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from all loss and costs which he might incur by reason of such payment and of such action as aforesaid; and the plaintiff accordingly paid the amount of the said bill to the said holder thereof, and took up the same, and brought such action as aforesaid in his own name against the said *G. H.* for the amount due thereon, and such proceedings were had in the said action that the said *G. H.* obtained a verdict therein against the plaintiff,

whereby the plaintiff became liable to pay his own costs and the costs of the said *G. H.* in the said action; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from the loss incurred by him by reason of the said payment or from the said costs.

A like count: Spark v. Heslop, 1 E. & E. 563.

On an indemnity against prosecuting an action of replevin: Collinge v. Heywood, 9 A. & E. 633.

On a bond of indemnity, given to the plaintiff in an action, against costs: Hankin v. Bennett, 8 Ex. 107.

On a bond to indemnify against actions: Attwooll v. Attwooll, 2 E. & B. 23.

On a Promise to Indemnify the Plaintiff against Defending an Action (a).

That *G. H.* had brought an action against the plaintiff to recover a sum of money in the hands of the plaintiff, which was claimed by the defendant; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would defend the said action, the defendant promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from all loss and damage by reason of his defending the same; and the plaintiff accordingly defended the said action, and such proceedings were had therein that the said *G. H.* recovered judgment therein against the plaintiff for £—— and costs of suit, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from all loss and damage by reason of his defending the said action, and the plaintiff being unable to pay the said £—— and costs, was taken in execution on a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* sued out by the said *G. H.* on the said judgment, and was imprisoned until he paid the said £—— and costs and the expenses of the said execution, and the plaintiff was then obliged to pay the same, and also incurred other costs and expenses in defending the said action.

Like counts: Williamson v. Henley, 6 Bing. 299; *Blyth v. Smith*, 5 M. & G. 405.

By a Broker or Bailiff against a Landlord upon an Indemnity against the Illegality of a Distress (b).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would, as the defendant's broker, distrain goods in a certain dwelling-house for rent claimed

(a) Upon a contract of indemnity against bringing or defending an action, full costs taxed between attorney and client are recoverable as damages. (*Smith v. Compton*, 3 B. & Ad. 407, 408; *Lloyd v. Mostyn*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 476.)

(b) The usual indemnity impliedly given to a broker extends only to acts properly done by him in pursuance of his authority; but an express indemnity will depend upon its terms, and may even cover the costs of an action brought against the broker without cause for alleged irregularities in the distress. (*Ibbett v. De la Salle*, 6 H. & N. 233; 30 L. J. Ex. 44.)

by the defendant to be in arrear and due to him for the said dwelling-house, the defendant promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from all loss and damage which he might sustain by reason of the defendant not having any right or title to distrain as aforesaid; and the plaintiff accordingly in a lawful and proper manner distrained the said goods in the said dwelling-house for the said rent; and afterwards by reason of the defendant not having any right or title to distrain as aforesaid, an action was brought by the owner of the said goods against the plaintiff for so distraining as aforesaid, and judgment therein was recovered against the now plaintiff, and he was obliged to pay the damages and costs of suit recovered by the said owner of the said goods, and also his own costs of defending the said action; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from the said loss and damage.

Like counts: Preston v. Peeke, E. B. & E. 336; 27 L. J. Q. B. 424; *Toplis v. Grane*, 5 Bing. N. C. 636; *Cor v. Bailey*, 6 M. & G. 193; *Ibbett v. De la Salle*, 6 H. & N. 233; 30 L. J. Ex. 44.

By an auctioneer against his employer on the implied indemnity against defect of title to the goods sold: Adamson v. Jarvis, 4 Bing. 66.

By a Stock-Broker against his Employer upon an Indemnity against the Liability of the Broker for the Price of Stock, etc., purchased on the Stock Exchange. See ante, p. 119.

That the plaintiff was a licensed stock and share broker and member of the Stock Exchange in the city of London, and by the regulations of the said Exchange it was, amongst other things, provided that on a purchase of stock or shares on the said Exchange by a broker and member thereof, in the event of such stock or shares not being paid for at the time fixed for the payment by the contract of purchase, the purchaser's broker should be liable to indemnify the seller in respect of such default; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff, as and being such broker and member, would purchase for the defendant certain stock and shares on the said Exchange, subject to the said regulations, the defendant retained the plaintiff, as and being such broker and member, to purchase for the plaintiff the said stock and shares as aforesaid, and promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff in respect of such liability as aforesaid; and the plaintiff, as and being such broker and member, accordingly purchased the said stock and shares for the defendant on the said Exchange subject to the said regulations, and the defendant made default in the payment for the said stock and shares at the time fixed for payment by the contract of purchase, whereby the plaintiff became liable to indemnify the seller in respect of such default, and was obliged to pay and paid to the seller the price of the said stock and shares; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not indemnify the plaintiff or save him harmless in respect of the liability aforesaid.

A like count: Smith v. Lindo, 4 C. B. N. S. 395; 27 L. J. C. P. 196.

By Vendor against Purchaser of Shares in a Mine, upon an implied Indemnity against future Calls (a).

That the plaintiff was possessed of — shares in a mining company called —, and was the registered owner thereof, subject to the regulations of the said company, and according to the said regulations the person registered as the owner of shares therein continued liable to calls made in respect of the said shares while he continued registered as such owner; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would sell to the defendant the said shares of the plaintiff, and would deliver to the defendant a transfer thereof signed by the plaintiff, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he the defendant would accept the said shares, and pay for the same, and cause them to be registered in the defendant's name as owner thereof, according to the regulations of the said company, within a reasonable time in that behalf, so that the plaintiff might be relieved from further liability in respect of the said shares; and the plaintiff accordingly sold the said shares to the defendant and delivered to him such transfer as aforesaid; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not cause the said shares to be registered in his name as owner thereof, according to the regulations of the said company, and left the same registered in the plaintiff's name, whereby the plaintiff became liable, and was compelled to pay calls subsequently made on the said shares.

A like count: Walker v. Bartlett, 17 C. B. 446; and see Cheale v. Kenward, 3 De G. & J. 27; 27 L. J. C. 784.

an Undertenant against his immediate Landlord for not indemnifying him against the Non-payment of Rent and a Distress by the superior Landlord (b).

That the defendant was tenant to G. H. of premises at a certain yearly rent; and in consideration that the plaintiff would become tenant to the defendant of the said premises at a certain yearly rent, the defendant promised the plaintiff to indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff, during the continuance of the said tenancy of the plaintiff, against the payment of the said rent so payable by the defendant as aforesaid, and against any distress or costs that might be made or incurred by reason of the non-payment thereof; and the plaintiff became tenant to the defendant of the said premises upon the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged; yet the defendant did not, during the continuance of the said tenancy of the plaintiff, indemnify or save harmless the plaintiff as aforesaid, where-

(a) As to the indemnities implied between transferee and transferor of shares in a public company, see the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 16, s. 15; and the Companies Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 23, and 1st Sched. Table A, (8).

(b) The payment of rent by the plaintiff to the defendant is not a condition precedent to the right to this indemnity, and therefore the plea that more rent was due from the plaintiff to the defendant than the amount distrained for was held a bad plea. (*Briant v. Pilcher*, 16 C. B. 354.)

by during the continuance of the said tenancies respectively a distress was lawfully made by the said *G. H.* on the goods of the plaintiff, on the said premises, for the said rent so payable by the defendant as aforesaid, and then in arrear, and the said goods of the plaintiff were sold to satisfy the last-mentioned rent, and the costs of the said distress.

Like counts : *Hancock v. Caffyn*, 8 Bing. 358 ; *Ridley v. Plymouth Baking Co.*, 2 Ex. 711 ; *Briant v. Pilcher*, 16 C. B. 354.

Count by tenant against undertenant on a promise to pay the rent to the superior landlord, and to indemnify the plaintiff therefrom : *Smith v. Lovell*, 10 C. B. 6.

Against a previous occupier on an agreement made upon a transfer of the tenancy to indemnify the plaintiff, the present occupier, against the rent then due : *Hodgson v. Johnson*, E. B. & E. 685 ; 28 L. J. Q. B. 88.

By assignor against assignee of a lease upon contracts of indemnity against covenants in the lease : *Groom v. Bluck*, 2 M. & G. 567 ; *Neale v. Wyllie*, 3 B. & C. 533 ; *Penley v. Watts*, 7 M. & W. 601 ; *Walker v. Hatton*, 10 M. & W. 249 ; *Smith v. Peat*, 9 Ex. 161 ; *Cousins v. Phillips*, 3 H. & C. 892 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 84 ; see a form framed in case, *Burnett v. Lynch*, 5 B. & C. 589.

Counts on indemnities against incumbrances in contracts of sale, mortgages, etc. : *Nash v. Palmer*, 5 M. & S. 374 ; *Saward v. Anstey*, 2 Bing. 519 ; *Allard v. Kimberley*, 12 M. & W. 410 ; *Fowle v. ...*, 1 B. & C. 29.

On a covenant of indemnity given by the directors of a company to a retiring director against liabilities in respect of his previous interest in the company : *Haddon v. Ayers*, 1 E. & E. 118.

Other counts on indemnities : see "*Insurance*," post, pp. 181-192 ; and see counts for general average, *Ib.* p. 187.

INDUSTRIAL AND PROVIDENT SOCIETIES. See ante, "*Friendly Societies*," p. 159.

INFANTS. See ante, pp. 23, 24 ; post, Chap. V, "*In*

INJUNCTION. See post, Chap. III, "*Injunction*."

INNKEEPER. See post, Chap. III, "*Innkeeper*."

INSURANCE. I. MARINE POLICIES (a).

On a Policy of Insurance on a Ship for a total Loss.

That the plaintiff [by *G. H.* his agent], by a policy of insurance bearing date the — day of —, caused himself to be insured at

(a) The action on a policy of marine insurance may be brought in the name of the party nominally effecting the insurance, being the agent or insurance broker, or in the name of the principal or party interested.

By the statute 28 Geo. III. c. 56, s. 1, it is enacted, "that it shall not be lawful for any person to effect any policy of insurance upon any ship, goods, or other property, without first inserting in such policy the name or names, or usual style and firm of one or more of the persons interested in such insurance, or of the consignors or consignees of the property insured, or of the persons residing in Great Britain who shall receive the order for and effect such policy, or of the persons who shall give the order to the agent immediately employed to effect such policy;" and by s. 2, it is declared that every policy made contrary to the meaning of this Act shall be void.

As to the interest of parties insuring, it is enacted by the statute 19 Geo. II. c. 37, "that no assurance or assurances shall be made by any person or persons, bodies corporate or politic, on any ship or ships belonging to his Majesty or any of his subjects, or any goods, merchandises, or effects, laden or to be laden on board of any such ship or ships, interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy, or by way of gaming or wagering, or without benefit of salvage to the assurer: and that every such assurance shall be null and void to all intents and purposes."

By the statute 35 Geo. III. c. 63, regulating the stamps on marine insurances, it is enacted (s. 2) "that every contract or agreement which shall be made or entered into for insurance, in respect whereof any duty is by this Act made payable, shall be engrossed, printed or written, and shall be deemed and called 'A Policy of Insurance;' and that the premium, or consideration in the nature of a premium, paid, given, or contracted for upon such insurance, and the particular risk or adventure insured against, together with the names of the subscribers and underwriters, and sums insured, shall be respectively expressed or specified in or upon such policy; and in default thereof every such insurance shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatever."

By ss. 14, 16, of the same Act, a policy not properly stamped when it is made is void, and cannot be stamped afterwards. By s. 13, alterations may be made in the terms of the policy under certain restrictions.

Where a partnership subscribes a policy it is sufficient under this statute if the name of the firm is expressed in the policy (*Reid v. Allan*, 4 Ex. 326); and the individual partners are liable upon it though not individually named. (*Hallett v. Dowdall*, 18 Q. B. 2.)

In declarations on marine policies, the interest in the subject of the policy is averred as being in the plaintiff, if the insured, or in the person or persons on behalf of whom he is suing. (*Cohen v. Hannam*, 5 Taunt. 101.) By r. 9, T. T. 1853, "In actions on policies of assurance, the interest of the assured may be averred thus: 'That *A. B. C.* and *D.* [or some or one of them] were or was interested,' etc. And it may also be averred, 'that the insurance was made for the use and benefit and on the account of the person or persons so interested.'" An averment of interest at the time of or before effecting the policy is immaterial; it is sufficient if the plaintiff be interested at the commencement of the risk. (*Rhind v. Wilkinson*, 2 Taunt. 237.) If the insured assigns away his interest after effecting the policy and before the loss, he cannot recover

and from the port of — to the port of — upon the body, tackle, apparel, ordnance, munition, artillery, boat, and other furniture of

upon the policy, except as trustee for the assignee where the policy has been assigned with the interest. (*Powles v. Innes*, 11 M. & W. 10.) If the assignment was only by way of mortgage, though in an absolute form, he may recover. (*Ward v. Beck*, 13 C. B. N. S. 668; 32 L. J. C. P. 113.) In an action on a policy (lost or not lost) it is immaterial that the plaintiff acquired his interest and made the insurance after the loss. (*Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296.) The interest may be valued in the policy at a fixed sum independently of its real value, and the insured is entitled to recover such fixed sum for a total loss, or a proportionate part for a partial loss. (*Irving v. Manning*, 6 C. B. 391.) As to what constitutes an insurable interest, see *Seagrave v. Union Marine Insurance Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 305, 319, and the cases there cited.

In declaring on marine policies, when the nature of the claim makes it necessary to refer to the whole contents of the policy, memoranda, etc., it will frequently be found convenient to set out the document verbatim, as the commercial form of these instruments and the blanks left in them make it sometimes difficult to recite them in a satisfactory manner. (See the form given p. 158.) In other cases the shortest form, of course, is to give the legal effect of the material parts of the contract as in other declarations. Care must be taken to state the contract accurately, with all the exceptions and qualifications of the defendant's liability (*Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359), and the declaration must negative that the defendant comes within the exceptions. (*Ib.*; but see *Wheeler v. Bavidge*, 9 Ex. 668; *Crow v. Falk*, 8 Q. B. 467, 471.) A count for money received should be added, if there is any claim for a return of the premium. (*Dalzell v. Mair*, 1 Camp. 532.)

Under a declaration claiming for a total loss, the plaintiff may recover for a partial loss; but the plea traversing the loss is distributable, and the defendant is entitled to have the verdict entered for him for the part as to which the proof has failed. (*Benson v. Chapman*, 8 C. B. 950, 965; *Pater-son v. Harris*, 1 B. & S. 336; 31 L. J. Q. B. 277.) Where a total loss is alleged, the defendant by not traversing the loss admits only a partial loss, and the amount remains to be proved as damages. (*King v. Walker*, 2 H. & C. 384; 3 *Ib.* 209; 33 L. J. Ex. 167, 325.) Under a policy against "total loss only," a constructive total loss may be recovered. (*Adams v. McKenzie*, 13 C. B. N. S. 442; 32 L. J. C. P. 92.) Notice of abandonment is essential to constitute a constructive total loss (*Knight v. Faith*, 15 Q. B. 649); but it has been held that a sale authorized by necessity during the voyage may amount to a total loss for which the insured may recover without notice of abandonment. (*Roux v. Salvador*, 3 Bing. N. C. 266; *Farnworth v. Hyde*, 18 C. B. N. S. 835; 34 L. J. C. P. 207; 36 *Ib.* 33; and see *Moss v. Smith*, 9 C. B. 94.)

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 29, (cited *ante*, p. 52,) the jury may give damages in the nature of interest in actions on policies of assurance.

See further as to the pleadings in actions on marine policies, Arnould on Marine Ins., 3rd ed. by MacLachlan, 1036-1062; Marshall on Marine Ins., 4th ed., by Shee, c. xvi.

Under the 6 Geo. I., c. 18, two companies—the London Assurance and the Royal Exchange Assurance—were incorporated for the purpose of granting marine insurances, and by s. 4 a general form of declaration was given against them for recovering double damages and costs of suit; and by the 11 Geo. I., c. 30, s. 43, they may plead in a general form, which is a privilege not taken away by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 3. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "General Issue by Statute;" and see *Carr v. Royal Exchange Assurance*, 1 B. & S. 956; 31 L. J. Q. B. 93.)

and in the ship —, beginning the adventure at the said port of —, and continuing during her abode there, and until the said ship and premises should be arrived at the said port of —, and until she should have moored at anchor twenty-four hours in safety, against perils of the seas [*etc. according to the policy, stating those perils from which the loss arose*], the said ship and premises being warranted free from average under £3 per cent., unless general, or the ship should be stranded; and the defendant, for a certain premium paid to him by the plaintiff, subscribed the said policy for £—, and became an insurer thereon to the plaintiff for that amount on the said ship and premises; and the plaintiff was then and thence until and at the time of the loss hereinafter mentioned interested in the said ship and premises to the amount of all the moneys by him insured thereon; and the said ship, with the said other premises on board thereof, departed on her said voyage, and afterwards while she was proceeding on the said voyage, and during the continuance of the said risk, the said ship and premises were by perils so insured against as aforesaid wholly lost; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £— by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts: *Baines v. Holland*, 10 Ex. 802; *Redman v. Wilson*, 14 M. & W. 476; *Parfitt v. Thompson*, 13 M. & W. 392.

On a policy upon ship and cargo free from capture, etc.: *Powell v. Hyde*, 5 E. & B. 607; 25 L. J. Q. B. 65; *Kleinwort v. Shepard*, 1 E. & E. 447; 28 L. J. Q. B. 147.

Count on a policy insuring against damage payable by the ship-owner for collisions: (a) *Thompson v. Reynolds*, 7 E. & B. 172; 26 L. J. Q. B. 93; *Taylor v. Dewar*, 5 B. & S. 58; 33 L. J. Q. B. 141.

On a policy insuring against seizure and detention for a total loss caused by an embargo: *Fowler v. Scottish Marine Ins. Co.*, 18 C. B. N. S. 818; 34 L. J. C. P. 253.

Count for a total loss of freight, alleging an abandonment and notice: *Moss v. Smith*, 9 C. B. 94; 19 L. J. C. P. 225.

On a Policy of Insurance upon Cargo for a total Loss.

That the plaintiff, by a policy of insurance bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, caused himself to be insured at and from — to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom upon goods in the ship —, beginning the adventure from the loading of the said goods on board the said ship as above, and continuing until they should be safely discharged and landed, against perils of the seas [*etc. according to the policy, stating those perils from which the loss arose*]; corn, fish, salt, fruit, flour, and seed being warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship should be stranded; sugar, tobacco, hemp, flax, hides, and skins being warranted free

(a) Such damage is not recoverable as loss by perils of the sea under a policy in the ordinary form. (*De Vaux v. Salvador*, 4 A. & E. 420.) The 'Collision clause' usually inserted to insure damage payable for collisions does not include damages payable for personal injury caused by the collision. (*Taylor v. Dewar*, *supra*.)

from average under £5 per cent., and all other goods being warranted free from average under £3 per cent., unless general, or the ship should be stranded; and the defendant, for a certain premium paid to him by the plaintiff, subscribed the said policy for £—, and became an insurer thereon to the plaintiff for that amount on the said goods; and the said goods were shipped on board the said ship at — aforesaid, to be carried therein on the said voyage, and the plaintiff was then and thence until and at the time of the loss hereinafter mentioned interested in the said goods to the amount of all the moneys by him insured thereon; and the said ship, with the said goods on board thereof, sailed on the said voyage, and afterwards, whilst the said ship with the said goods on board thereof was proceeding on the said voyage, and during the continuance of the said risk, the said goods were by perils so insured against as aforesaid wholly lost; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £— by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts on policies of insurance upon cargo and freight: Benson v. Chapman, 8 C. B. 950; Sutherland v. Pratt, 11 M. & W. 296; Cunard v. Hyde, E. B. & E. 670; 27 L. J. Q. B. 408; Lozano v. Janson, 28 L. J. Q. B. 337.

On a like policy on goods warranted free from capture and all consequences of hostilities, etc.: Ionides v. Universal Marine Ass., 14 C. B. N. S. 259; 32 L. J. C. P. 170.

On a policy of insurance on deck goods against loss by jettison only: Watson v. Swann, 11 C. B. N. S. 756; 31 L. J. C. P. 210.

On a policy on a cargo with liberty to barter: Harrison v. Ellis, 7 E. & B. 465.

On a policy upon an advance made on account of freight: Ellis v. Lafone, 8 Ex. 546; Wilson v. Martin, 11 Ex. 684; 25 L. J. Ex. 217; De Cuadra v. Swann, 16 C. B. N. S. 772.

On a Policy of Insurance upon Goods to recover for a general average Loss.

That the plaintiff, by a policy of insurance bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, caused himself to be insured at and from — to a port of discharge in the United Kingdom, upon certain goods in the ship —, beginning the adventure from the loading thereof on board the said ship as above, and continuing until they should be safely discharged and landed, against perils of the seas [*etc. according to the policy, stating those perils from which the loss arose*]; the said goods being warranted free from average, unless general, or the ship should be stranded [*or as the case may be, according to the kind of goods*]; and the defendant, for a certain premium paid to him by the plaintiff, subscribed the said policy for £—, and became an insurer thereon to the plaintiff for that amount on the said goods; and the said goods were shipped on board the said ship at — aforesaid to be carried therein on the said voyage; and the plaintiff was then and thence until and at the time of the loss hereinafter mentioned interested in the said goods to the amount of all the moneys by him insured thereon; and the said ship, with the

said goods on board thereof, sailed from — aforesaid on the said voyage, and whilst she was proceeding on the said voyage, and during the continuance of the said risk, the said ship and the said goods were by the said perils insured against brought into great danger of being lost, wherefore the master of the said ship, for the general safety and preservation of the said ship and of the said goods on board thereof, was necessarily obliged to cut away and cast overboard, and did cut away and cast overboard the masts, yards, sails, ropes, anchors, and rigging of the said ship, whereby the same were wholly lost, and by reason thereof the plaintiff, in respect of his interest in the said goods then being on board of the said ship, became liable to bear and pay a proportionable part of the value of the said masts, yards, sails, ropes, anchors, and rigging, and thereby sustained a general average loss amounting to £—— per cent. for each and every hundred pounds so by him insured as aforesaid, whereby the defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiff £——, for and in respect of the said £—— so by him insured as aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £—— by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

A like count on a policy of insurance on freight paid in advance : Hall v. Janson, 4 E. & B. 500 ; 24 L. J. Q. B. 97.

Count on a policy of insurance on a ship to recover a general average loss, paid by reason of goods having been thrown overboard : Milward v. Hibbert, 3 Q. B. 120 ; Miller v. Titherington, 6 H. & N. 278 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 217.

On a Policy of Insurance upon the Cargo of a Ship to recover for particular Average or partial Loss of the Goods (setting out the Policy verbatim) (a).

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, caused to be made a policy of insurance, with certain memoranda thereunder written in the words and figures following, that is to say [*here set out the policy and memoranda verbatim, inserting the words “ (meaning the plaintiff) ” and “ (meaning the defendant) ” after their respective names when first mentioned*], of all which premises the defendant had notice; and thereupon, in consideration that the plaintiff paid to the defendant £——, as a premium for the insurance of £——, upon the said goods in the said policy mentioned as aforesaid, the defendant became and was an insurer to the plaintiff as aforesaid, and duly subscribed the said policy as such insurer of the said £——, upon the said goods to be carried in the said ship on the said voyage; and divers goods [to wit —], being the goods in the said policy mentioned, were shipped at — aforesaid, in and on board of the said ship, to be carried therein on the said voyage, and

(a) As to the meaning of “particular average,” see the *Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Saunders*, 1 B. & S. 41; 31 L. J. Q. B. 206; *Oppenheim v. Fry*, 5 B. & S. 348; 33 L. J. Q. B. 267; *Kidston v. The Empire Marine Ins. Co. Lim.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 535; 2 *Ib.* 357; 35 L. J. C. P. 250; 36 *Ib.* 156; 2 Arnould's Ins. by MacLachlan, 3rd ed. 739.

G. H., I. K., and L. M., or some or one of them then and thence until and at the time of the loss hereinafter mentioned, were or was interested in the said goods to the amount of all the moneys insured thereon, and the said insurance was made for the use and benefit, and on the account of the person or persons so interested; and the said ship, with the said goods on board thereof, departed from — aforesaid on her said voyage, and afterwards, whilst the said ship was proceeding on her said voyage, and during the continuance of the said risk, the said goods being then on board of the said ship were by the perils insured against by the said policy injured and damaged to an extent exceeding £—— per cent. [the limit provided against in the memorandum], within the meaning of the said policy, and the defendant's proportion of the said average loss, in respect of the sum of £——, so insured by the defendant as aforesaid, amounted to £——; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the last-mentioned sum by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts: Luckie v. Bushby, 13 C. B. 864; Corcoran v. Gurney, 1 E. & B. 456; Dawson v. Wrench, 3 Ex. 359.

Count on a policy of insurance on goods claiming under the suing and labouring clause: Aubert v. Gray, 32 L. J. Q. B. 50; Kidston v. Empire Marine Ins. Co., L. R. 1 C. P. 535.

On a policy of insurance upon profits of cargo or goods: Stockdale v. Dunlop, 6 M. & W. 224; M'Swiney v. Royal Exchange Ass., 14 Q. B. 634; Halhead v. Young, 6 E. & B. 312; 25 L. J. Q. B. 290; Smith v. Reynolds, 1 H. & N. 221; 25 L. J. Ex. 337; Chope v. Reynolds, 5 C. B. N. S. 642; 28 L. J. C. P. 194.

On a policy of insurance effected by the shipowner upon his lien on the cargo for general average: Briggs v. Merchant Traders Ins. Ass., 13 Q. B. 167.

On a policy of insurance upon the passage-money of emigrants, subject to ss. 47–51 of the Passengers Act, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 44: Gibson v. Bradford, 4 E. & B. 586; Willis v. Cooke, 5 E. & B. 641; 25 L. J. Q. B. 16.

On a policy of insurance upon advances for the transport of emigrants: Naylor v. Palmer, 8 Ex. 739.

On a policy of insurance upon a bottomry bond: Simonds v. Hodgson, 3 B. & Ad. 50.

On a policy of insurance upon a share in the Atlantic Telegraph Company: Paterson v. Harris, 1 B. & S. 336; 30 L. J. Q. B. 354.

Against individual members of an unincorporated company or partnership, on a policy charging the insurance on the capital stock of the company only: Dawson v. Wrench, 3 Ex. 359; Reid v. Allan, 4 Ex. 326; Hallett v. Dowdall, 18 Q. B. 2.

Against a company registered under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, on a policy charging the insurance on the capital stock of the company only (a):

(a) On a judgment obtained upon such a policy, execution cannot be issued against individual shareholders of the company, under ss. 66 and 68

Halket v. Merchant Traders Ins. Ass., 13 Q. B. 960. See the *Sunderland Marine Ins. Co. v. Kearney*, 16 Q. B. 925.

Against a member of a mutual insurance association on a policy effected with the association: *Michael v. Gillespy*, 2 C. B. N. S. 627; *Redway v. Sweeting*, L. R. 2 Ex. 400.

Counts upon time policies: *Hollingworth v. Brodrick*, 7 A. & E. 40; *Redmond v. Smith*, 7 M. & G. 457; *Milward v. Hibbert*, 3 Q. B. 120; *Michael v. Tredwin*, 17 C. B. 551; 25 L. J. C. P. 83; *Michael v. Gillespy*, 2 C. B. N. S. 627; 26 L. J. C. P. 306; *Gibson v. Small*, 16 Q. B. 128; 4 H. L. Cases, 353; *Fawcus v. Sarsfield*, 6 E. & B. 192; 25 L. J. Q. B. 249; *Russell v. Thornton*, 4 H. & N. 788; 29 L. J. Ex. 9; *Tobin v. Harford*, 13 C. B. N. S. 791.

By the shipowner against the owner of goods to recover general average in respect of damage to the ship: *Birkley v. Presgrave*, 1 East, 220; *Price v. Noble*, 4 Taunt. 123; *Schloss v. Heriot*, 14 C. B. N. S. 59; 32 L. J. C. P. 211; and see *Job v. Langton*, 6 E. & B. 779; 26 L. J. Q. B. 97.

By the owner of goods against the shipowner for a general average loss in respect of goods cast overboard: *Gould v. Oliver*, 4 Bing. N. C. 134.

By the owner of goods lost against the owner of goods saved for general average: *Behn v. Kemble*, 7 C. B. N. S. 260.

Indebitatus count against the owner of goods for general average, in respect of loss incurred in preserving the ship and cargo: *Frayes or Traves v. Worms*, 10 C. B. N. S. 149; 19 *Ib.* 159; 34 L. J. C. P. 275.

Count by the underwriter for money received, to recover back the insurance money paid on a supposed loss: *Bilbie v. Lumley*, 2 East, 469.

Count by an underwriter against the party insured, to recover back a payment made as for a loss, on an express agreement that the money should be returned if the vessel should prove not to be lost: *Jones v. Nicholson*, 10 Ex. 28.

Counts against an insurance broker, see ante, p. 120.

By an insurance broker for premiums: see "*Insurance Broker*," post, p. 192.

INSURANCE. II. LIFE POLICIES (a).

On a Policy of Insurance on the Life of a third Person.

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That by a policy

of the statute. (*Halket v. Merchant Traders Ins. Ass.*, 13 Q. B. 960; *Hassel v. Merchant Traders Ins. Ass.*, 4 Ex. 525; *Ex p. Prince of Wales Ass. Co.*, 27 L. J. C. 798; 28 *Ib.* 335.)

(a) Policies of insurance on lives are subject to the statute 14 Geo. III. c. 48, which enacts, by s. 1, "that from and after the passing of this Act no insurance shall be made by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate,

of insurance bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, made by [or sealed with the common seal of] the defendants, after reciting that the plaintiff had proposed to effect an insurance with the defendants on the life of *G. H.*, and had delivered to them a declaration setting forth the age and state of health of the said *G. H.* and other things, and that it had been agreed that the said declaration

on the life or lives of any person or persons, or on any other event or events whatsoever, wherein the person or persons for whose use, benefit, or on whose account such policy or policies shall be made shall have no interest, or by gaming or wagering, and that every assurance made contrary to the true intent and meaning hereof shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever."

By s. 2, "that it shall not be lawful to make any policy or policies on the life or lives of any person or persons, or other event or events, without inserting in such policy or policies the person's or persons' name or names interested therein, or for whose use, benefit, or on whose account such policy is so made or underwrote." It is not sufficient for the name of the party interested merely to appear in the policy, but it must be inserted therein as the name of the party interested. (*Hodson v. Observer Life Ass. Soc.*, 8 E. & B. 40; 26 L. J. Q. B. 303.)

By s. 3, "that in all cases where the insured hath interest in such life or lives, event or events, no greater sum shall be recovered or received from the insurer or insurers, than the amount or value of the interest of the insured in such life or lives, or other event or events."

The interest in this statute means, in general, pecuniary interest. The interest of a father in the life of a child is not sufficient alone to support an insurance on the child's life. (*Halford v. Kymer*, 10 B. & C. 724.) But a wife may insure her husband's life, and the husband his wife's. (*Reed v. Key*, Peake's Add. Cases, 70; *Huckman v. Fernie*, 3 M. & W. 505.) A promise made by a creditor to his debtor not to enforce a debt during his life, made without consideration, is not an insurable interest of the debtor in the life of the creditor. (*Hebden v. West*, 3 B. & S. 579; 32 L. J. Q. B. 85.) A contract of employment at a salary for a certain number of years creates an insurable interest in the life of the employer. (*Id.*) It is sufficient that there is an interest in the life of the person insured at the time of effecting the insurance; and it is immaterial that it ceases afterwards. The value of the interest at the date of the policy may be recovered on death, but no more. (*Dalby v. India and Lond. Ins. Co.*, 15 C. B. 365; 24 L. J. C. P. 2; overruling *Godsall v. Boldero*, 9 East, 72; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 236; as to the interest at the date of the policy, see *Law v. London Indisputable Life Policy Co.*, 24 L. J. C. 196.) If the same interest is insured with several insurers, no more than the value of the interest insured can be recovered. (*Hebden v. West*, *supra*.)

By the 16 & 17 Vict. c. 59, s. 6, it is enacted, that for better securing the stamp duties by law chargeable on policies of insurance upon lives, and for preventing frauds in respect of any such insurances, "Every person who shall make, or agree to make, or shall receive any premium or valuable consideration for making, any assurance or insurance upon any life or lives, or upon any event or contingency relating to or depending upon any life or lives, shall, within one calendar month after the payment or giving any such premium or consideration, make out and sign or execute, or cause and procure to be made out and signed or executed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, duly stamped, a policy of such assurance or insurance, and have the same ready to be delivered to the party entitled thereto, and shall, upon demand made by any such party, or any agent in that behalf duly authorized, deliver the same to him, or in default in any of the cases aforesaid shall forfeit £50: Every person who at the time of the payment or giving

should be the basis of the said insurance, and that the plaintiff had paid to the defendants £——, as a consideration for the insurance of the sum hereinafter mentioned on the life of the said *G. H.* for a year from the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, and had agreed to pay a like sum on the —— day of —— in each succeeding year during the life of the said *G. H.*, it was declared that if the said *G. H.* should depart this life within the said year, or in any succeeding year for which such payment as aforesaid should have been made, the plaintiff should be paid out of the capital stock and funds of the said company, within three calendar months after the decease of the said *G. H.* should have been duly notified to the directors of the said company by the certificate of his burial, or by such other vouchers as they might reasonably require, the sum of £——; provided always, that the capital stock and funds of the said company should alone be liable to pay the demand thereupon under the said policy; and that if anything in the said declaration was untrue, the said policy should be void; and also that the said policy should become void if the said *G. H.* should, without the consent of the directors for the time being of the said company, engage in the actual service of the army or navy, or go beyond the limits of Europe, or upon the seas, unless in passing from one part of the British Isles to another, or if the said *G. H.* should die by his own hands, or by the hands of justice; and at the time of the making of the said policy the plaintiff was interested in the life of the said *G. H.* to the amount so insured thereon as aforesaid; and afterwards and whilst the said policy remained in force the said *G. H.* died; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter alleged, and nothing happened or was done to prevent him from maintaining the same (*a*); yet the plaintiff has not been paid the said £—— out of the capital stock and funds of the said company, and the same is wholly due and unpaid.

Like counts: *Gurney v. Rawlins*, 2 M. & W. 87; *Foster v. Mentor Life Ass. Co.*, 3 E. & B. 48; *Jones v. Provincial Ass. Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 65; *Prince of Wales Ass. Co. v. Harding*, 1 E. B. & E. 183; 27 L. J. Q. B. 297; *Pritchard v. Merchant Ins. Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 622; 27 L. J. C. P. 169.

On a life policy, with the premiums payable quarterly: *Sheridan v. Phœnix Life Ass. Co.*, 27 L. J. Q. B. 227; 31 L. J. Q. B. 91.

On a policy made by one person on the life of another for the use and on account of the latter: *Hodson v. Observer Life Ass. Co.*, 8 E. & B. 40; 26 L. J. Q. B. 303.

By an executor on a policy of insurance effected by the testator on his own life: *Fowkes v. Manchester and London Life Assurance Ass.*, 3 B. & S. 917; 32 L. J. Q. B. 153.

of any such premium or consideration, shall be managing director of, or the secretary to, or other principal officer of any society or company receiving any such premium or consideration, shall be deemed to be a person making or agreeing to make such assurance or insurance, and shall be subject and liable to the penalty this Act imposes for any such default as aforesaid."

(*a*) That this general form of averment is sufficient, see *Bamberger v. The Commercial Mutual Ass. Soc.*, 15 C. B. 676.

By the assignees of a deceased bankrupt on a policy of insurance made by the bankrupt on his own life: Cazenove v. British Equitable Ass. Co., 6 C. B. N. S. 437; 28 L. J. C. P. 259.

Count on a covenant by defendant not to do anything to avoid a policy effected on his life by the plaintiff, for avoiding the policy by going abroad: Vyse v. Wakefield, 6 M. & W. 442; Hawkins v. Coulthurst, 5 B. & S. 343; 33 L. J. Q. B. 192. [The measure of damages is the value of the policy at the time of the forfeiture: ib.]

Count on a Covenant to keep up a Policy of Insurance assigned as Security for a Debt.

That by a deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, the defendant assigned to the plaintiff a policy of insurance on the life of the defendant, granted by the — company, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and numbered —, for the sum of £—, and, subject to the annual premium of £—, together with all moneys insured or to become payable by or under the said policy, for securing to the plaintiff the payment of the sum of £—, with interest thereon; and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff that the defendant would from time to time, so long as any money should remain due under the said security, pay the said premium of £—, and any other premiums or sums for the time being necessary for keeping up the said policy on the first day on which the same respectively ought to be paid, and would forthwith deliver the receipt for the same to the plaintiff, and that in case the defendant should neglect to pay any of such premiums and sums of money as aforesaid, the plaintiff should be at liberty to pay all premiums and other sums of money necessary for keeping up the said policy, and that the defendant would on demand repay to the plaintiff all such sums of money so paid by him as aforesaid, with interest thereon at £— per centum per annum from the time of the same respectively having been paid; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breaches hereinafter mentioned of the defendant's said covenant; yet the defendant did not pay — of the said annual premiums, which after the execution of the said deed became due and were necessary to be paid for keeping up the said policy, but neglected so to do, and the plaintiff thereupon duly paid the said premiums, the same being necessary for keeping up the said policy, and afterwards duly demanded repayment thereof, with interest thereon as aforesaid, from the defendant; yet the defendant did not repay the same or any part thereof, or the said interest thereon.

Like counts: Bennett v. Burton, 12 A. & E. 657; Toppin v. Field, 4 Q. B. 386; Warburg v. Tucker, 5 E. & B. 384; E. B. & E. 914; 24 L. J. Q. B. 317; 28 Ib. 56; Young v. Winter, 16 C. B. 401; National Assurance Co. v. Best, 2 H. & N. 605; 27 L. J. Ex. 19. [As to such covenants in case of the covenantor's bankruptcy, see the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 154.]

INSURANCE. III. FIRE POLICIES.

On a Policy of Insurance against Fire.

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That by a policy of insurance bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, made by [or sealed with the common seal of] the defendants, after reciting that the plaintiff had paid the defendants £—, for insuring against loss or damage by fire £— on a dwelling-house in the said policy described, and £— on the furniture and goods in the said dwelling-house, for a year from the — day of —, A.D.—, and had agreed to pay the defendants on the — day of — in every succeeding year during the continuance of the said policy the like sum of £—, it was declared that (subject to the conditions indorsed on the said policy, and which constituted the basis of the said insurance) the plaintiff should be paid out of the capital stock and funds of the said company the amount of all such damage and loss as he should suffer by fire on the property in the said policy mentioned, not exceeding the said sums so insured thereon respectively as aforesaid, during the said year from the — day of —, A.D. —, or at any time afterwards so long as the plaintiff should pay the said sum of £— yearly as aforesaid and the defendants should accept the same; and the said conditions are as follows [*here set out verbatim, or by way of recital, such of the conditions as are of the essence of the contract, and material to the cause of action (a)*]; and the plaintiff, at the time of making of the said policy, and thence until and at the time of the damage and loss hereinafter mentioned was interested in the said several premises so insured as aforesaid, to the amounts so insured thereon respectively; and after the making of the said policy, and whilst it was in force, the said several premises so insured as aforesaid were burnt, damaged, and destroyed by fire, whereby the plaintiff suffered damage and loss on the said dwelling-house, and on the said furniture and goods respectively, to the several amounts so insured thereon respectively as aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action [and nothing happened or was done to prevent him from maintaining the same]; yet the plaintiff has not been paid out of the said capital stock and funds of the said company the amount of the said damage and loss, to the amount of the said sums so insured respectively as aforesaid, and the same remains wholly unpaid.

Like counts: *Roper v. Lendon*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 260; *Pim v. Reid*, 6 M. & G. 1; *Sillem v. Thornton*, 3 E. & B. 868; *Stokes v. Cor*, 1 H. & N 320; *Ib.* 533; 25 L. J. Ex. 291; 26 *Ib.* 113; *Glen v. Lewis*, 8 Ex. 607; *Mason v. Harvey*, 8 Ex. 819; *Baxendale v. Harvey*, 4 H. & N. 445.

A like count on a cotton mill, with special conditions as to risk: *Whitehead v. Price*, 2 C. M. & R. 447.

On a ship in dock, "with liberty to go into a dry dock:" *Pearson v. Commercial Union Ass. Co.*, 15 C. B. N. S. 304; 33 L. J. C. P. 85.

(a) Where the declaration was framed on the body of the policy, and did not state or refer to the rules and regulations indorsed upon the policy and incorporated therein by reference, the omission was held to be a fatal variance. (*Strong v. Rule*, 3 Bing. 315.)

On a policy of insurance against fire on goods held in trust by plaintiffs as bailees, warehousemen, wharfingers, carriers, etc.: *Waters v. Monarch Fire Ins. Co.*, 5 E. & B. 870; 25 L. J. Q. B. 102; *London and North-Western Ry. Co. v. Glyn*, 1 E. & E. 652; 28 L. J. Q. B. 188.

On a policy giving the defendants an option to reinstate, which they elected to do, and breach: *Brown v. Royal Ins. Soc.*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 275.

Count for breach of a covenant to insure from loss by fire: see *Landlord and Tenant*," post, p. 203.

Counts on covenants in mortgage deeds to keep up insurances: *Mortgage*," post, p. 226.

INSURANCE. IV. AGAINST ACCIDENTS, ETC. (a).

On a contract of insurance of a railway passenger against accident whilst travelling on the railway: *Theobald v. Railway Passengers Ass. Co.*, 10 Ex. 45.

On a policy of insurance against bodily injury from accident: *Shilling v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 42; 26 L. J. Ex. 266; 27 *Ib.* 16.

On a policy of insurance against accidents (subject to certain exceptions): *Fitton v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 34 L. J. C. P. 28.

On a policy of insurance against accidents, to continue so long as the defendants should accept premiums, with days of grace for payment of the premiums: *Simpson v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 257; 26 L. J. C. P. 289. [As to days of grace, see *Pritchard v. Merchants Ins. Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 622; 27 L. J. C. P. 169.]

On a policy of insurance on plate glass: *Marsden v. City and County Ass. Co.*, L. Rep. 1 C. P. 232; 35 L. J. C. P. 60.

On a policy of insurance on an interest in the Atlantic Telegraph cable: *Wilson v. Jones*, L. Rep. 1 Ex. 193; 35 L. J. Ex. 94.

On a guarantee or policy given by a guarantee company against bad debts, commercial losses, etc.: see "*Guarantees*," ante, p. 168.

INSURANCE BROKER (b).

Indebitatus Count for Brokerage and for Premiums for Underwriting.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done

(a) As to the meaning of "accident," see *Sinclair v. Maritime Passengers Ass. Co.*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 77; *Hooper v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 546; *Hiorls v. Railway Passengers Ass. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 211; *Trew v. Railway Passengers Ass. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 839; *Fitton v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 34 L. J. C. P. 28; as to the meaning of "railway accident," see *Theobald v. Railway Passengers Ass. Co.*, 10 Ex. 45.

(b) An insurance broker may recover premiums from the insured a

by the plaintiff as an insurance-broker and otherwise for the defendant at his request, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request for premiums for insuring ships, goods, and other things, and for losses upon policies of insurance underwritten by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request. [*The common indebitatus counts for work done and money paid would be sufficient, ante, pp. 40, 42.*]

Counts against an insurance broker: see ante, p. 120.

INTEREST. *See ante, p. 51.*

JUDGMENTS.

Count on a Judgment of one of the Superior Courts (a).

Middlesex. (*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of — at Westminster, by the judg-

money paid, where there has been a payment or something equivalent. The acknowledgment of payment by the underwriter in the policy of insurance is equivalent to payment as between him and the insured. (*Dalzell v. Mair*, 1 Camp. 532, 534 (a); *Foy v. Bell*, 3 Taunt. 493.) But a covenant in a policy under seal by the broker, to pay the premiums, is not equivalent to payment; and the broker cannot recover the amount of the premiums due under the covenant as money paid, though he may recover the amount of such premiums under an indebitatus count for money due for premiums for policies caused and procured to be effected by the plaintiff. (*Power v. Butcher*, 10 B. & C. 329.)

(a) In an action upon a judgment of a Court of Record the venue is local, and must be laid in the county where the record is. Upon a judgment of one of the superior courts the venue must be laid in Middlesex (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 281), although in a declaration on a writ of revivor, and, it seems, of *scire facias*, the venue may be laid in any county. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 131, 132.)

By 43 Geo. III. c. 46, s. 4, in actions on judgments recovered, the plaintiff shall not recover or be entitled to any costs of suit, unless the Court or a judge thereof shall otherwise order. And such an order will not in general be made where the plaintiff might have realized his judgment by execution or otherwise. (See 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 494.) The statute does not apply to actions on judgments of nonsuit. (*Bennett v. Neale*, 14 East, 343.) The statute does not apply to an action on a judgment and also on a distinct cause of action; and in such case, if the plaintiff succeeds, he does not require an order for his costs under the statute. (*Jackson v. Everett*, 1 B. & S. 857; 31 L. J. Q. B. 59.) Where an action is brought on a judgment for a debt under £20 and costs, in order to obtain a judgment above £20, upon which the defendant may be taken in execution, the Court retains the power to allow the plaintiff his costs notwithstanding the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96. (*Slater v. Mackay*, 8 C. B. 553; *Dickinson v. Angeli*, 3 B. & S. 840; 32 L. J. Q. B. 183; dissenting from *Adams v. Ready*, 6 H. & N. 261.)

An action will also lie on the judgment of an inferior Court (*Read*

ment of the said Court, recovered against the defendant £—— together with £—— for his costs of suit, which said judgment is still in force and unsatisfied.

Count on a judgment of the sheriff against a company for the purchase-money or compensation assessed for lands taken or injured, under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 Vict. c. 18, s. 50: see "Company," ante, p. 146.

Count on a Judgment of a French Court (a).

That on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, in the Empire of France, in a suit depending between the now plaintiff and defendant in the Court of ——, being a court of the said Empire duly holden, and having jurisdiction in that behalf, the plaintiff recovered against the

v. Pope, 1 C. M. & R. 302; *Williams v. Jones*, 13 M. & W. 628); but not on the judgment of a county court established by 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95. (*Berkeley v. Elderkin*, 1 E. & B. 805; 22 L. J. Q. B. 281; *Austin v. Mills*, 9 Ex. 288.) Nor can an action be brought in a county court on any judgment of a superior court. (19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 27.) An action will not in general lie upon a decree of a Court of Equity. (*Carpenter v. Thornton*, 3 B. & Ald. 52; *Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288.) An action will not lie upon a rule of court or a judge's order. (*Dent v. Basham*, 9 Ex. 469; *Hookpayton v. Bussell*, 10 Ex. 24; *Sheehy v. Professional Life Ass. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 211; 26 L. J. C. P. 301; and see *Tabor v. Edwards*, 4 C. B. N. S. 1.) But if the order is founded on an independent and distinct agreement, an action may lie upon the agreement though the order is superadded (*Wentworth v. Bullen*, 9 B. & C. 840, 850; *Smith v. Whalley*, 2 B. & P. 482; *Lieresley v. Gilmore*, L. R. 1 C. P. 571; 35 L. J. C. P. 351); and an action will lie on an award made under a submission by judge's order (*Still v. Halford*, 4 Camp. 19), or under a rule of *nisi prius*. (*Bonner v. Charlton*, 5 East, 139.) A judge's order to repay money made without consent is not ground for an action for money received. (*Phillips v. Broadley*, 9 Q. B. 744.) An action will not lie on a defeasance in a warrant of attorney. (*Sherborn v. Lord Huntingtower*, 13 C. B. N. S. 742; *Clarke v. Figes*, 2 Stark. 234; but see *Hemp v. Garland*, 4 Q. B. 519.)

In an action on a judgment of an inferior Court, the declaration must allege that the original cause of action arose within the jurisdiction of the inferior Court. (*Read v. Pope*, 1 C. M. & R. 302; and see *Williams v. Jones*, 13 M. & W. 628.)

(a) A foreign or colonial judgment for a liquidated demand in money establishes a debt between the parties, but does not merge or extinguish the original cause of action. The plaintiff may sue in this country upon the original cause of action, if actionable here, or upon the judgment of the foreign Court, or upon both. (*Walker v. Witter*, 1 Doug. 1, 5; *Sadler v. Robins*, 1 Camp. 253; *Hall v. Odber*, 11 East, 118; per Tindal, C.J., *Smith v. Nicolls*, 5 Bing. N. C. 208, 221.) The judgments of the Irish and Scotch Courts are considered as foreign judgments. (*Harris v. Saunders*, 4 B. & C. 411.) An action will lie on a decree of a colonial Court of Equity for the payment of money. (*Sadler v. Robins*, 1 Camp. 253; *Henley v. Soper*, 8 B. & C. 16; *Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288.)

It seems now to be settled that when an action is brought on the judgment of a foreign or colonial Court, having jurisdiction over the parties and the subject-matter of the suit, it is conclusive between the parties upon the merits, and that any defences upon the merits, which might have been pleaded

defendant by the judgment of the said Court, and according to the laws of the said Empire the sum of — francs, which is equivalent in English money to £—, and which the now defendant was by the said Court adjudged and ordered to pay to the now plaintiff; and the said judgment is still in force and unsatisfied.

Like counts: Vallée v. Dumerque, 4 Ex. 290; *De Cossé Brissac v. Rathbone*, 6 H. & N. 301; 30 L. J. Ex. 238.

Count on a judgment obtained in a French Tribunal of Commerce by the representative of the deceased drawer of a bill against the acceptor: Vanquelin v. Bouard, 15 C. B. N. S. 341; 33 L. J. C. P. 78.

Count on a decree of the Tribunal of Commerce at Brussels: Reynolds v. Fenton, 3 C. B. 187; *Meeus v. Thellusson*, 8 Ex. 638.

Count on a judgment of the Supreme Court of New York: Munroe v. Pilkington, 2 B. & S. 11; 31 L. J. Q. B. 81.

Count on a Scotch Decreet.

That on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Sheriff's Court of the county of — in Scotland, in an action then depending in the said Court at the suit of the now plaintiff against the now defendant,

in the original action, cannot be pleaded in an action on the judgment. (*Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, 16 Q. B. 717; *Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288; *De Cossé Brissac v. Rathbone*, 6 H. & N. 301; 30 L. J. Ex. 238; *Munroe v. Pilkington*, 2 B. & S. 11; 31 L. J. Q. B. 81, 89; and see 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 732.)

A foreign judgment may, however, be impeached for want of jurisdiction in the Court, in respect of the matter of the suit or of the parties (*Ferguson v. Mahon*, 11 A. & E. 179; and see *Robertson v. Struth*, 5 Q. B. 941; *Vanquelin v. Bouard*, 15 C. B. N. S. 341; 33 L. J. C. P. 78); or on the ground that the defendant was not summoned, and had no notice of the proceedings (*Buchanan v. Rucker*, 1 Camp. 63; 9 East, 192; *Reynolds v. Fenton*, 3 C. B. 187; *Price v. Dewhurst*, 8 Sim. 279); or on the ground that it was obtained by fraud. (*Bowles v. Orr*, 1 Y. & C. 464.) A foreign judgment may also be impeached for errors on the face of the judgment, and for this purpose the reasons assigned in the judgment form part of it (*Reimers v. Druce*, 23 Beav. 150; 26 L. J. C. 196); as for a mistake therein made by the foreign Court in English law (*Novelli v. Rossi*, 2 B. & Ad. 757; and see *Castrique v. Imrie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 405; 30 L. J. C. P. 177); or for repudiating English law where it is necessary to decide the case (*Simpson v. Fogo*, 1 Johns. & H. 18; 1 H. & M. 195; 29 L. J. C. 657; 32 *Ib.* 249; *Reimers v. Druce*, *supra*; and see *Munroe v. Pilkington*, *supra*); but not for an alleged mistake in its own law (*Munroe v. Pilkington*, *supra*). And see further as to how far a foreign judgment is conclusive, and upon what grounds it may be controverted, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 726; *Westlake's International Law*, c. xii; *Reimers v. Druce*, 23 Beav. 150; 26 L. J. C. 196; *Simpson v. Fogo*, 1 H. & M. 195; 32 L. J. C. 249.

An appeal pending in the foreign Court is not a good plea to an action on a foreign judgment, though it may afford ground for staying execution in the action. (*Munroe v. Pilkington*, *supra*.)

A declaration upon the judgment of a foreign Court need not state that the Court had jurisdiction over the parties or the cause (*Robertson v. Struth*, 5 Q. B. 941), every presumption being made in favour of a foreign judgment. (*Ib.*; *Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288.)

As to the mode of proving foreign and colonial judgments, see 14 & 15 *Stat. 39*, s. 7.

the plaintiff by the judgment of the said Court, then having lawful jurisdiction and authority in that behalf, recovered against the defendant the sum of £—, for a debt due from the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, with legal interest thereon at five per centum per annum from the — day of —, then last until payment, and the sum of £— for costs of suit, which sums of money and interest the defendant was by the said Court adjudged and ordered to pay to the plaintiff; and the said judgment is still in force and unsatisfied.

Like counts: Douglas v. Forrest, 4 Bing. 686; *Cowan v. Braidwood*, 1 M. & G. 882; *Patrick v. Shedden*, 2 E. & B. 14.

Count for costs awarded by a decreet of the Court of Session in Scotland in a suit for divorce: Russell v. Smyth, 9 M. & W. 810.

Count on a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland: Sheehy v. Professional Life Ass. Co., 13 C. B. 787.

Count on a colonial judgment: Robertson v. Struth, 5 Q. B. 941; *on a decree of a colonial Court of Equity: Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288.

Count against a member of a colonial banking company upon a judgment obtained in the colony against the chairman of the company under a colonial Act: Bank of Australasia v. Harding, 9 C. B. 661; *Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, 16 Q. B. 717.

Against a shareholder of a banking company in India upon a judgment obtained in India against the secretary of the company under an Act of the Indian Legislature: Kelsall v. Marshall, 1 C. B. N. S. 241; 26 L. J. C. P. 19.

Count on an order of the judicial committee of the Privy Council for the payment of the costs in an appeal: Hutchinson v. Gillespie, 11 Exch. 798; 25 L. J. Ex. 103.

LAND TAX.

Action for the amount of land-tax by the person who has redeemed it against the person beneficially entitled to the land, under the Statute 42 Geo. III. c. 116, s. 123: Ward v. Const, 10 B. & C. 635.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Indebitatus Count for the Use of a House and Land (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 9) (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the defen-

(a) *Use and Occupation.*—Under this count the plaintiff can recover rent, or a compensation by way of rent, for the period during which the defendant has occupied the plaintiff's land, etc., under any tenancy created by simple contract, express or implied, but not where the tenancy has been under a lease by deed.

¶ A contract to pay a fair compensation by way of rent for use and occupa-

dant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of messuages and lands of the plaintiff.

Indebitatus Count for the Use of Lodgings.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of rooms and parts of a messuage [and furniture and goods therein] of the plaintiff.

Indebitatus Count for Board and Lodging (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for board and

tion is implied by law from the fact that lands, etc., belonging to the plaintiff have been occupied by the defendant by the plaintiff's permission; the amount of compensation in such case depends on the value of the premises and on the duration of the occupation. As soon as the occupation ceases the implied contract ceases; and as no express time is limited for payment, the compensation accrues due from day to day. (*Gibson v. Kirk*, 1 Q. B. 850; *Churchward v. Ford*, 2 H. & N. 446; 26 L. J. Ex. 354; *Sloper v. Saunders*, 29 L. J. Ex. 275.) An implied contract is, of course, negatived by an express agreement on the same matter; and the amount of rent and time of payment would then be determined by the agreement.

This form of action lies either at common law or under the statute 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 14. (*Gibson v. Kirk*, *supra*.) By this Act it is provided that the landlord, where the agreement is not by deed, may recover a reasonable satisfaction for the lands, etc., held or occupied by the defendant in an action on the case (meaning *assumpsit*) for the use and occupation of what was so held or enjoyed; and if in evidence any parol demise or agreement (not being by deed) whereon a certain rent was reserved, shall appear, the plaintiff shall not therefore be nonsuited, but may make use thereof as evidence of the quantum of the damages to be recovered.

The mere fact of the plaintiff's ownership of the land, etc., and of the occupation by the defendant, is sufficient *prima facie* evidence of a contract to support this action. (*Hellier v. Silcox*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 295; *Churchward v. Ford*, 2 H. & N. 446; 26 L. J. Ex. 354.) But the presumption from such evidence may be rebutted by showing that the occupation was adverse to the consent of the plaintiff, or that it was under a contract with a third party, a stranger to the plaintiff, or any circumstances which are inconsistent with a contract between the plaintiff and the defendant. (*Churchward v. Ford*, *supra*; *Cox v. Knight*, 18 C. B. 645; 25 L. J. C. P. 314; *Turner v. Cameron Coal Co.*, 5 Ex. 932; *Sloper v. Saunders*, 29 L. J. Ex. 275; *Levy v. Lewis*, 6 C. B. N. S. 766; 30 L. J. C. P. 141.) A tenant or party claiming under him cannot dispute the title of the landlord from whom he received possession, but he may show that the title has determined. (See *London and North-Western Ry. Co. v. West*, L. R. 2 C. P. 552.)

The assignee of the reversion may maintain this action (*Rennie v. Robinson*, 1 Bing. 147; *Standen v. Christmas*, 10 Q. B. 135), but can only recover in respect of the use and occupation subsequent to the assignment. (*Mortimer v. Preedy*, 3 M. & W. 602.) So also the assignee of a mortgagor who has let a tenant into possession after the mortgage. (*Hickman v. Machin*, 4 H. & N. 716; 28 L. J. Ex. 310.) The action will also lie against the assignee of a tenancy created by simple contract who has occupied the premises. (*How v. Kennett*, 3 A. & E. 659.)

Under the former rules of pleading, a count for rent on a demise was not allowed together with a count for use and occupation for the same rent (*Arden v. Pullen*, 9 M. & W. 430); but see *ante*, pp. 10, 11.

(a) A contract for board and lodging is not a contract for an interest in

lodging, washing, attendance, and other necessities and goods, by the plaintiff found and provided for the defendant at his request.

Indebitatus Count for the Use of a Fishery (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 10).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of a fishery of the plaintiff.

For the use of veins of minerals: Jones v. Reynolds, 4 A. & E. 805.

For the use of pasture and eatage of grass let by the plaintiff to the defendant: Sutton v. Temple, 12 M. & W. 52; and see ante, p. 54.

For the use of a watercourse: Davis v. Morgan, 4 B. & C. 8.

Action against corporations for use and occupation: Lowe v. London and N.-W. Ry. Co., 18 Q. B. 632; Finlay v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 7 Ex. 409.

By churchwardens and overseers for the use and occupation of parish property, under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 17: Rumball v. Munt, 8 Q. B. 382; Hardon v. Hesketh, 4 H. & N. 175; 28 L. J. Ex. 137.

By an Executor or Administrator for Use and Occupation before and after the Death.

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.) Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff, as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, for the defendant's use, in the lifetime of the said C. D. and by his permission, of a messuage and lands of the said C. D., and for the defendant's use after the death of the said C. D., by the permission of the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, of a messuage and lands of the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid.

Against an Executor or Administrator for Use and Occupation by the Deceased (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.) Money payable by the defendant, as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, for the use by the said G. H., by the permission of the plaintiff, of a messuage and lands of the plaintiff.

land within the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 4, and need not be in writing. (*Wright v. Stacert*, 2 E. & E. 721; 29 L. J. Q. B. 161.)

(a) The common count for use and occupation will not lie against an executor or administrator in his representative capacity in respect of occupation by him since the decease. In respect of such occupation he can be charged in this form of action in his own right only. (*Wigley v. Ashton*, 3 B. & Ald. 101; *Atkins v. Humphrey*, 2 C. B. 654.) As to the liability of the executor or administrator, and the mode of suing when a term vested in the testator devolves on him, see post, p. 212, n. (a).

Count upon a Lease for Rent. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 23) (a).

That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, for seven years, to hold from the — day of —, A.D. —, at £— a year, payable quarterly, of which rent — quarters are due and unpaid.

A like count: Ward v. Lumley, 5 H. & N. 656; 29 L. J. Ex.

A like count by the assignee of the rent reserved: Allen v. Bryan, 5 B. & C. 512.

Count for rent upon a tenancy in fee subject to a rent-charge: Hardon v. Hesketh, 4 H. & N. 175; 28 L. J. Ex. 137.

Count upon a Covenant for Rent (b).

That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house and land, to hold for — years, from the — day of —, A.D. —, at the yearly rent of £—, payable quarterly, and the defendant by the

(a) Under this count the plaintiff can recover rent accrued due under a demise, whether by deed or by simple contract, and whether there has been an actual occupation under the demise or not. (1 Wms. Saund. 202 a, n. (1).) As to when it is not applicable, see the next note (b), *infra*.

By the common law it was not required that a demise of land, or of any corporeal hereditament, should be in writing. By the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, ss. 1, 2, all leases, estates, interests of freehold, or terms of years, or any uncertain interest in any lands or hereditaments, not put in writing, and signed by the parties so making the same, or their agents lawfully authorized by writing, shall have the effect of leases or estates at will only; except leases not exceeding the term of three years from the making thereof, whereupon the rent reserved to the landlord during such term shall amount unto two-third parts at least of the full improved value of the thing demised.

And now by the statute 8 & 9 Viet. c. 106, s. 3, it is enacted that a lease required by law to be in writing, of any tenements or hereditaments made after the 1st October, 1845, shall be void at law unless made by deed. An instrument, void as a lease under the statute, may be good as an agreement for a lease. (*Bond v. Rosling, 1 B. & S. 371; Rollason v. Leon, 7 H. & N. 73.*)

A lease of incorporeal hereditaments, as a lease of a right of shooting (*Bird v. Higginson, 6 A. & E. 824*), or a lease of tithes (*Gardiner v. Williamson, 2 B. & Ad. 336*) is, and was always, required to be by deed, otherwise it is void. But if an incorporeal hereditament has been used and enjoyed under a license for which the defendant agreed to pay, the plaintiff may sue for the money due on the executed consideration. (*Thomas v. Fredricks, 10 Q. B. 775*; and see *Bird v. Higginson, supra*.)

The action on the demise will lie notwithstanding the deed creating it has subsequently been cancelled, and the demise may be proved by the cancelled deed. (*Ward v. Lumley, 5 H. & N. 656; 29 L. J. Ex. 322.*)

(b) This count lies against a lessee on an express covenant, notwithstanding an assignment of the lease and acceptance by the landlord of the assignee as his tenant (1 Wms. Saund. 240; 2 Wms. Saund. 302, n. (5)); under those circumstances the lessee would not remain liable on the mere reservation of rent in the lease. (*Wadham v. Marlowe, 8 East, 314; 1 H. Bl. 437; 1 Wms. Saund. 241 c.*)

said deed covenanted with the plaintiff to pay him the said rent as aforesaid; and ——— quarters of the said rent are due and unpaid.

Like counts: Haldane v. Johnson, 8 Ex. 689; *Smith v. Humble*, 15 C. B. 321; *Johnson v. Gibson*, 1 E. & B. 415; *Houghton v. Kænig*, 18 C. B. 235.

On a covenant in gross to pay rent: Pargeter v. Harris, 7 Q. B. 708.

Landlord against Tenant for not keeping the Premises in Tenant-able Repair.

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage and premises of the plaintiff, upon the terms that the defendant should, during the said tenancy, keep the said messuage and premises in tenantable repair, order, and condition; and the defendant, during the said tenancy, did not keep the said messuage and premises in tenantable repair, order, and condition.

Like counts: Richardson v. Gifford, 1 A. & E. 52; *Burdett v. Withers*, 7 A. & E. 136.

A like count specifying the nature of the repair: Dietrichsen v. Giubilei, 14 M. & W. 845; *stating special damage in consequence of inability to let: Woods v. Pope*, 1 Bing. N. C. 467; *against executors of deceased tenant: White v. Nicholson*, 4 M. & G. 95.

For not using the Premises in a Tenant-like manner (a).

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage and premises of the plaintiff [and of furniture and goods of the plaintiff therein], upon the terms that the defendant should during the said tenancy use the said messuage and premises [and furniture and goods] in a tenant-like and proper manner; and the defendant, during the said tenancy, used the said messuage and premises [and furniture and goods] in an untenant-like and improper manner.

Like counts: Bickford v. Parson, 5 C. B. 920; *Morrison v. Chadwick*, 7 C. B. 266; *Standen v. Christmas*, 10 Q. B. 135; and see post, Chap. III, "Waste."

For not delivering up the Premises in good

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage and premises of the plaintiff for a term of ——— years from the ——— day of ———, A.D. ———, upon the terms, amongst other things, that the defendant should, at the expiration of the said term, deliver up to the plaintiff the said messuage and premises, with all fixtures thereon, in the same state and condition as they were in at the time of the defendant becoming such tenant as aforesaid, reasonable wear and tear only excepted; and the said term expired, and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all

(a) This count is founded on a condition implied by law from the mere fact of the tenancy, in the absence of any express agreement on the subject; but the contract to repair, on which the last precedent is framed, is not implied (*Standen v. Christmas*, 10 Q. B. 135; and see *Granger v. Collins*, 6 M. & W. 458); the two counts may be joined in the same declaration.

times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a performance by the defendant of the said terms; yet the defendant did not, at the expiration of the said term, deliver up to the plaintiff the said messuage and premises, with all the fixtures thereon, in the same state and condition as they were in at the time of the defendant becoming such tenant as aforesaid, reasonable wear and tear only excepted.

Lessor against Lessee upon a Covenant to Repair. (C. L. P. Act. 1852, Sched. B. 24 (a).)

That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, to hold for seven years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff well and substantially to repair the said house during the said term [*according to the covenant*], yet the said house was, during the said term, out of good and substantial repair.

A like count stating as special damage the plaintiff's inability to let the premises by reason of the want of repair: Woods v. Pope, 1 Bing. N. C. 467.

A like count, and for not yielding up in repair: Rawlings v. Morgan, 18 C. B. N. S. 776; 34 L. J. C. P. 185.

Lessor against Lessee upon a Covenant to Repair, subject to certain Exceptions.

That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff to keep the said house in good and substantial repair during the said term, casualties by fire or tempest [*etc. according to the covenant*] excepted; yet the said house during the said term was not in good and substantial repair, although no casualty by fire or tempest [*etc. according to the covenant*] happened thereto. [*The covenant should be stated accurately with all the exceptions contained in it, as, casualties by fire, etc. (Browne v. Knill, 2 B. & B. 395); reasonable wear and tear (Wright v. Goddard, 8 A. & E. 144); and the breach must follow the terms of the covenant in this respect.*]

(a) In an action by a landlord against a tenant for breach of a promise or covenant to keep the demised premises in repair, the measure of damages, during the continuance of the lease, is the diminution in value of the reversion (*Turner v. Lamb, 14 M. & W. 412; Doe v. Rowlands, 9 C. & P. 734; Smith v. Peat, 9 Ex. 161*); but where the lease is determined, as by forfeiture, the measure of damages is the sum it would cost to put the premises in the state of repair agreed upon. (*Clow v. Brogden, 2 M. & G. 39; Davies v. Underwood, 2 H. & N. 570; 27 L. J. Ex. 113.*) The amount of the damages also depends upon the condition of the premises at the time of the demise, the extent of the tenant's liability being construed with regard to that condition. (*Stanley v. Towgood, 3 Bing. N. C. 4; Burdett v. Withers, 7 A. & E. 136; Payne v. Haine, 16 M. & W. 541.*) Where the reversioner after the expiration of the lease granted a new lease on the terms of pulling down the house and building a new one, it was held that the jury were not obliged to give merely nominal damages. (*Rawlings v. Morgan, 18 C. B. N. S. 776; 34 L. J. C. P. 185.*)

Lessor against Lessee upon a Covenant to Repair, showing the Covenant and Breach fully set out (a).

That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, to hold for a term of twenty-one years from the — day of —, A.D. —, determinable in the meantime as therein mentioned, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff that the defendant, would at all times during the said term, when, where, and as often as occasion should require (casualties thereto by fire or tempest only excepted), well and substantially repair, maintain, tile, glaze, paint, pave, cleanse, empty, and keep in repair the said house thereby demised, and all the glass, windows, window-frames, window-shutters, wainscots, floors, stairs, partitions, paper and ceilings, and every part of the inside of the said house, and also all the walls, rails, fences, pavements, sinks, drains, wells, and watercourses thereunto belonging, and also paint or cause to be painted, with two coats of oil colour, in a good and workman-like manner, all the wood and iron-work on the outside of the said house once in every third year of the said term, and all the wood-work and parts usually painted on the inside thereof once in every seventh year of the said term; [and the said house, with the glass, windows, window-frames, window-shutters, wainscots, floors, stairs, partitions, paper, and ceilings, and every part of the inside of the said house, and also all the walls, rails, fences, pavements, sinks, drains, wells, and watercourses thereunto belonging, being so well and substantially repaired, maintained, tiled, glazed, painted, paved, cleansed, emptied, and kept in repair as aforesaid (except as aforesaid), should and would at the end, expiration, or other sooner determination of the said term, which should first happen, peaceably and quietly leave, surrender, and yield up to the plaintiff, together with all doors, locks, keys, bolts, bars, staples, hinges, hearth-stones, marble and other chimney-pieces, slabs, shutters, fastenings, wainscots, partitions, pipes and gutters of lead, shelves, dressers, and all other erections, buildings, improvements, fixtures, and things then in, upon, about, or affixed to the said house]; and although no casualty by fire or tempest happened to the said house or premises, yet the defendant did not at all times during the said term, when, where, and as often as occasion required, well and substantially repair, maintain, tile, glaze, paint, pave, cleanse, empty, and keep in repair the said house and premises as aforesaid, and did not paint or cause to be painted with two coats of oil colour, in a good and workmanlike manner, once in every third year of the said term all the wood and iron-work on the outside of the said house, nor once in every seventh year of the said term all the wood-work and parts usually painted in the inside thereof; [and the defendant at the expiration of the said term, which had not sooner determined, left, surrendered, and yielded up to the plaintiff the said house and premises, without the same being so well and substantially repaired, maintained, tiled, glazed, painted, paved, cleansed, emptied, and kept in repair as aforesaid].

(a) The covenant to repair absolutely and the covenant to repair after notice are generally distinct and independent covenants. (*Baylis v. Le Gros*, 4 C. B. N. S. 537; *Roe v. Paine*, 2 Camp. 520.) It is usual in practice to declare on the absolute covenant only.

Count by assignee of term against lessor on a covenant by the latter to repair, alleging special damage to the plaintiff in carrying on his trade and being obliged to remove: Green v. Eales, 2 Q. B. 225.

Count by lessee against underlessee for breach of covenant by the latter to repair, whereby the original lease was forfeited: Clow v. Brogden, 2 M. & G. 39.

A like count with special damage arising from the original landlord having sued the plaintiff: Walker v. Hutton, 10 M. & W. 249.

Count upon an express agreement by the tenant to keep the premises in repair on the same being first put into good repair by the plaintiff: Neale v. Ratcliff, 15 Q. B. 916.

Like counts where the landlord agreed to find timber and bricks for the repairs: Martyn v. Clue, 18 Q. B. 661; Dean of Bristol v. Jones, 28 L. J. Q. B. 201.

Count on a covenant by the tenant to repair, the tenant "taking sufficient houseboot, hedgeboot, gateboot," etc.: Dean of Bristol v. Jones, 1 E. & E. 484.

Lessor against Lessee upon a Covenant to Insure from Loss by Fire.

That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, to hold for seven years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff that the defendant would, immediately upon the execution of the said deed, insure in the names as well of the plaintiff as of the defendant the said house thereby demised from and against all loss or damage by fire in the — insurance office in London, or in some other insurance office to be approved of by the plaintiff, in a sum sufficient to cover the full value thereof, and keep the same so insured during the said term, and would upon request produce to the plaintiff the policy or policies of insurance which should be so made, and the receipts for the premiums, duties, and charges which should from time to time be payable in respect of such insurance; and that in default thereof the plaintiff should be at liberty to insure the said house as aforesaid, and to pay all such premiums, duties, and charges as should be payable upon such insurance, and that the defendant would repay the amount thereof to the plaintiff; yet the defendant did not, after the execution of the said deed, insure in the names as well of the plaintiff as of the defendant the said house from and against all loss or damage by fire in the — insurance office in London, or in any other insurance office approved of by the plaintiff, in a sum sufficient to cover the full value thereof, nor did he during the said term keep the said premises so insured as aforesaid, nor did he produce to the plaintiff, although requested by the plaintiff to do so, any such policy or receipt as aforesaid; and the plaintiff afterwards, upon such default, insured the said house as aforesaid, and paid certain premiums, duties, and charges which became and were payable upon such insurance, of which the defendant had notice, and a reasonable time had elapsed for the repayment of the amount thereof as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not repay the amount thereof to the plaintiff.

Landlord against Tenant for not Cultivating a Farm according to the Custom of the Country, stating the Breach generally (a).

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a farm and land, upon the terms that the defendant should use and cultivate the said farm and land during the said tenancy in a husbandlike manner according to the custom of the country where the same were situate; yet the defendant during the said tenancy did not use and cultivate the said farm and land in a husbandlike manner according to the said custom.

Like counts: Harris v. Mantle, 3 T. R. 307; Powley v. Walker, 5 T. R. 373; Earl of Falmouth v. Thomas, 1 C. & M. 89; Lord Hood v. Kendall, 17 C. B. 260; Martyn v. Clue, 18 Q. B. 661, where a general breach not specifying instances was held sufficient.

Landlord against Tenant for not Farming according to the Custom of the Country, stating particular Breaches.

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a farm and land, upon the terms that the defendant should use and cultivate the said farm and land during the said tenancy according to the course of good husbandry and the custom of the country where the same were situate; yet the defendant did not use and cultivate the said farm and land during the said tenancy according to the course of good husbandry and the said custom in this, that he had more than one-half of the arable land of the said farm in corn; and that he neglected to have one-fourth part of the said arable land in seeds; and that he permitted only a small portion and less than one-fourth of the said arable land to be in fallow or turnips; and that he sowed — acres of the said arable land with two successive crops of wheat, and sowed — acres of the said arable land with two successive crops of barley, the same being excessive and unreasonable crops for the said land; and that he carried away from the said farm many cart-loads of straw and of dung and of manure which had arisen and been made on the said farm during the said tenancy, and used and consumed the same elsewhere than on the said farm.

Like counts: Legh v. Hewitt, 4 East, 154; Angerstein v. Handson, 1 C. M. & R. 789; Lord Hood v. Kendall, 17 C. B. 260.

Counts for not farming according to the express terms of the demise: Lowndes v. Fountain, 11 Ex. 487; 25 L. J. Ex. 49; Hindle v. Pollitt, 6 M. & W. 529; Tooker v. Smith, 1 H. & N. 732.

On a covenant to pay increased rent for pasture land if ploughed up or used for other purposes: Farrant v. Olmius, 3 B. & Ald. 692; Aldridge v. Howard, 4 M. & G. 921.

(a) From the mere fact of a tenancy of a farm, whether under a written or parol agreement, or under a lease by deed, the law implies a promise on the part of the tenant to cultivate it in a husbandlike manner, and according to the custom of the country where the same is situate; unless the express contract is inconsistent with the custom. (*Wigglesworth v. Dallison, 1 Doug. 201; Powley v. Walker, 5 T. R. 373; Legh v. Hewitt, 4 East, 154; Wilkins v. Woods, 17 L. J. Q. B. 319.*)

On a covenant in a lease not to lop trees, under a penalty for each tree so lopped over and above the value of the tree: Hurst v. Hurst, 4 Ex. 571.

On a covenant in a lease not to sell or carry away manure under an increased rent for every ton so sold or carried away: Legh v. Lillie, 6 H. & N. 165; 30 L. J. Ex. 25.

On a covenant in a farming lease not to remove hay, straw, etc., growing on the farm during the last year of the tenancy: Gale v. Bates, 33 L. J. Ex. 225.

*Count on a covenant by the lessee to pay all rates, taxes, etc., payable in respect of the premises: Tidswell v. Whitworth, 36 L. J. C. P. 103. [As to what is included in such covenant, see *Ib.*; Sweet v. Seager, 2 C. B. N. S. 119; Waller v. Andrews, 3 M. & W. 312.]*

Lessee against Lessor for Breach of Covenant for Title (a).

That the defendant by deed demised to the plaintiff a house, to hold for a term of — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and thereby covenanted with the plaintiff that at the time of the making of the said demise the defendant had full and lawful power and authority to demise the said house to the plaintiff for the said term as aforesaid; yet the defendant, at the time of the making of the said demise had not full or lawful power or authority to demise the said house to the plaintiff for the said term as aforesaid; by reason whereof *G. H.* afterwards, and during the said term, lawfully entered into the said house and evicted the plaintiff therefrom.

Lessee against Lessor for Breach of a Covenant for quiet Enjoyment (a).

That the defendant by deed demised to the plaintiff a house, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, at the rent thereby reserved, and subject to the covenants and conditions

(a) Under a lease by deed, the word “demise” or “let,” or any equivalent words sufficient to constitute a lease import a covenant for title, and for quiet enjoyment; unless there be an express covenant on either point, in which case no implication can be raised from such words. (*Line v. Stephenson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 678; 5 Bing. N. C. 183; *Adams v. Gibney*, 6 Bing. 656, 666.) Such implied covenants are limited to the duration of the lessor’s estate, and cease upon its determination. (*Adams v. Gibney*, 6 Bing. 656; and see *Williams v. Burrell*, 1 C. B. 402; *Penfold v. Abbott*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 67.)

Under a parol demise the law will imply a promise for quiet enjoyment, but not for good title. (*Bandy v. Cartwright*, 8 Ex. 913; *Hall v. City of London Brewery Co.*, 31 L. J. Q. B. 257.) A similar promise is not implied in a mere agreement to demise (*Brashier v. Jackson*, 6 M. & W. 549); although in such an agreement there is an implied undertaking by the lessor that he has title to do so. (See *post*, p. 253.) There is no implied warranty in a lease of a house or land that it is reasonably fit for habitation or cultivation. (*Sutton v. Temple*, 12 M. & W. 52; *Hart v. Windsor*, *Ib.* 68; and see *Keates v. Earl Cadogan*, 20 L. J. C. P. 76; *Lucas v. James*, 7 Hare, 410.) Although it may be different where there is a

therein contained, and the defendant thereby covenanted with the plaintiff that he the plaintiff, his executors, administrators, and assigns, paying the yearly rent thereby reserved, and performing and observing the covenants therein contained by him and them to be performed and observed, should and lawfully might peaceably and quietly hold, use, and occupy the said house for the said term without any lawful denial, let, hindrance, molestation, or interruption whatsoever of or by the defendant, his heirs or assigns, or any person or persons claiming through, under, or in trust for him; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach hereinafter mentioned; yet after the making of the said demise, and during the said term, *G. H.* then lawfully claiming the said house through and under the defendant, and having a good title to the same and to the possession thereof through and under him, entered into the said house and evicted the plaintiff therefrom.

Like counts: Dawson v. Dyer, 5 B. & Ad. 584; *Carpenter v. Parker*, 3 C. B. N. S. 206; 27 L. J. C. P. 78; *Stanley v. Hayes*, 3 Q. B. 105.

For a breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment in a lease for lives: Evans v. Vaughan, 4 B. & C. 261.

Counts for breaches of promises of quiet enjoyment contained or implied in contracts not under seal: Brashier v. Jackson, 6 M. & W. 549; *Messent v. Reynolds*, 3 C. B. 194; *Bandy v. Cartwright*, 8 Ex. 913; *Jinks v. Edwards*, 11 Ex. 775; *Penfold v. Abbott*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 67; *Hall v. City of London Brewery Co.*, 2 B. & S. 737; 31 L. J. Q. B. 257; and see ante, p. 205, n. (a).

Against a lessor on an agreement not under seal for not giving possession: Coe v. Clay, 5 Bing. 440; *Drury v. Macnamara*, 5 E. & B. 612; 25 L. J. Q. B. 5.

By an undertenant against his immediate landlord for not indemnifying him against the non-payment of rent, and a distress by the superior landlord, see ante, p. 179.

Landlord against Tenant for not giving up Possession at the Expiration of the Term.

That the defendant became and was tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage of the plaintiff upon the terms, amongst other things, that the defendant should at the determination of the said tenancy give up possession thereof to the plaintiff; and the said tenancy was duly determined; yet the defendant did not at the determination thereof give up possession of the said messuage to the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff lost the use and profits of the said messuage, and incurred expense in recovering possession of the same.

Counts for double value or rent for not giving up possession, under the statutes Geo. II.: post, pp. 215, 216.

mixed contract for letting a house and furniture. (*Smith v. Marrable*, 11 M. & W. 5.)

The measure of damages for a breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment is the value of the lease. (*Williams v. Burrell*, 1 C. B. 402; *Lock v. Furze*, 34 L. J. C. P. 201; 35 *Ib.* 141.)

Assignee of Lessor against Lessee (a).

That *G. H.*, being seised in fee [or possessed for the residue of a term of — years, commencing the — day of —, A.D. —] of

(a) *Assignees of Lessor and Lessee.*]—By the common law certain covenants run with the land, so as to attach the benefit or the burden of them to the assignee of the term, but not with the reversion, so as to pass the benefit or the burden of them to the assignee of the reversion; and by the common law covenants are not assignable. (1 Wms. Saund. 240 *a*, n. (o).) Consequently the assignee of the reversion could neither sue nor be sued upon a covenant in a lease. To remedy this inconvenience the statute 32 Hen. VIII. c. 34, gave an action to and against the assignee of the reversion. By s. 1 it was enacted that all persons, being grantees or assignees of any reversion, should have like advantage against the lessee and their assigns by action for not performing conditions, covenants, or agreements expressed in the indentures of lease, as the lessors and grantors, their heirs or successors, might have had; and by s. 2, that all lessees of lands or their assigns should have like action and remedy against all persons having any gift or grant of the reversion of the lands so let, for any condition or covenant expressed in the indentures of their leases, as the same lessees might have had against the lessors. The statute only applies to leases by deed. (*Brydges v. Lewis*, 3 Q. B. 603; *Standen v. Christmas*, 10 Q. B. 135; and see *Bickford v. Parson*, 5 C. B. 920.) It applies to leases of incorporeal hereditaments, as a demise of a license to dig for minerals. (*Martyn v. Williams*, 1 H. & N. 817; 26 L. J. Ex. 117; *Norral v. Pascoe*, 34 L. J. C. 82.) The statute applies only to covenants which run with the land, as to which see *Spencer's case*, 5 Co. 18 *a*; S. C., 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 45; 1 Wms. Saund. 241 *b*, n. (c); *Fyryan v. Arthur*, 1 B. & C. 410.

In an action by the lessor, where the plaintiff declares upon a demise made by himself, he is not obliged to set out any title to the lands demised, but may rely on the deed alone (see count, *ante*, p. 201); but in an action by the assignee of the reversion the plaintiff must allege that the lessor was seised or possessed of some estate which would legally pass by assignment to the assignee. (1 Wms. Saund. 233 *a*.) The omission of the allegation of title in the lessor is an informality, and would formerly have been ground for special demurrer. It may now be objected to by an application under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 52. (*Cuthbertson v. Irving*, 4 H. & N. 742, 753; 6 H. & N. 135.) The allegation of the lessor's title to the demised premises is material, and may be traversed. (*Carrick v. Blagrave*, 1 B. & B. 531; *Weld v. Baxter*, 11 Ex. 816; 1 H. & N. 568; 25 L. J. Ex. 214; 26 L. J. Ex. 112.)

Upon the execution of a lease by the lessee, he is estopped from denying the lessor's title, as recited in the lease. If the lessor's title is not shown in the lease, the lessee is estopped from setting up any defence founded upon the fact that the lessor *nil habuit in tenementis*; and thus there arises, as between the lessor and lessee, a reversion in the lessor by estoppel. This reversion by estoppel in the lessor is *prima facie* a reversion in fee simple which passes by descent to his heir, and by purchase to an assignee or devisee. (*Cuthbertson v. Irving*, 4 H. & N. 742.) The lessee may rebut the *prima facie* presumption of the reversion being in fee simple by evidence consistent with the estoppel, as by showing that the reversion is an estate for years or for life, etc., but not by showing that the lessor had no estate at all, for this would be inconsistent with the estoppel. (*Weld v. Baxter*, 11 Ex. 816; 1 H. & N. 568; 25 L. J. Ex. 214; 26 *Ib.* 112.)

The heir, or assignee, or devisee of a reversion by estoppel may sue upon the covenants in the lease. (*Gouldsworth v. Knights*, 11 M. & W. 337; *Sturgeon v. Wingfield*, 15 M. & W. 224; *Doe v. Ongley*, 10 C. B. 25; *Spencer's Case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 45; *Cuthbertson v. Irving*, 4 H. & N.

a messuage and land, let the same by deed to the defendant, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said *G. H.* and his assigns [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term the said *G. H.* by deed granted all his reversion of and in the said messuage and land to the plaintiff; and afterwards during the said term the defendant [*state the breach*].

Count by assignee of part of the demised premises against lessee: Twynam v. Pickard, 2 B. & Ald. 105.

By assignee of lessor being a termor against lessee: Carvick v. Blagrove, 1 B. & B. 531; *Webb v. Russell*, 3 T. R. 393.

By assignee of lessor, being tenant for life in right of his wife, against lessee: Phelps v. Prew, 3 E. & B. 430.

By assignee of land against a lessee of an easement in the land upon a covenant in the lease: Martyn v. Williams, 1 H. & N. 817; 26 L. J. Ex. 117.

742; 28 L. J. Ex. 306; 29 *Ib.* 485.) If a want of title is shown in the lease, as in a lease by a mortgagor reciting the previous mortgage, both parties are estopped from asserting a legal reversion, and the covenant is a covenant in gross and is not assignable. (*Pargeter v. Harris*, 7 Q. B. 708; and see *Saunders v. Merryweather*, 3 H. & C. 902; 35 L. J. Ex. 115.)

The assignee of the rent reserved in a lease, without the reversion, may, upon the attornment of the tenant, maintain an action of debt for the rent (*Robins v. Cox*, 1 Lev. 22; *Marle v. Flake*, 3 Salk. 118); and it has been held that since the statute 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 9, which renders attornment unnecessary, such action is maintainable without attornment (*Allen v. Bryan*, 5 B. & C. 512; *Williams v. Hayward*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 374); where a termor underleases for a longer period than his term, reserving a rent, the rent so created is assignable, and the assignee may sue for the recovery of it. (*Williams v. Hayward*, *supra*.)

Where the reversion consists of a term of years and it is assigned to the reversioner in fee, the reversion of the term merges in the reversion in fee, and at common law all the incidents and obligations of the reversion were extinguished and lost. (*Webb v. Russell*, 3 T. R. 393.) But now, by the Act to Amend the Law of Real Property, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 9, it is enacted that when the reversion expectant on a lease, of any tenements or hereditaments, of any tenure, shall be surrendered or merge, the estate which shall for the time being confer as against the tenant under the same lease the next vested right to the same tenements or hereditaments, shall, to the extent and for the purpose of preserving such incidents to and obligations on the same reversion as but for the surrender or merger thereof would have subsisted, be deemed the reversion expectant on the same lease. (And see *Spencer's case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 45.)

Where a party is pleading his own title derived by assignment, he must deduce it step by step through the various mesne assignments, it being matter within his own knowledge; but a party alleging title by assignment in his adversary (where the same reason does not apply) may plead it by a *que estate*, that is, by a general averment that the estate precedently laid in some other person vested in him by assignment. (*Harris v. Bearan*, 4 Bing. 646; *Derisley v. Custance*, 4 T. R. 75; Steph. Pl. 7th ed. pp. 247-267.) This rule is not affected by the alterations in pleading introduced by the C. L. P. Acts; and the course sometimes adopted in practice of a party pleading his own title by assignment generally is improper, and also inexpedient, as it obliges the other party to traverse the whole title, instead of traversing only so much as may really be in dispute.

the assignee of a rent: *Williams v. Hayward*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 374.

Executor or Administrator of Lessor possessed of a Term against Lessee (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.) That the said C. D. being possessed of a messuage for the residue of a term of — years, commencing the — day of —, A.D. — (b), let the same by deed to the defendant to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said C. D. [state the covenant]; and afterwards during the last-mentioned term, and in the lifetime of the said C. D., the defendant [state such breaches as occurred in the lifetime of the deceased], and afterwards during the last-mentioned term, and after the death of the said C. D., the defendant [state such breaches as occurred after the death].

Like counts: *Raymond v. Fitch*, 2 C. M. & R. 588; *Baker v. Gostling*, 1 Bing. N. C. 19; *Ricketts v. Weaver*, 12 M. & W. 718; *Martyn v. Clue*, 18 Q. B. 661; 22 L. J. Q. B. 147.

By executor of assignee of lessor against lessee: *Dollen v. Batt*, 4 C. B. N. S. 760; 27 L. J. C. P. 281.

Heir of Lessor against Lessee.

That G. H. being seised in fee of a messuage let the same by deed to the defendant, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said G. H. and his heirs [state the covenant]; and afterwards during the said term the said G. H. died, and thereupon the reversion in fee of and in the said messuage descended to the plaintiff as eldest son and heir of the said G. H.; and afterwards during the said term, and whilst the plaintiff was seised of the said reversion, the defendant [state the breach].

A like count: *Alderman v. Neate*, 4 M. & W. 704.

(a) Covenants which run with the land, as covenants to repair, etc., pass with the reversion to the heir or devisee, and not to the executor, unless the reversion passes to the executor as being for a term only. The executor therefore cannot, in general, sue upon covenants running with the land. But in respect to damages caused to the personal estate of the testator exclusively by breaches of such covenants in his lifetime, and apart from the damages to the real estate, the executor may sue. (*Kingdon v. Nottle*, 1 M. & S. 355; *Jones v. King*, 4 M. & S. 188; 5 Taunt. 418; *Raymond v. Fitch*, 2 C. M. & R. 588; *Ricketts v. Weaver*, 12 M. & W. 718.) An executor can sue for rent accrued due to the testator, seised in fee or for life, in his lifetime by virtue of 32 Hen. VIII. c. 37. And by 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 15, the executor of a tenant for life may sue for a proportion of the rent up to the time of his death, unless the lease was made under a power.

(b) Where the particulars of the lessor's estate, being a termor, are not known, the following general form of averment may be used:—"That the said C. D. being possessed of a messuage for a term of years more than sufficient to enable him to make the lease hereinafter mentioned," etc. (See *v. Batt*, 4 C. B. N. S. 760; 27 L. J. C. P. 281.)

Devisee of Lessor against Lessee.

That *G. H.* being seised in fee of a messuage, let the same by deed to the defendant, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said *G. H.* and his assigns, [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term the said *G. H.* died, having made his last will and thereby devised all his reversion in the said messuage to the plaintiff; and afterwards, during the said term, and whilst the plaintiff was seised of the said reversion, the defendant [*state the breach*].

Like counts: Weld v. Barter, 11 Ex. 816; 1 H. & N. 568; 25 L. J. Ex. 214; 26 *Ib.* 112; *Wootton v. Steffenoni*, 12 M. & W. 129.

By the devisee of the lessor against the administrator of the lessee: Tyrran v. Arthur, 1 B. & C. 410.

Count by the heir of the devisee of the lessor of part of the demised premises against the lessee: Aldridge v. Howard, 4 M. & G. 921.

By the grantee of the devisee of the lessor against the lessee: Ack-v. Pring, 2 M. & G. 937.

Legatee of Lessor against Lessee.

That *G. H.* being possessed of a messuage for the residue of a term of — years, commencing the — day of —, A.D. —, let the same by deed to the defendant, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said *G. H.* and his executors and assigns [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the last-mentioned term the said *G. H.* died, having made his last will and thereby bequeathed all his reversion in the said messuage to the plaintiff, and appointed *K. L.* executor of his said will, and the said *K. L.*, as such executor as aforesaid, duly proved the said will and assented to the said bequest; and afterwards during the last-mentioned term, and whilst the plaintiff was possessed of the said reversion, the defendant [*state the breach*].

Count by a Remainderman upon a Lease made by a Tenant for Life under a Power of leasing in a Will (a).

That *G. H.*, being seised in fee of a messuage and land, devised the same by his last will to the use of *J. K.* during the life of the said *J. K.*, and from and after his decease to the use of the plaintiff in fee, and the said *G. H.* by his said will gave to the said *J. K.*, when he should be such tenant for life as aforesaid, power to demise the said messuage and land, at rack-rent, for any term of years absolute not exceeding twenty-one years, to take effect in possession [*according to the terms of the power*]; and the said *G. H.* afterwards died so seised as aforesaid without having altered his said will,

(a) This form may be adapted to frame declarations on covenants in leases made under the Act to facilitate Leases of Settled Estates, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 120.

and afterwards the said *J. K.*, whilst he was such tenant for life of the said messuage and land as aforesaid, by deed made in pursuance and by virtue of the said power demised to the defendant the said messuage and land at a certain rent, being a rack-rent for the same, to hold for the term of — years absolute from the — day of —, A.D. —, to take effect in possession [*showing a strict compliance with the terms of the power*], and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the said *J. K.*, his heirs and assigns [*here state the covenant broken*]; and after the making of the said demise and during the said term, the said *J. K.* died, and the plaintiff became seised in fee of the reversion of and in the said messuage and land immediately expectant on the determination of the said term; and afterwards during the said term the defendant [*here state the breach of the covenant*].

Like count: Isherwood v. Oldknow, 3 M. & S. 382; and see *Rogers v. Humphreys*, 4 A. & E. 299; *Greenaway v. Hart*, 14 C. B. 340.

Like count on a lease under a power contained in a marriage settlement: Yellowly v. Gower, 11 Ex. 274; 24 L. J. Ex. 289.

Lessor against Assignee of Lessee upon a Covenant in the Lease (a).

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff by deed let to *G. H.* a messuage, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the said *G. H.*, by the said deed, for himself and his assigns, covenanted with the plaintiff [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term all the estate of the said *G. H.* in the said

(a) This count is sufficient against any person in whom the estate becomes so vested as to render him liable on the covenants; as the executor or administrator of the lessee (*Tremeere v. Morison*, 1 Bing. N. C. 89; *Wollaston v. Hakewill*, 3 M. & G. 297; *Johnson v. Gibson*, 1 E. & B. 415); or an executor *de son tort* who has taken possession of the lease (*Paull v. Simpson*, 9 Q. B. 365); or the assignee of the lease by way of mortgage (*Williams v. Bosanquet*, 1 B. & B. 238); or the assignees of a bankrupt lessee (*Goodwin v. Noble*, 27 L. J. Q. B. 204); or churchwardens and overseers in whom the term has vested under 59 Geo. III. c. 12, s. 17 (*Alderman v. Neate*, 4 M. & W. 704); and see *ante*, p. 208, n.

The venue in this action is local, because the cause of action against the defendant arises from the covenant running with the land, that is to say, from the privity of estate, and not from any privity of contract between the lessor and the defendant. Where the statute 34 Hen. VIII. c. 34 (*ante*, p. 207), applies, it transfers the privity of contract. (*Thursby v. Plant*, 1 Wms. Saund. 240.) The rules regulating the venue in this and the following actions are thus concisely stated in the note to *Mostyn v. Fabrigas*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 651:—"The result of the statute 34 Hen. VIII. c. 34, coupled with the common law, is that the following actions, viz. lessor against lessee, lessee against lessor, assignee of reversion against lessee, lessee against assignee of reversion, are *transitory*; while the following, viz. lessor against assignee of lessee, assignee of lessee against lessor, assignee of lessee against assignee of lessor, and assignee of lessor against assignee of lessee are *local*." They seem all to be comprised in the general proposition, that wherever an assignee of the lessee is plaintiff or defendant, the action for breach of covenant is local; in other cases it is transitory. (See 1 Wms. Saund. 240 a, n. (a).)

messuage vested in the defendant by assignment; and afterwards during the said term the defendant [*state the breach*].

Like count against the assignee of part of the demised premises: Wollaston v. Hakewill, 3 M. & G. 297; Curtis v. Spitty, 1 Bing. N. C. 756.

Count for rent against the assignees of an estate in fee subject to a rent-charge: Hardon v. Hesketh, 4 H. & N. 175; 28 L. J. Ex. 137.

Lessor against Executor or Administrator of Lessee (a).

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.) That the plaintiff by deed let to the said G. H. a messuage, to hold for — years, from the — day of —, A.D. —, and the said G. H. by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term and in the lifetime of the said G. H. the said G. H. [*state such breach as occurred in the lifetime of the deceased*], and afterwards during the said term and after the death of the said G. H. the defendant [*state such breach as occurred after the death*].

(a) In actions by the landlord against the executor of the deceased tenant for rent accrued due during the life of the tenant the executor is liable *de bonis testatoris*, and the action must be brought against him in his representative character. For rent accrued due after the death of the tenant, the executor may be charged *de bonis testatoris*, and sued in his representative character; he may also be sued in his own right as assignee of the term generally, and proof that he is executor is sufficient to support the allegation that the term vested in him by assignment (*Wollaston v. Hakewill, 3 M. & G. 297*); but when he is thus charged in his own right as assignee generally, he may plead that he is executor only, and has never entered, if such is the fact (*Ib. 320, 321; Kearsley v. Oxley, 2 H. & C. 896*); or, if he has entered, he may plead that he is assignee only as executor, and that the premises are of no value, or are of less value than the rent, admitting his liability *pro tanto*, and that he has no other assets. (See post, Chap. V, “Executors;” and see *Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1620; Jevens v. Harridge, 1 Wms. Saund. 1, n. (i); Rubery v. Stevens, 1 B. & Ad. 241; Hornidge v. Wilson, 11 A. & E. 655; Hopwood v. Whaley, 6 C. B. 744.*)

As to breaches of covenant, the executor of the tenant is, in general, liable *de bonis testatoris*, for breaches of covenant in the lifetime or after the death of the testator (*Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1617; Wollaston v. Hakewill, 3 M. & G. 297, 320*); and counts for such breaches may be joined. (*Wilson v. Wigg, 10 East, 313.*) And it seems that with respect to breaches of covenant after the death of the testator, the executor is liable *de bonis propriis* as assignee of the term (*Sleap v. Newman, 12 C. B. N. S. 116*), except that with respect to covenants to pay rent his liability does not exceed what the property yields. (*Tremeere v. Morison, 1 Bing. N. C. 89.*)

By the statute 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 27, it is provided, that where an executor, after satisfying all present liabilities under a lease of the testator, and setting apart a sufficient sum to answer any future claim in respect of any fixed and ascertained sum under the lease, has assigned the lease to a purchaser, and distributed the residuary estate, he shall no longer be personally liable in respect of any subsequent claim under the lease; but the lessor may follow the assets distributed. (See *Dodson v. Samwell, 30 L. J. C. 799.*)

Against executor of deceased lessee in his representative character upon a covenant to pay rent: Ackland v. Pring, 2 M. & G. 937; and see Hopwood v. Whaley, 6 C. B. 744.

Against executor of deceased tenant, charging him personally as assignee of the term for rent: Hornidge v. Wilson, 11 A. & E. 645; Wollaston v. Hakewill, 3 M. & G. 297; Rubery v. Stevens, 4 B. & Ad. 241; Johnson v. Gibson, 1 E. & B. 415.

Like counts on a covenant to repair: Perry v. Watts, 3 M. & G. 775; Penley v. Watts, 7 M. & W. 601.

Lessee against Assignee of Lessor (a).

That *G. H.* by deed let to the plaintiff a messuage, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and by the said deed the said *G. H.* for himself and his assigns covenanted with the plaintiff [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term all the reversion of the said *G. H.* in the said messuage vested in the defendant by assignment; and afterwards during the said term, the defendant [*state the breach*].

Like counts: Sturgeon v. Wingfield, 15 M. & W. 224; Flight v. Glossopp, 2 Bing. N. C. 125.

Against executor of lessor for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment: Adams v. Gibney, 6 Bing. 656.

Assignee, Executor, Legatee, etc., of Lessee against Lessor.

Counts by the assignee, executor, legatee, etc., of the lessee may be framed from the above precedents, stating the mode of assignment adapted to each case. The venue in such actions is local.

Count by assignee of lessee against lessor for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment: Brookes v. Humphreys, 5 Bing. N. C. 55.

By assignee of lessee against lessor for breach of a covenant to supply the premises with water: Jourdain v. Wilson, 4 B. & Ald. 266.

Assignee of Lessor against Assignee of Lessee.

(*Venue local.*) That *G. H.*, being seised in fee [*or possessed for the residue of a term of — years commencing on the — day of —, A.D. —*] of a messuage, let the same by deed to *I. K.*, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and by the said deed the said *I. K.* for himself and his assigns covenanted with the said *G. H.* and his assigns [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term the said *G. H.* by deed granted to the plaintiff all the reversion of the said *G. H.* in the said messuage, and all the estate of the said *I. K.* in the said messuage vested in the defendant by assignment; and afterwards during the said term the defendant [*state the breach*].

(a) This count is sufficient against the heir of the lessor, or any person to whom the reversion passes by assignment in fact or in law, so as to render him liable on the covenants. (*Derisley v. Custance, 4 T. R. 75*; and see *ante*, p. 208, n.)

Like counts : *Harris v. Bearan*, 4 Bing. 646; *Harley v. King*, 2 C. M. & R. 18; *Minshull v. Oakes*, 27 L. J. Ex. 194.

By assignee of lessor against executor or administrator of lessee : *Perry v. Watts*, 3 M. & G. 775; *Badely v. Vigurs*, 4 E. & B. 71.

Count by executor of lessor against executor of lessee : *Penley v. Watts*, 7 M. & W. 601.

Assignee of Lessee against Assignee of Lessor.

(*Venue local.*) That *G. H.* let by deed to *J. K.* a messuage, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, and by the said deed the said *G. H.* for himself and his assigns covenanted with the said *J. K.* and his assigns [*state the covenant*]; and afterwards during the said term the said *J. K.* by deed assigned all his estate in the said messuage to the plaintiff, and all the reversion of the said *G. H.* in the said messuage vested in the defendant by assignment; and afterwards during the said term the defendant [*state the breach*].

Count by assignees in bankruptcy of lessee against executor of assignee of lessor : *Coward v. Gregory*, 36 L. J. C. P. 1; L. R. 2 C. P. 153.

Assignee of Lessor, a Termor, against Assignee of Lessee, showing several mesne Ass

(*Venue local.*) That *G. H.* being possessed of a messuage with the appurtenances for the residue of a term of — years, commencing on the — day of —, A.D. —, let the same by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, to *J. K.* and his assigns, to hold for — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, at the yearly rent of £—, payable [half-yearly] on the — day of —, and the — day of —, in every year during the last-mentioned term; and by the said deed the said *J. K.* for himself and his assigns, covenanted with the said *G. H.* and his assigns, that he the said *J. K.* or his assigns, would pay to the said *G. H.* or his assigns the said yearly rent [half-yearly] as aforesaid; and afterwards during the last-mentioned term the said *G. H.* died, having made his last will and appointed *L. M.* and *N. O.* executors thereof, and the said *L. M.* and *N. O.* as such executors as aforesaid afterwards duly proved the said will, and thereupon being possessed as such executors as aforesaid of the reversion which was of the said *G. H.* of and in the said messuage with the appurtenances by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, assigned the said reversion to *P. Q.* and his assigns, and afterwards during the last-mentioned term the said *P. Q.* by deed bearing date the — day of — A.D. —, assigned the said reversion to *R. S.* and his assigns, and afterwards during the last-mentioned term the said *R. S.* died, having made his last will and thereby bequeathed the said reversion to *T. U.* and appointed him executor of his said will, and the said *T. U.* duly proved the said will and assented to the said bequest and thereupon being possessed of the said reversion which was of the said *R. S.*, of and in the said messuage with the appurtenances, the said *T. U.* by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, assigned the said reversion to the plaintiff; and all the estate of the said *J. K.* in the said messuage with the appurtenances under and by virtue of the first-mentioned deed during the said term thereby granted,

vested in the defendant by assignment; and afterwards £—— of the said rent for —— years [and a half of another year] of the said term granted by the first-mentioned deed, and which period of —— years [and a half of another year] had wholly elapsed after the said assignment of the said reversion to the plaintiff and the said assignment of the last-mentioned term to the defendant, became and still is due in arrear and unpaid to the plaintiff.

See forms for framing statements of title: 2 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 403.

Count for Double Value under 4 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 1 (a).

That the defendant was the tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage and land of the plaintiff for a term of years [or as tenant from year to year], and wilfully held over the said messuage and land after the determination of the said term, and after demand made and notice in writing given to the defendant by the plaintiff, as and being the defendant's landlord as aforesaid and the person to whom the reversion of the said messuage and lands then belonged, for delivering the possession thereof to the plaintiff, and kept the plaintiff, then

(a) By the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 1, it is enacted, "that in case any tenant or tenants for any term of life, lives or years, or other person or persons, who are or shall come into possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, by, from, or under, or by collusion with such tenant or tenants, shall wilfully hold over any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, after the determination of such term or terms, and after demand made, and notice in writing given, for delivering the possession thereof, by his or their landlords or lessors, or the person or persons to whom the remainder or reversion of such lands, tenements or hereditaments shall belong, his or their agent or agents thereunto lawfully authorized, then and in such case such person or persons so holding over shall, for and during the time he, she, and they shall so hold over, or keep the person or persons entitled out of possession of the said lands, tenements, and hereditaments as aforesaid, pay to the person or persons so kept out of possession, their executors, administrators, or assigns, at the rate of double the yearly value of the lands, tenements, and hereditaments so detained, for so long time as the same are detained, to be recovered in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, by action of debt, whereunto the defendant or defendants shall be obliged to give special bail, against the recovering of which said penalty there shall be no relief in equity."

The double value given by this statute is in the nature of a penalty given to the party grieved, and therefore must be sued for within two years, see *post*, Chap. V, "Limitation." The holding over must be wilful and contumacious, and not either by mistake or under a *bonâ fide* claim of right. (*Soulsby v. Nering*, 9 East, 310; *Swinfen v. Bacon*, 6 H. & N. 184, 846; 30 L. J. Ex. 33, 368.) A person to whom the landlord has granted a fresh lease, to commence at the expiration of the defendant's term, is not a person entitled to the possession within the meaning of the Act, and cannot maintain this action. (*Blatchford v. Cole*, 5 C. B. N. S. 514; 28 L. J. C. P. 140.)

A landlord may also sue his tenant for the special damage occasioned by the tenant holding over after the expiration of the tenancy, as for the damages which he is rendered liable to pay to a third party to whom he has let the premises, and is unable to give possession in consequence of the tenant holding over. (*Bramley v. Chesterton*, 2 C. B. N. S. 592; 27 L. J. C. P. 23.)

The action for double value is within the jurisdiction of the county court. (*Wickham v. Lee*, 12 Q. B. 521.)

being entitled to the possession thereof, out of the possession of the said messuage and land during the period of — months after the determination of the said term, and after such demand made and such notice given as aforesaid; whereby and by virtue of the statute in such case made and provided, the defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiff £—, as and being at the rate of double the yearly value of the said messuage and lands for and during the last-mentioned period.

Like counts: *Poole v. Warren*, 8 A. & E. 582; *Blatchford v. Cole*, 5 C. B. N. S. 514; 28 L. J. C. P. 140; *Swinfen v. Bacon*, 6 H. & N. 184, 846; 30 L. J. Ex. 33, 368.

A like count by tenants in common: *Wilkinson v. Hall*, 1 Bing. N. C. 713.

Count for Double Rent under 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 18 (a).

That the defendant was the tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage and land, as tenant from year to year, at the yearly rent of £—, payable quarterly, and the defendant gave the plaintiff notice of his the defendant's intention to quit the said premises at a time mentioned in such notice, and the defendant did not accordingly deliver up the possession thereof at the time in such notice contained, but continued in possession thereof for a long time afterwards; whereby and by force of the statute in such case made and provided the defendant became liable to pay to the plaintiff for the last-mentioned time double the rent which he should otherwise have paid for the said messuage and land, of which double rent £— for — quarters are due and unpaid.

See a claim for double rent pleaded in an avowry: *Johnstone v. Hudlestone*, 4 B. & C. 922; *Humberstone v. Dubois*, 10 M. & W. 765.

Other counts relating to landlord and tenant: see "*Crops*," ante, p. 149; "*Indemnities*," ante, p. 179; "*Waste*," post, Chap. III.

(a) By the 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 18, it is enacted, "that in case any tenant or tenants shall give notice of his, her, or their intention to quit the premises by him or them holden, at a time mentioned in such notice, and shall not accordingly deliver up the possession thereof at the time in such notice contained, then the said tenant or tenants, his, her, or their executors or administrators, shall from thenceforward pay to the landlord or landlords, lessor or lessors, double the rent or sum which he, she, or they should otherwise have paid, to be levied, sued for, and recovered at the same time, and in the same manner, as the single rent or sum before the giving such notice could be levied, sued for, or recovered; and such double rent or sum shall continue to be paid during all the time such tenant or tenants shall continue in possession as aforesaid."

The double rent given by this statute is not in the nature of a penalty like the double value under the statute 4 Geo. II. c. 28, but may be levied, sued for, and recovered in the same manner as the single rent. The statute applies only where the tenant had the power of determining his tenancy by a notice, and has given a valid notice sufficient to determine it. (*Johnstone v. Hudlestone*, 4 B. & C. 922.)

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF (a).

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES (b).

On a Covenant in a Deed of Sale of a Business, to pay liquidated damages in the event of Defendant carrying on the Business.

That by a deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, made between the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant assigned

(a) A promise to pay a simple contract debt against which the period of limitation has run revives the liability from the date of the promise. The promise may be absolute or conditional; and in the latter case the liability is not revived until the performance of the condition. Where the promise is absolute the declaration is framed upon the original debt. Where the promise is conditional the declaration may be framed upon such conditional promise, and must then aver the performance of the condition and all the matters of fact necessary to show that the liability is revived absolutely (as in *Lechmere v. Fletcher*, 1 C. & M. 623; *Waters v. Thanet*, 2 Q. B. 757); but it is also sufficient to charge the original debt as absolute in the declaration, leaving the absolute renewal to be proved by the evidence (*Hart v. Prendergast*, 14 M. & W. 741, 746); and the latter mode of framing the declaration is more generally adopted; and see *post*, Chap. V, "Limitation."

(b) *Liquidated damages* are a sum agreed upon in a contract by the parties themselves as the damages for a breach of it.

A *penalty* is a sum named in a contract to be forfeited on a breach, not as an agreed valuation of the damages, but as a security for the due performance of the contract (per Lord Mansfield, *Lowe v. Peers*, 4 Burr. 2225, 2229; *Kemble v. Farren*, 6 Bing. 141, 148).

As to whether a sum named in a contract to be paid upon a breach is liquidated damages or a penalty, and the rules which have been laid down for the construction of contracts in this respect, see *Astley v. Weldon*, 2 B. & P. 346; *Kemble v. Farren*, 6 Bing. 141; *Atkins v. Kinnier*, 4 Ex. 776; *Reynolds v. Bridge*, 6 E. & B. 528; 26 L. J. Q. B. 12; *Sparrow v. Paris*, 7 H. & N. 594; 31 L. J. Ex. 137; Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed., p. 782; Leake on Contracts, p. 578.

Upon the breach of a contract secured by a penalty the plaintiff may either sue for the penalty, assigning the breach—in which case he can recover the damage actually sustained, not exceeding the amount of the penalty; or he may sue for unliquidated damages for the breach, to be assessed by the jury irrespectively of the penalty. In the former case the recovery of the full penalty will be a satisfaction for all breaches of the contract, but in the latter the plaintiff may sue *toties quoties* there are breaches, and recover a full indemnity. (See 8 & 9 Will. III. c. 11, *ante*, p. 97; per Lord Mansfield, *Lowe v. Peers*, 2 Burr. 2225, 2228; *Winter v. Trimmer*, 1 W. Bl. 395; *Harrison v. Wright*, 13 East, 343; *Astley v. Weldon*, 2 B. & P. 346; 1 Wms. Saund. 58; per Bramwell, B., *Betts v. Burch*, 4 H. & N. 506, 510; 28 L. J. Ex. 267, 269.)

Where the plaintiff sues for liquidated damages the non-payment of the damages must be assigned as a breach of the contract, otherwise the count will be taken as claiming unliquidated damages, and the jury may assess a smaller sum (*Hurst v. Hurst*, 4 Ex. 571); where the contract is alternative, either to do a thing or to pay a liquidated sum, the breach must negative both the alternatives. (*Legh or Leigh v. Lillie*, 6 H. & N. 165; 30 L. J. Ex. 25; explaining *Hurst v. Hurst*, *supra*.)

The plaintiff cannot sue for the liquidated damages payable on a breach of the contract, and also claim an injunction to restrain the breach; but

to the plaintiff all the interest, benefit, and profit, to be thenceforth made from the profession or practice of a surgeon and apothecary as theretofore carried on by the defendant at —, or from any of the patients belonging thereto; and by the said deed the defendant covenanted with the plaintiff, that the defendant would not at any time afterwards directly or indirectly, by himself or in co-partnership with any other person or persons, carry on or exercise the practice or profession of a surgeon and apothecary, or either of them, either by residing or by visiting any patient within the distance of three miles from the then place of business of the defendant, at — aforesaid; and that, in case of any breach of the last-mentioned covenant, the defendant would pay to the plaintiff the sum of £—, to be recovered against him as and for liquidated damages, and not as a penalty; and the defendant afterwards carried on and exercised the practice or profession of a surgeon and apothecary, within three miles of — aforesaid, by visiting, within the said distance from that place, *G. H.*, a patient of the defendant, in his character, practice, and profession of a surgeon and apothecary; yet the defendant has not paid to the plaintiff the said sum of £—.

Like counts: Rawlinson v. Clarke, 14 M. & W. 187; *Green v. Price*, 13 M. & W. 695; *Mallan v. May*, 11 M. & W. 653; *Hitchcock v. Coker*, 6 A. & E. 438; *Mercer v. Irving*, E. B. & E. 563; 27 L. J. Q. B. 291; *Reynolds v. Bridge*, 6 E. & B. 528; 26 L. J. Q. B. 16.

Count on a contract for the services of the defendant as a commercial traveller, stipulating that if he travelled over the same ground for any other person he should pay the plaintiff a stated sum: Mumford v. Gething, 7 C. B. N. S. 305.

Count on a covenant in a deed of dissolution of partnership between attorneys to pay liquidated damages if the defendant should practise contrary to the covenant: Galsworthy v. Strutt, 1 Ex. 659.

Count on an agreement providing for the dissolution of partnership as stage-coach proprietors, with a stipulation that the defendant should not run a coach within certain hours or should pay liquidated damages: Leighton v. Wales, 3 M. & W. 545.

Count on a covenant in a lease, to pay a certain sum as increased rent for every acre converted into tillage: Farrant v. Olmius, 3 B. & Ald. 692; *Aldridge v. Howard*, 4 M. & G. 921.

Count on a covenant in a lease not to lop trees under a penalty for each tree so lopped: Hurst v. Hurst, 4 Ex. 571.

Count on a covenant in a lease not to sell or carry away manure under an increased rent for every ton so sold or carried away: Legh or Leigh v. Lillie, 6 H. & N. 165; 30 L. J. Ex. 25.

Count on a promise, in consideration of the plaintiff loading goods on defendant's ship, that the ship should sail with or before any other ship under forfeiture of half the freight: Sparrow v. Paris, 7 H. & N. 594; 31 L. J. Ex. 137.

See forms of set-off of liquidated damages, post, Chap. V, "Set-off."

he may sue for unliquidated damages for a breach and also claim an injunction. (*Carnes v. Nesbitt*, 7 H. & N. 778; 30 L. J. Ex. 348.) On a bond conditioned not to carry on a business within certain limits or to pay liquidated damages, an injunction may be granted to enforce the condition.

MANDAMUS.

See post, Chap. III, "Mandamus."

MARKET. *See "Tolls," post, p. 260.*

MARRIAGE.

See "Husband and Wife," ante, p. 171.

For Breach of a Promise to Marry within a reasonable Time.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 19.*) (a)

That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another ; and a reasonable time for such marriage has elapsed, and the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to marry the defendant ; yet the defendant has neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff.

For Breach of a Promise to Marry on a particular Day.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 20.*)

That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another on

(a) Mutual promises to marry are not agreements made upon consideration of marriage within the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 4, and need not be proved by writing (*Harrison v. Cage*, 1 L. Raym. 386) ; but promises to pay money in consideration of marriage are, and must be proved by writing. (See *Shadwell v. Shadwell*, 9 C. B. N. S. 159 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 145.) A general promise to marry, without any express stipulation as to time, is a promise to marry within a reasonable time. (*Harrison v. Cage*, 1 L. Raym. 386 ; and see *Short v. Stone*, 8 Q. B. 358.) A promise to marry made by a person who was already married at the time of making the promise, but of which the promisee had no notice, is binding, and an action may be maintained upon it. (*Wild v. Harris*, 7 C. B. 999 ; *Millward v. Littlewood*, 5 Ex. 775.)

The marriage of one of the promising parties to a third party after the promise, though before the time for performance has elapsed, is a breach of the contract, and entitles the other party at once to bring an action. (*Short v. Stone*, 8 Q. B. 358 ; *Caines v. Smith*, 15 M. & W. 189.)

An executor or administrator cannot sue for a breach of promise of marriage made to the testator or intestate, except perhaps in respect of special damage caused to the estate by the breach of contract. (*Chamberlain v. Williamson*, 2 M. & S. 408.)

In this action the jury may give damages for the injury to the feelings of the plaintiff, as well as for the loss of the marriage. (Sedgwick on Damages, 2nd ed. p. 208 ; per Willes, J., *Smith v. Woodfine*, 1 C. B. N. S. 660, 668 ; where see further as to the measure of damages, and what may be given in evidence in aggravation and mitigation.)

In this action the parties to the action are still not competent as witnesses. (See 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, s. 4.) The county court has no jurisdiction in any action for breach of promise of marriage. (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58.)

a day now elapsed ; and the plaintiff was ready and willing to marry the defendant on that day ; yet the defendant neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff.

For Breach of a Promise to Marry where the Defendant has married another Person.

That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another ; and the plaintiff was always ready and willing to marry the defendant until the breach of the said agreement hereinafter mentioned ; yet the defendant, after the said agreement, married another person.

Like counts : Caines v. Smith, 15 M. & W. 189 ; Short v. Stone, 8 Q. B. 358.

For Breach of a Promise to Marry, subject to the consent of another Person.

That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another upon condition that *G. H.* would consent to the said marriage ; and the said *G. H.* consented to the said marriage, whereof the defendant had notice, and a reasonable time for such marriage afterwards elapsed, and the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to marry the defendant ; yet the defendant has neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff.

On a Promise to Pay a Sum of Money in consideration of the Plaintiff marrying a particular Person.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would marry *G. H.*, the defendant promised the plaintiff to pay him £—— whenever such marriage should have taken place ; and the plaintiff afterwards married the said *G. H.*, whereof the defendant had notice, and a reasonable time for such payment afterwards elapsed ; yet the defendant has not paid the said £—— to the plaintiff.

A like count, setting out the promise verbatim : Shadwell v. Shadwell, 6 C. B. N. S. 679 ; 9 Ib. 159 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 145.

MASTER AND SERVANT (a).

Indebitatus Count by Servant against Master for Wages.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work and services of the plaintiff by him done and rendered, as the hired ser-

(a) The indebitatus count is the appropriate form of action for the recovery of wages due for work done under a contract of service. The common count for work would be sufficient. (See *ante*, p. 40.) Where the cause of action is a wrongful dismissal, whereby the plaintiff has been prevented from earning wages, the indebitatus count is inappropriate, and the plaintiff must declare specially. (*Smith v. Hayward*, 7 A. & E. 544 ; *Broxham v. Wagstaffe*, 5 Jur. 845 Ex. ; *Fewings v. Tisdal*, 1 Ex. 295.) Even in the case of domestic servants, the month's wages to be paid upon dismissal without warning are not claimable as wages, but only as compensation for dismissal, and are therefore not recoverable under the indebitatus count for wages. (*Fewings v. Tisdal*, 1 Ex. 295.) An indebitatus count might, perhaps, be framed to recover them as a debt due under the contract upon the dismissal.

vant of and for the defendant, and otherwise for the defendant, and at his request, and for wages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof.

(*East Anglian Ry. Co. v. Lythgoe*, 2 L. M. & P. 221, 226.) So where the contract has been rescinded (*Lamburn v. Cruden*, 2 M. & G. 253), or where a servant has been dismissed (*Turner v. Robinson*, 5 B. & Ad. 789) after a certain period of service, but before any wages have accrued due under the contract, the plaintiff cannot recover for the services rendered, unless a new agreement to pay for such services can be established. (*De Bernardy v. Harding*, 8 Ex. 822; and see *ante*, p. 41.)

In special counts the contract of service must be correctly described, with all the qualifications and exceptions to which it is subject, otherwise there will be a variance at the trial, under the plea of non assumpsit, which will be fatal, if not amended. Thus, where the count alleged a contract of service for one year, and it appeared in evidence to be determinable by three months' notice, the defendant, under the plea of non assumpsit, was held entitled to a verdict (*Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518); where the count alleged a contract of service from a certain day until determined by reasonable notice on either side, and the contract proved was a hiring from year to year, it was held a fatal variance. (*Lilley v. Elwin*, 11 Q. B. 742.)

A contract of service for an indefinite time is generally presumed, as a matter of fact, to be a contract for a year; but there is no inflexible rule of law to that effect. (*Beeston v. Collyer*, 4 Bing. 309; *Fawcett v. Cash*, 5 B. & Ad. 904; *Baxter v. Nurse*, 6 M. & G. 935; *Fairman v. Oakford*, 5 H. & N. 635; 29 L. J. Ex. 459.)

In the hiring of menial or domestic servants there is a custom, presumptively forming part of the contract, that the servant may be dismissed with a month's warning or a month's wages. (*Nowlan v. Ablett*, 2 C. M. & R. 54.) This custom applies to a servant engaged as head gardener (*Ib.*), to a person hired to assist in garden and stables (*Johnson v. Blenkinsopp*, 5 Jur. 870), to a huntsman (*Nicoll v. Greaves*, 33 L. J. C. P. 259); but not to a governess. (*Todd v. Kerrich*, 8 Ex. 151.) In engagements of service in particular trades and businesses, the custom in the trade or business to determine the contract by notice is incorporated into the contract, unless the terms of the contract expressly or impliedly exclude the custom. (*Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518; *Parker v. Ibbetson*, 4 C. B. N. S. 346, 27 L. J. C. P. 236.)

Where there is a contract of hiring for a year, the continuation of the service at the expiration of the year, without further agreement expressly made, is evidence of a new contract for a year on the same terms. (*Beeston v. Collyer*, 4 Bing. 309.) Under such circumstances it seems that a new contract arises each year, which is determined at the expiration of the year without notice. Where the parties contracted "for one whole year, and so from year to year, so long as the parties should respectively please," it was held that the contract could not be determined by notice not ending with the current year. (*Williams v. Byrne*, 7 A. & E. 177.) And in such case it would seem that reasonable notice is necessary to determine it at the end of the current year. (Per Littledale, J., *Ib.* 182.) A schoolmaster was engaged at an annual salary so long as, by mutual consent, he should retain the office, the appointment to be subject to termination by three months' notice by either party; it was held that the notice might be given at any time. (*Ryan v. Jenkinson*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 11.)

A contract of service, "to be binding for twelve months certain, and continue from time to time, until three months' notice be given by either party to determine the same," was held determinable at the expiration of the first year by three months' previous notice. (*Brown v. Symons*, 8 C. B. N. S. 208; 29 L. J. C. P. 251.)

See "The Master and Servants Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 141, as to the contracts of service to which that Act applies.

By a Servant against his Master for refusing to receive him into his Service according to Agreement.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant, and serve him for [one year] from the — day of —, A.D. —, in the capacity of [clerk] to the defendant, at the wages of £— a year, the defendant promised the plaintiff to receive him into the said service of the defendant and to retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be received and retained by the defendant in his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not nor would receive the plaintiff into his said service and retain him therein for the period and on the terms aforesaid.

Like counts: Leroux v. Brown, 12 C. B. 801; *Hochster v. Delatour*, 2 E. & B. 678.

By a Servant against his Master for not receiving him into his Service, with Statement of Damage.

That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should enter into and continue in the service of the defendant, and that the defendant should receive and retain the plaintiff in such service, in the capacity of [governess to the children of the defendant], until the expiration of a reasonable notice to be given by either of them to the other to determine such service, at a salary at the rate of £— a year to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff in that behalf; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be received and retained by the defendant in his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant did not nor would receive the plaintiff into his said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff lost the profits and emoluments which would have accrued to the plaintiff from being received into and retained in the said service of the defendant as aforesaid, and was also deprived of the opportunity of being retained and employed by any other person, and remained out of service and unemployed for a long time, and lost the benefit of divers expenses which the plaintiff necessarily incurred in and about entering into and preparing to perform the said agreement on the plaintiff's part.

a Servant against his Master for a wrongful Dismissal.

That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant, and serve him for a year from the — day of —, A.D. — [or until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned], in the capacity of [foreman], at the wages of £— per week, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid during the said year [or until the expiration of a reasonable notice to be given by the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to determine the said service]; and the plaintiff entered into the said service in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid, and so continued therein for a part of the said year [or for a long time], and until the

breach of the said promise hereinafter alleged, and was always ready and willing to continue in the said service during the remainder of the said year [or until the said service should be determined as aforesaid], whereof the defendant always had notice; yet the defendant, before the expiration of the said year, [or without any such notice as aforesaid having been given by either the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to determine the said service, or before the expiration of any such notice as aforesaid,] dismissed the plaintiff from the said service, and refused to retain the plaintiff therein for the remainder of the said year [or until the said service should be so determined as aforesaid]; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and profits which he would have derived from being retained in the said service, and remained for a long time unemployed. [Under a special count for a wrongful dismissal, the plaintiff cannot recover wages accrued due for past services. If there be any claim for such wages, an indebitatus count should be added: *Hartley v. Harman*, 11 A. & E. 798; see ante, p. 220, note (a).]

Like counts: *Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518; *Hart v. Denny*, 1 H. & N. 609; *Horton v. M'Murtry*, 5 H. & N. 667; *Fairman v. Oakford*, 5 H. & N. 635; 29 L. J. Ex. 459.

Counts on yearly hirings for wrongful dismissal:—by a farm labourer: *Lilley v. Elwin*, 11 Q. B. 742; by a bailiff: *Snelling v. Lord Huntingfield*, 1 C. M. & R. 20; by a gardener: *Nowlan v. Ablett*, 2 C. M. & R. 54; by a clerk to a merchant: *Amor v. Fearon*, 9 A. & E. 548; by an agent to a manufacturer: *Parker v. Ibbetson*, 4 C. B. N. S. 346; 27 L. J. C. P. 236; by a traveller and salesman: *Spotswood v. Barrow*, 5 Ex. 110; *Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518; *Hart v. Denny*, 1 H. & N. 609; *Brown v. Symons*, 8 C. B. N. S. 208; 29 L. J. C. P. 251; by a warehouseman: *Fawcett v. Cash*, 5 B. & Ad. 904; by an accountant: *Baillie v. Kell*, 4 Bing. N. C. 638; by a teacher in a school: *Fillieul v. Armstrong*, 7 A. & E. 557; by a governess: *Todd v. Kerrich*, 8 Ex. 151; by a reporter to a newspaper: *Dunn v. Murray*, 9 B. & C. 780; *Gould v. Webb*, 4 E. & B. 933; *Williams v. Byrne*, 7 A. & E. 177; by the editor of a periodical: *Baxter v. Nurse*, 6 M. & G. 935; by an attorney: *Emmens v. Elderton*, 13 C. B. 495; by a superintendent on a railway: *Hill v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 10 C. B. N. S. 148.

Counts on special contracts of hiring for various periods for wrongful dismissal: by a manager or foreman of manufacturing works: *Lomax v. Arding*, 10 Ex. 734; *Down v. Pinto*, 9 Ex. 327; *Hartley v. Harman*, 11 A. & E. 798; *Cussons v. Skinner*, 11 M. & W. 161; *Beckham v. Knight*, 1 M. & G. 738; by a clerk to a shipping agent: *Smith v. Thompson*, 8 C. B. 44; by an attorney's articulated clerk: *Mercer v. Whall*, 5 Q. B. 447; by a secretary: *Wilkinson v. Gaston*, 9 Q. B. 137; by an editor of a newspaper: *Cooper v. Blick*, 2 Q. B. 915; by a courier: *Fischer v. Aide*, 3 M. & W. 486; by an actor: *Webster v. Emery*, 10 Ex. 901; by a seaman: *Renno v. Bennett*, 3 Q. B. 768; by a scene-painter: *Harmer v. Cornelius*, 5 C. B. N. S. 236; 28 L. J. C. P. 85; by a journeyman baker: *Lush v. Russell*, 4 Ex. 637.

Count for refusing to permit the plaintiff to continue in the defendant's service, under a special agreement of service: Cuckson v. Stones, 1 E. & E. 248; 28 L. J. Q. B. 25.

By a Domestic Servant entitled to a Month's Warning or a Month's Wages against his Master for a wrongful Dismissal. (See ante, p. 220 n. (a).)

That in consideration that the plaintiff would enter into the service of the defendant in the capacity of a domestic servant, and would serve him in that capacity until the service should be determined as hereinafter mentioned, at the wages of £—— per annum, the defendant promised the plaintiff to retain him in the defendant's service in the capacity and at the wages aforesaid until the expiration of a calendar month after notice given by the plaintiff or the defendant to the other of them to put an end to such service, and that in case the defendant should put an end to such service without such notice, he should pay to the plaintiff a proportionate part of such wages as aforesaid for a month; and the plaintiff accordingly entered into the said service of the defendant and has always been ready and willing to continue therein in the capacity and on the terms aforesaid, of which the defendant always had notice; yet the defendant wrongfully dismissed the plaintiff from the said service without any such notice as aforesaid, and without paying the plaintiff such proportionate part of the said wages as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the wages and advantages which he would have derived from the said service, and has remained for a long time unemployed.

A like count: Turner v. Mason, 14 M. & W. 112.

By a Servant against the Administrator of his Master on a Promise of the latter to pay the Plaintiff a Sum of Money for remaining in his Service till his Death.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 21.) That the plaintiff was in the service of the said G. H. in his lifetime, in the capacity of a domestic servant, at certain wages, and on the terms that such service should continue until either the plaintiff or the said G. H. should determine the same by giving to the other of them a calendar month's notice of his intention so to do; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would continue in the service of the said G. H., in the capacity aforesaid, until the death of the said G. H., the said G. H. promised the plaintiff to pay him £——; and the plaintiff accordingly continued in the service of the said G. H., in the capacity aforesaid, until the death of the said G. H., and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said sum of £——; yet the same remains due and unpaid to the plaintiff.

By an employer against his servant for leaving the service before the term of service had expired: Lees v. Whitcomb, 5 Bing. 34; for quitting without notice: Messiter v. Rose, 13 C. B. 162.

By a charterer of an emigrant ship against a surgeon retained to

serve on board in that capacity, for refusing to do so: *Richards v. Hayward*, 2 M. & G. 574.

By an employer against his servant for doing work under the contract negligently: *Holmes v. Onion*, 2 C. B. N. S. 790; 26 L. J. C. P. 261.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Indebitatus Count for Attendance, Medicines, etc. (a).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work, care, and attendances of the plaintiff by him done and bestowed as

(a) "The Medical Act," 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90 (amended by 22 Vict. c. 21 and 23 Vict. c. 7), enacts by s. 31 that "every person registered under this Act shall be entitled, according to his qualification, to practise medicine or surgery, and to demand and recover in any court of law, with full costs of suit, reasonable charges for professional aid, advice, and visits, and the cost of any medicines or other medical or surgical appliances rendered or supplied by him to his patients; provided always, that it shall be lawful for any college of physicians to pass a bye-law to the effect that no one of their fellows or members shall be entitled to sue in manner aforesaid in any court of law, and thereupon such bye-law may be pleaded in bar to any action for the purposes aforesaid commenced by any fellow or member of such college."

By s. 32, it is enacted that "after the 1st of January, 1859, no person shall be entitled to recover any charge in any court of law for any medical or surgical advice, attendance, or for the performance of any operation, or for any medicine, which he shall have both prescribed and supplied, unless he shall prove upon the trial that he is registered under this Act." By s. 46, a copy of the Register is made evidence.

The above section (32) refers to the evidence at the trial, and need not be pleaded. (See the decisions on the Apothecaries Act, 55 Geo. III. c. 194, s. 21, *Morgan v. Ruddock*, 4 Dowl. 311; *Shearwood v. Hay*, 5 A. & E. 383; *Wagstaffe v. Sharpe*, 3 M. & W. 521.) It does not apply to work done previous to the passing of the Act. (*Wright v. Greenroyd*, 1 B. & S. 758; 31 L. J. Q. B. 4; *Thistleton v. Frewer*, 31 L. J. Ex. 230.) It applies not only in actions against the patients who have received the attendance, but also in actions against persons who are sued for the attendance received by others. (*De la Rosa v. Prieto*, 33 L. J. C. P. 262.) It applies to attendance given on board a foreign ship in an English port. (*Ib.*) Proof of registration at the time of trial is sufficient, though the plaintiff was not registered at the time of the attendance or when the writ issued. (*Turner v. Reynall*, 14 C. B. N. S. 28; 32 L. J. C. P. 164.) It seems that if one partner of a firm can prove registration, the partners jointly may recover. (*Ib.*)

Before the Act a physician by custom could not recover his fees in an action, without a special contract for payment. (*Chorley v. Bolcot*, 4 T. R. 317; *Veitch v. Russell*, 3 Q. B. 928; and see *Attorney-General v. College of Physicians*, 1 J. & H. 561; 30 L. J. C. 757.) Under the statute a physician duly registered may sue and recover without a special contract unless restrained by a bye-law. (*Gibbon v. Budd*, 2 H. & C. 92; 32 L. J. Ex. 182.) The Royal College of Physicians has passed a bye-law that "no Fellow of the College shall be entitled to sue for professional aid rendered by him." This bye-law does not extend to members. (See 32 L. J. Ex. 182 n. (2).)

By the Act for regulating the practice of apothecaries, 55 Geo. III. c.

a physician [or surgeon and apothecary], and otherwise, for the defendant at his request, [and for medicines and other materials and necessary things provided and supplied by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request].

MONEY LENT. *Ante*, p. 41.

MONEY PAID. *Ante*, p. 42.

MONEY RECEIVED. *Ante*, p. 41.

MORTGAGE.

Mortgagee against Mortgagor, on the Covenant for Repayment of the Mortgage Money (a).

That the defendant, by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, covenanted with the plaintiff to pay to the plaintiff £— on the — day of —, A.D. —, with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of £— per cent. per annum, but did not pay the same.

A like count: Payne v. Mayor of Brecon, 3 H. & N. 572; 27 L. J. Ex. 495.

Count on a covenant in a mortgage-deed to keep up a policy, and to pay premiums, as security for a debt: see ante, p. 190.

194, s. 21, it is enacted "that no apothecary shall be allowed to recover any charges claimed by him in any court of law, unless such apothecary shall prove on the trial that he has obtained a certificate to practise as an apothecary from the Master Wardens and Society of Apothecaries." This section refers to the evidence and need not be pleaded. (See the cases above cited.) As to the mode of proving the certificate, see 14 & 15 Vict. c. 99, s. 8.

(a) If the mortgage-deed contains no covenant for the repayment of the debt, the common count for money lent will lie. (*Yates v. Aston*, 4 Q. B. 182; *Mathew v. Blackmore*, 1 H. & N. 762; 26 L. J. Ex. 150; see *ante*, p. 42.) A covenant is sometimes implied from a mere acknowledgment of the debt in the deed, but not where the object of the deed is some other purpose. (*Courtney v. Taylor*, 6 M. & G. 851.) Such a covenant cannot be implied, where the deed was executed for the sole purpose of securing the debt, though it contained an express acknowledgment. (*Marryat v. Marryat*, 28 Beav. 224; 29 L. J. C. 665.)

The Court has a summary jurisdiction under the statute 7 Geo. II. c. 20, to stay proceedings in actions for mortgage debts; and under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 219, in actions of ejectment by a mortgagee, see *post*, Chap. V, "Mortgage."

Count on a covenant in a deed of mortgage of leaseholds, to observe the covenants in the lease and to keep the premises insured : Greet v. Webb, 5 H. & N. 599.

Mortgagee against Mortgagor on a Covenant to pay Interest on the Mortgage Debt.

That the defendant, by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, covenanted with the plaintiff that the defendant would pay to the plaintiff the sum of £—, on the — day of —, A.D. —, with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of £— per cent. per annum, and that if the said sum of £— should remain unpaid after the last-mentioned day, the defendant would, so long as the same or any part thereof should remain unpaid after that day, pay to the plaintiff interest at the rate aforesaid for the said sum, or for so much thereof as should for the time being remain unpaid, by equal half-yearly instalments on the — day of —, and the — day of — in every year; and the said sum of £— remained unpaid after the said — day of —, A.D. —, and £— for — half-yearly instalments of the last-mentioned interest became due to the plaintiff, and is still unpaid.

Count on a bond of guarantee for the payment of the interest on a mortgage-debt and the premiums on a policy : Wodehouse v. Farebrother, 5 E. & B. 277 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 18.

Count by the mortgagor against the mortgagee of chattels, for selling before default made in payment : Rogers v. Mutton, 7 H. & N. 733 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 275 ; for carelessly selling at an undervalue, (held bad where the mortgage was absolute) : Maughan v. Sharpe, 17 C. B. N. S. 443 ; 34 L. J. C. P. 19.

PARTNERS (a).

(a) *Partners.*]—When a contract is made with partners who are all actual parties to it, they must all join in suing, otherwise there will be a variance at the trial, which, unless amended, will be ground of nonsuit; and all the partners must be sued jointly, otherwise the partner or partners sued may plead in abatement the non-joinder of the other partner or partners; but they cannot take any other advantage of this defect, see *post*, Chap. V, “*Abatement.*”

Where the contract is made in a partnership name or style only, without mention of individual names, the question arises with whom the contract was actually made, that is to say, who were the persons represented in the contract under the partnership name, and the solution of this question will determine who ought to sue and to be sued upon it. (*Carter v. Whalley*, 1 B. & Ad. 11; *Kirk v. Blurton*, 9 M. & W. 284; *Bonfield v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 405; *Faith v. Richmond*, 11 A. & E. 339; *Hallett v. Dowdall*, 18 Q. B. 2; *Cox v. Hickman*, 9 C. B. N. S. 47; 30 L. J. C. P. 125.) Thus, where a policy of insurance is made in the name of an unincorporated company

or partnership, all the members may be sued, though they have not signed it. (*Hallett v. Dowdall*, 18 Q. B. 2.) And where the plaintiff carried on business under the name of himself and son, it was held that the plaintiff could not alone sue a party dealing with him in the business without giving proof that his son was not a partner. (*Teed v. Elworthy*, 14 East, 210.) In a similar case, upon proof that the son was not a partner and that the father was solely interested in the business, the latter was held entitled to maintain the action. (*Kell v. Nainby*, 10 B. & C. 20.) Where the plaintiff sued the defendant upon a bill accepted in the name of a company, and the defendant had ceased to be a partner in the company before the bill was accepted, and had never represented himself to the plaintiff as a partner, it was held that he was not liable. (*Carter v. Whalley*, 1 B. & Ad. 11.)

Where the contract is made in a partnership name, and there are partners who did not appear in the transaction and were unknown to the other contracting party, the secret partners are in the position of undisclosed principals; and although they may join in suing upon the contract the other contracting party cannot be compelled to sue them. He may join them with the ostensible partners as defendants if he pleases; or he may sue the ostensible partners only, and in the latter case there is no ground for a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of the secret partners. (*De Mautort v. Saunders*, 1 B. & Ad. 398.)

Where a contract is made *with* one partner in his own name only, without mention of his firm, on account of the partnership business, the other partners may join with him in suing upon it. (*Skinner v. Stocks*, 4 B. & Ald. 437; *Garrett v. Handley*, 4 B. & C. 664; *Cothay v. Fennell*, 10 B. & C. 671; *Robson v. Drummond*, 2 B. & Ad. 303; *Alexander v. Barker*, 2 C. & J. 133.) And it would seem that in such case the contracting partner may sue alone upon the contract (*Mawman v. Gillett*, 2 Taunt. 325, n. (a); *Lloyd v. Archbottle*, 2 Taunt. 324), upon the same principle that where an agent contracts for an undisclosed principal either the former or latter may sue upon it. (*Sims v. Bond*, 5 B. & Ad. 389, 393; and see 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 355.) And it would also seem that the right of the undisclosed partners to the benefit of the contract is, like that of the undisclosed principal, subject to the equities and defences which the defendant may have against the partner who actually contracted. (*Robson v. Drummond*, 2 B. & Ad. 303; and see *Skinner v. Stocks*, 4 B. & Ald. 437; *George v. Claggett*, 7 T. R. 359.)

Where the contract is made *by* one partner in his own name, on account of the partnership business, he may be sued alone upon it, or the other partners may be joined with him as co-defendants. Thus, where the two ostensible partners in a business signed a written agreement for the service of the plaintiff in their business, the plaintiff was held entitled to sue them jointly with another partner who had not signed the agreement, and who was unknown to him at the time of making it. (*Beckham v. Drake*, 9 M. & W. 79; 11 M. & W. 315.)

The test of liability of a partner, who is not an actual party to the contract, is whether the partner or partners who contracted did so in the capacity of agents for him. (*Cox v. Hickman*, 9 C. B. N. S. 47; 30 L. J. C. P. 125; and see *Barry v. Nesham*, 3 C. B. 641; *Kilshaw v. Jukes*, 3 B. & S. 847; 32 L. J. Q. B. 217; *Bullen v. Sharp*, 1 H. & R. 117; L. R. 1 C. P. 86; 34 L. J. C. P. 174; 35 *Ib.* 105; and see Dixon on Partnership, p. 415.) Thus, where a business was carried on by trustees, in the name of a company, for the benefit of creditors who received the profits in payment of their debts, and the trustees accepted bills in the name of the company, the creditors were held not to be liable because the trustees did not carry on the business as their agents. (*Cox v. Hickman*, *supra*.) By the Act to amend the law of partnership, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 86, a person may now advance

money to a partnership for a share of the profits or may take a share of profits as remuneration for services, without being thereby made a partner.

In cases of doubt as to the proper joinder of co-plaintiffs the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19, which authorizes the joinder as plaintiffs of all persons supposed to be legally entitled, will apply (see *post*, Chap. V, "Abatement"); and it will, in general, be advisable to join all persons who may appear to have an interest as partners.

One partner cannot sue another at law upon any matter involving the partnership accounts. (*Green v. Beesley*, 2 Bing. N. C. 108; *Carr v. Smith*, 5 Q. B. 128; *Holmes v. Higgins*, 1 B. & C. 74; *Wilson v. Curzon*, 15 M. & W. 532; *Bovill v. Hammond*, 6 B. & C. 149; Dixon on Partnership, p. 175.) Partners may sue each other in respect of matters independent of the partnership, or on express covenants and agreements (*Brown v. Tapscott*, 6 M. & W. 119); or on certain terms of an agreement by which the one party is rendered liable to the other in an action, notwithstanding that by other terms of the same agreement a partnership is constituted. (*Blech v. Balleras*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 261.) The members of a private co-partnership, as a cost-book mining company, cannot stipulate by their rules that unpaid calls shall be recovered as a debt from the defaulting shareholder to the purser, so as to enable the latter to maintain an action against the shareholder. (*Hybart v. Parker*, 4 C. B. N. S. 209; 27 L. J. C. P. 120.) One firm of partners cannot sue another if they have a common partner. (*Bosanquet v. Wray*, 6 Taunt. 597.)

If one partner advance for the other a sum of money as the share of the latter of the partnership capital, he may recover it by action. (*Venning v. Leckie*, 13 East, 7; *French v. Styring*, 2 C. B. N. S. 357; 26 L. J. C. P. 181.) So also one partner may sue another for his share of the produce of the partnership transaction, after a final account stated and a balance acknowledged to be due. (*Foster v. Allanson*, 2 T. R. 479; *Jackson v. Stopherd*, 2 C. & M. 361; *Bovill v. Hammond*, 6 B. & C. 149; *Coffee v. Brian*, 3 Bing. 54; *Wray v. Milestone*, 5 M. & W. 21; *Henley v. Soper*, 8 B. & C. 16, 20.)

The jurisdiction of the county courts extends to the recovery of any demand, not exceeding the sum of £50, which is the whole or part of the unliquidated balance of a partnership account (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 65; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, s. 1); and to suits for the dissolution or winding up of any partnership in which the whole property, stock and credits do not exceed £500. (28 & 29 Vict. c. 99, s. 1.)

A contract made with a partnership respecting matters connected with the partnership business, is generally construed as applicable to the existing partnership and business, and is terminated by a dissolution or change of the partnership or alteration in its business, unless the contrary intention expressly appears. (*Lord Arlington v. Meyrricke*, 2 Saund. 414 n. (5); *Robson v. Drummond*, 2 B. & Ad. 303; *Dry v. Davy*, 10 A. & E. 30; *Chapman v. Beckington*, 3 Q. B. 703; *Tasker v. Shepherd*, 6 H. & N. 575.) With respect to contracts of guarantee it is enacted by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 4, "that no promise to answer for the debt, default or miscarriage of another made to a firm consisting of two or more persons, or to a single person trading under the name of a firm, and no promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of a firm consisting of two or more persons, or of a single person trading under the name of a firm, shall be binding on the person making such promise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done after a change shall have taken place in any one or more of the persons constituting the firm, or in the person trading under the name of a firm, unless the intention of the parties, that such promise shall continue to be binding notwithstanding such change, shall appear either by express stipulation or by necessary implication from the nature of the firm or otherwise."

Indebitatus Count by a surviving Partner on Causes of Action accrued to the Firm (a).

[If the deceased partner died before the writ issued, commence with the ordinary form, see ante, p. 15. If the deceased partner died since the writ issued, commence with the form, ante, p. 16.] Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiff and G. H., since deceased, to the defendant, and for goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff and the said G. H. to the defendant, and for work done and materials provided by the plaintiff and the said G. H. for the defendant at his request, and for money lent by the plaintiff and the said G. H. to the defendant, and for money paid by the plaintiff and the said G. H. for the defendant at his request, and for money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff and the said G. H., and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff and the said G. H., on accounts stated between them, and for money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them. [Counts may be added, stating causes of action accruing to the plaintiff only, whether concerning the partnership business or altogether independent of it. (*Slipper v. Stidstone*, 5 T. R. 493.) And an account stated with him should, at all events, be added as above.]

Count by the surviving drawer of a bill of exchange against the acceptor, ante, p. 104.

Count against a surviving partner on a contract made with the firm for the employment of the plaintiff during a certain period, for not continuing the employment: see Tasker v. Shepherd, 6 H. & N. 575; 30 L. J. Ex. 207; and see ante, p. 229.

Count for breach of an agreement to enter into partnership with the plaintiff: Andrewes v. Garstin, 10 C. B. N. S. 444; 31 L. J. C. P. 15.

Count on a covenant in a partnership deed, that the business should be carried on at a certain shop, with breach for closing the shop: Hodges v. Gray, 4 Dowl. 733.

(a) In an action by a surviving partner, on causes of action accrued to the plaintiff and his deceased partner jointly, the plaintiff must sue as survivor, stating the joint contract and the death of the joint promisee. (*Jell v. Douglas*, 4 B. & Ald. 374.)

In an action against a surviving partner on contracts made with the firm, the contract may be described as made by the defendant alone; the non-joinder of a joint contractor as defendant being ground only for a plea in abatement, and such a plea being impossible after the death of the joint contractor. (See ante, p. 16.) Under a count in the usual form charging a defendant only, the plaintiff may recover a demand due from the defendant alone, and another due from him as surviving partner. (*Richards v. Heather*, 1 B. & Ald. 29.)

PATENTS (a).

Indebitatus Count for a Licence to use a Patent.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the licence and permission of the plaintiff, by him granted to the defendant at his request, to use a patent invention whereof the plaintiff was owner, and for the defendant's use of the said patent invention under the said licence and permission.

Like counts: Chanter v. Hopkins, 4 M. & W. 399; *Chanter v. Dewhurst*, 12 M. & W. 823.

Indebitatus count for licence to make and sell patent manure at an agreed price per ton for the licence: Lawes v. Purser, 6 E. & B. 930; 26 L. J. Q. B. 25.

Special counts to recover royalties and rents payable under agreements for licences to use patents: Chanter v. Leese, 4 M. & W. 295; 5 M. & W. 698; *Hall v. Bainbridge*, 5 Q. B. 233; *Oxley v. Holden*, 8 C. B. N. S. 666; 30 L. J. C. P. 68.

Against the licensee of a patent on a covenant to pay a certain sum per ton for goods manufactured, and to deliver true accounts, and to permit the patentee to inspect the books: Smith v. Scott, 6 C. B. N. S. 771; 28 L. J. C. P. 325.

On an agreement for the assignment of a share in a patent to be taken out by the plaintiff in consideration of the defendant paying all the fees and expenses for non-payment of the same: Hill v. Mount, 18 C. B. 72; 25 L. J. C. P. 190; *Hall v. Conder*, 2 C. B. N. S. 22; 26 L. J. C. P. 138, 288.

Count on a contract to assign a patent in consideration of a percentage on the profits, the defendant to provide for the payments on the patent, with breach in not providing for the payment: Smith v. Neale, 2 C. B. N. S. 67; 26 L. J. C. P. 143.

Against the Licensee of a Patent upon a Covenant to manufacture Goods of a good Quality, so as not to injure the Patent.

That her Majesty Queen Victoria, by letters patent under the great seal of England [or of the United Kingdom], granted to the plaintiff the sole privilege to make, use, exercise, and vend. within England [or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, or as the case may be], for the term of fourteen years from the — day of —, A.D. —, a certain invention relating to the manufacture of [sulphuric acid], and afterwards and whilst the said patent was a valid and

(a) On the grant of a licence to use a patent, and on an assignment of a patent, there is no implied warranty that the patent is valid. (*Hall v. Conder*, 2 C. B. N. S. 22; 26 L. J. C. P. 138, 288; *Smith v. Scott*, 6 C. B. N. S. 771; 28 L. J. C. P. 325.) But the assignor can take no advantage of the invalidity of the patent as against the assignee. (*Walton v. Lavater*, 8 C. B. N. S. 162; 29 L. J. C. P. 275; and see *Oxley v. Holden*, 30 L. J. C. P. 68, 72, 75.) Nor can the assignee dispute the validity of the patent as against the assignor. (*Hills v. Laming*, 9 Ex. 256; *Smith v. Neale*, 2 C. B. N. S. 67; 26 L. J. C. P. 143; *Lawes v. Purser*, 6 E. & B. 930; 26 L. J. Q. B. 25; *Crossley v. Dixon*, 10 H. L. C. 293; 32 L. J. C. 617.)

subsisting patent and in full force and effect, the plaintiff, by deed dated the — day of —, A.D. —, granted to the defendant the licence and privilege to use, exercise, and put in practice the said invention for the remainder of the said term; and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff that all [sulphuric acid] manufactured by him in pursuance of the said licence should be of good materials and quality, so as not to injure the reputation of the said invention; and the defendant afterwards manufactured and sold [sulphuric acid], in pursuance of the said licence; yet divers quantities of the said [sulphuric acid] so manufactured and sold by the defendant as aforesaid were not of good materials and quality, so as not to injure the reputation of the said invention; and thereby the reputation of the said invention was injured, and the said patent became and is diminished in value.

Count against the licensee of a patent on a covenant not to make or sell any machines without the patented addition to them: Jones v. Lees, 1 H. & N. 189; 26 L. J. Ex. 9.

PENAL STATUTES (a).

Commencement of Declaration by an Informer Qui tam: ante, p. 33.

(a) In penal actions brought by a common informer the venue is local, and must be laid in the county in which the penal act is committed, by statutes 31 Eliz. c. 5, s. 2, and 21 Jac. 1, c. 4, s. 2. The statute of Elizabeth extends to penal actions given by subsequent statutes; the statute of James applies only to penal actions then existing. (*Barber v. Tilson*, 3 M. & S. 429.) Such actions may be tried in another county than that stated in the venue, by order of the Court or a judge, under the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 22. (*Greenhow v. Parker*, 6 H. & N. 882; 31 L. J. Ex. 4; and see *ante*, p. 3.) Actions given to parties grieved are not within the above statutes; and in these actions the venue is transitory. (*Fife v. Bousfield*, 6 Q. B. 100.) The declaration must state that the act was done against the form of the statute, otherwise it will be bad in arrest of judgment. (*Fife v. Bousfield*, 6 Q. B. 100.) In *qui tam* actions for a penalty, where the action is given to the party grieved, the declaration must state as a fact that the plaintiff is a party grieved; and if the consent of the Attorney-General is made necessary, the declaration must also state that it has been obtained, otherwise the declaration would be bad on demurrer. (*Hollis v. Marshall*, 2 H. & N. 755; 27 L. J. Ex. 235.) It is not, in general, necessary to aver an authority to sue from the Crown or from the party entitled to the penalties. (*Cole v. Coulton*, 29 L. J. M. 125, 127.)

In penal actions no damages are recoverable for the detention of the debt, because no debt is due until judgment. (*Frederick v. Lookup*, 4 Burr. 2018; *Cuming v. Sibly*, 4 Burr. 2489.)

As to the limitation of penal actions, see *post*, Chap. V, "Limitation."

References are given to the above forms irrespectively of some of the statutes on which they were founded being repealed, as they will still be found useful in framing declarations on existing statutes passed in like cases

Count for the Penalty for Bribery at an Election, under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854 (17 & 18 Vict. c. 102, s. 2, amended and continued by 21 & 22 Vict. c. 87, and 26 Vict. c. 29).

That after the passing of the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854, on the — day of —, A.D. —, at an election holden in and for the borough of — of a member to serve in Parliament for the said borough, and at which said election *G. H.* was a candidate within the meaning of the said Act, the defendant by himself [*or by J. K. on his behalf*] gave [*or agreed to give*] money to *L. M.* [*or to N. O. on behalf of L. M.*], then being a voter at the said election for the said borough, in order to induce the said *L. M.* to vote at the said election for the said *G. H.* [*or refrain from voting at the said election*], contrary to the said statute, whereby the defendant became liable to forfeit and forfeited the sum of £100 to the plaintiff, who sues the defendant for the same in this action under the said statute.

Like counts: Cooper v. Slade, 6 E. & B. 447; 25 L. J. Q. B. 324; Reed v. Lamb, 6 H. & N. 75; 29 L. J. Ex. 452; Taylor v. Vergette, 7 H. & N. 143; 30 L. J. Ex. 400.

Like counts under 2 Geo. II. c. 24 [now repealed but re-enacted in substance by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 102]: Henslow v. Fawcett, 3 A. & E. 51; Lord Huntingtower v. Gardiner, 1 B. & C. 297; Webb v. Smith, 4 Bing. N. C. 373.

Count for a penalty under the Municipal Corporation Act, 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 28, for acting as a councillor without qualification: Simpson v. Ready, 12 M. & W. 736; under s. 54, for bribery at election: Harding v. Stokes, 1 M. & W. 354; 2 Ib. 233.

Against an overseer for a penalty for not making out a burgess list under the Municipal Corporation Act: King v. Burrell, 12 A. & E. 460; King v. Share, 3 Q. B. 31; Hunt v. Hibbs, 5 H. & N. 123; 29 L. J. Ex. 222.

Count for penalty under the Commissioners Clauses Act, 1847 (10 & 11 Vict. c. 16), for acting as a commissioner after having become disqualified: Nicholson v. Field, 7 H. & N. 810; 31 L. J. Ex. 233; for acting as commissioner after being concerned in a contract with the commissioners: Dyer v. Best, L. R. 1 Ex. 152; 35 L. J. Ex. 105.

Against a guardian of the poor of a union for the penalty for supplying goods to the workhouse for his own profit, under 53 Geo. III. c. 137, s. 6, and 4 & 5 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 51: Greenhow v. Parker, 6 H. & N. 882; 31 L. J. Ex. 4.

For a penalty for acting as an apothecary without a certificate, under 55 Geo. III. c. 194, s. 20: Apothecaries' Co. v. Greenough, 1 Q. B. 799; Apothecaries' Co. v. Allen, 4 B. & Ad. 625.

Against the master of a ship for not taking a pilot on board, under 6 Geo. IV. c. 125, s. 70: Beilby v. Scott, 7 M. & W. 93; and see 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, ss. 353, 376, 508.

Against a stockbroker for acting as such without being admitted, under 57 Geo. III. c. 60: Clarke v. Powell, 4 B. & Ad. 846.

Against an officer of a County Court for acting as attorney for

a party in a proceeding in the court : 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 24, 30 ; *Ackroyd v. Gill*, 5 E. & B. 808 ; *Warden v. Stone*, 7 E. & B. 603.

Against a magistrate's clerk for taking excessive fees, under 26 Geo. III. c. 14, s. 2 : *Bowman v. Blyth*, 7 E. & B. 26.

For penalties under 10 Geo. II. c. 28, s. 2, for acting unlicensed plays : *Parsons v. Chapman*, 5 C. & P. 33.

For penalties for infringing the copyright in a dramatic performance, under 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 15 : *Fitzball v. Brooke*, 6 Q. B. 873 ; *Shepherd v. Conquest*, 17 C. B. 427 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 127.

For penalties for the unauthorized use of the name of a patent under 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 87, s. 7 : *Myers v. Baker*, 3 H. & N. 802 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 90.

Count for debt for penalties under the bye-law of a company : *Feltmakers' Co. v. Davis*, 1 B. & P. 98 ; *Tobacco-pipe Makers' Co. v. Loder*, 16 Q. B. 765.

For penalties against the parties to a fraudulent conveyance, under 13 Eliz. c. 5 : *Butcher v. Harrison*, 4 B. & Ad. 129.

For penalties for fouling the neighbouring water by washings from gas works, under a local Act : *Hipkins v. Birmingham Gas Works*, 5 H. & N. 74 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 169.

See other counts on penal statutes, post, Chap. III, " Sheriffs."

PENALTY. *See " Liquidated Damages," ante, p. 217.*

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY. *See " Guarantee," ante, p. 162.*

PROMISSORY NOTES. *See ante, p. 109.*

PROVIDENT SOCIETIES. *See " Friendly Societies," ante, p. 159.*

RAILWAY. *See " Company," ante, p. 140.* .

RECOGNIZANCE OF BAIL. *See ante, p. 88.*

REPLEVIN BONDS (a).

On a Replevin Bond conditioned to sue in the County Court, under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 66.

That the defendants by their bond bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £—, to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff, subject to a condition thereunder written that if the defendant *E. F.* should within one month from the date of the said bond commence an action of replevin against the now plaintiff *A. B.* in the county court of — holden at —, for taking and unjustly detaining certain goods of the said *E. F.* in the said condition mentioned, and prosecute such action with effect and without delay, and should also make return of the said

(a) Formerly the sheriff was the proper officer to grant replevins and to take replevin bonds. By the Act to amend the County Courts Acts, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 63, it was enacted that the powers and responsibilities of the sheriff with respect to replevin bonds and replevins should cease. And by ss. 64–66 an authority to grant replevins and to approve replevin bonds was given to the registrar of the county court. (See *post*, Chap. III, “*Replevin*.”)

The replevin bonds now required upon granting replevins are of two kinds: the one under s. 65, conditioned to bring the action of replevin in one of the superior courts; the other, under s. 66, conditioned to bring the action in the county court. Also, by s. 67, a bond with sureties must be given by a defendant upon removal of an action of replevin from a county court by *certiorari*, conditioned to defend the action, which security is to be approved of by the Master of the Court.

By s. 70, all such bonds are to be given to the other party in the action or proceeding. When the sheriff granted replevin, the bond was given to the sheriff and not to the party; and if it became necessary to put the bond in suit, the sheriff assigned the bond to the other party to the replevin, under the statute 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 23. The registrar of the county court is now no party to the bond, and no assignment is necessary; it may be put in suit by the one party against the other, like any other bond. (See “*Bonds*,” *ante*, p. 114.) Formerly also the sheriff was liable to an action if he took a replevin bond with insufficient sureties (*Tesseyman v. Gildart*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 292; *Baker v. Garratt*, 3 Bing. 56; *Paul v. Goodluck*, 2 Bing. N. C. 220); but, as under the existing statute the duty of the registrar of the county court is limited to approving of the security to be given, consisting of a bond with sureties under s. 70, it would seem that he is not liable for the insufficiency of the sureties unless perhaps he be guilty of negligence. (See *Young v. Brompton, Chatham, and Gillingham Waterworks Co.*, 1 B. & S. 675; 31 L. J. Q. B. 14.)

By s. 70 of the Act, the Court in which any action on the bond shall be brought, may by rule or order give such relief to the obligors as may be just, and such rule or order shall have the effect of a defeasance of such bond.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 22, it is enacted, that the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, which relate to replevin (being those above cited) shall be deemed and taken to apply to all cases of replevin in like manner as to the cases of replevin of goods distrained for rent or damage feasant.

By s. 23, the plaintiff in replevin may, in answer to an avowry, pay money into court, see *post*, Chap. VI, “*Payment into Court*,” “*Replevin*,” and by s. 24 such payment into court in replevin shall not, nor shall the acceptance thereof by the defendant in satisfaction, work a forfeiture of the replevin bond.

goods, if a return thereof should be adjudged, then the said bond should be void ; and the defendant *E. F.* did not within one month from the date of the said bond, which period had elapsed before this suit, commence an action of replevin according to the said terms of the said condition [*or, and although the said E. F. did commence such action of replevin according to the terms of the said condition, yet he did not prosecute the said action of replevin with effect, and without delay ; or, and although the said E. F. did commence such action of replevin according to the terms of the said condition, and a return of the said goods was in the said action adjudged to the now plaintiff, and a reasonable time for the said E. F. to return the same accordingly elapsed, yet the said E. F. has not made a return of the said goods, adopting the breaches required by the facts.*]

On a Replevin Bond conditioned to sue in a superior Court, under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 65.

That the defendants, by their bond bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, became bound to the plaintiff in the sum of £—, to be paid by the defendants to the plaintiff, subject to a condition thereunder written, that if the defendant *E. F.* should within one week from the date of the said bond commence an action of replevin against the now plaintiff in her Majesty's Court of — at Westminster for taking and unjustly detaining certain goods of the said *E. F.* in the said condition mentioned, and prosecute such action with effect (*a*) and without delay, and, unless judgment should be obtained thereon by default, should prove before the said Court that the said *E. F.* had good ground for believing that the title to some corporeal or incorporeal hereditament, or to some toll, market, fair, or franchise was in question, or that the rent or damage in respect of which such distress was made exceeded £20, and should make a return of the said goods if a return thereof should be adjudged, then the said bond should be void ; and the said *E. F.* did not, within one week from the date of the said bond, which period had elapsed before this suit, commence an action of replevin according to the said terms of the said condition [*or, and although the said E. F. did commence such action of replevin according to the terms of the said condition, yet he did not prosecute such action with effect and without delay ; or, and although the said E. F. did commence such action of replevin according to the terms of the said condition, and although judgment in the said action was not obtained by default, yet the said E. F. did not prove before the said Court of — that he had good ground for believing that the title to some corporeal or incorporeal hereditament, or to some toll, market, fair, or franchise was in question, or that the rent or damage in respect of which such distress was made exceeded £20 ; or, and although the said E. F. did commence such action of replevin according to the terms of the said condition, and although a return of the said goods was in the said action adjudged to the now plaintiff, and a reasonable time for the said E. F. to return the same accord-*

(*a*) The term "prosecute with effect" means to carry the suit to a termination successful to the party, whether plaintiff or defendant. (*Tummons v. Ogle*, 6 E. & B. 571 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 403.)

ingly elapsed, yet the said *E. F.* has not made a return of the said goods, *adopting the breaches required by the facts.*]

On a bond given by a defendant in replevin upon removal by certiorari, conditioned to defend with effect under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 121 (now re-enacted by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 67): Tummons v. Ogle, 6 E. & B. 571; 25 L. J. Q. B. 403.

REWARD.

Counts on promises made in advertisements to pay rewards for the recovery of stolen property, or for the discovery of a robbery, upon the conviction of the offenders (a): Lancaster v. Walsh, 4 M. & W. 16; England v. Davidson, 11 A. & E. 856; Thatcher v. England, 3 C. B. 254; Neville v. Kelly, 12 C. B. N. S. 740; 32 L. J. C. P. 118; Turner v. Walker, 35 L. J. Q. B. 179; L. R. 1 Q. B. 641.

Count on a promise made by an advertisement offering a premium to the architect who should produce the best plan for a building: Ward v. Lowndes, 28 L. J. Q. B. 265.

SALE. I. OF GOODS (b).

Indebitatus Count for Goods sold and delivered.

See form ante, p. 38. As to when this count is applicable, see Ib. n. (a).

Indebitatus Count for Goods bargained and sold. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 1.)

See form ante, p. 39. As to when this count is applicable, see Ib. n. (a).

(a) As to the right to sue for the reward, see the above cases, and also *Fallick v. Barber*, 1 M. & S. 108; *Williams v. Carwardine*, 4 B. & Ad. 621; *Lockhart v. Barnard*, 14 M. & W. 674; *Smith v. Moore*, 1 C. B. 438; *Gerhard v. Bates*, 2 E. & B. 488; *Hernaman v. Smith*, 10 Ex. 659; *Turner v. Walker*, 35 L. J. Q. B. 179; L. R. 1 Q. B. 641. The common count for work would perhaps be sufficient. (See, per Crompton, J., *Denton v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 5 E. & B. 868; 25 L. J. Q. B. 129, 135.)

(b) By the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 17, it is enacted, "that no contract for the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandises for the price of £10 sterling, or upwards, shall be allowed to be good, except the buyer shall accept part of the goods so sold, and actually receive the same; or give something in earnest to bind the bargain or in part of payment; or, that some note or memorandum in writing of the said bargain be made and signed by the parties to be charged by such contract, or their agents thereunto lawfully authorized."

By Lord Tenterden's Act, 9 Geo. IV. c. 14, s. 7, it is enacted, with re-

Vendor against Purchaser on a Contract to pay for specific [or ascertained] Goods sold by accepting a Bill of Exchange (a).

That the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant, and the defendant bought from the plaintiff, [a certain carriage] at the price of £—— [or it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should buy from the plaintiff one hundred sacks of flour (b) at the price of £—— or, of £—— per sack], on the terms that the said [carriage or goods] should be delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant, and should be paid for by the defendant's acceptance of the plaintiff's bill of exchange for the price thereof, payable to the plaintiff or order at —— months' date from the delivery of the said [carriage or goods]; and the plaintiff delivered the said [carriage or goods] to the defendant on the terms aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid for the said [carriage or goods] as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not pay for the said [carriage or goods] by his acceptance of such bill as aforesaid.

Like counts: Fair v. M'Iver, 16 East, 130; Spaeth v. Hare, 9 M. & W. 326; Clementson v. Blessig, 11 Ex. 135.

Count on contracts to pay for goods shipped "free on board" by bills of exchange: Browne v. Hare, 3 H. & N. 484; 4 Ib. 822; 27 L. J. Ex. 372.

Vendor against Purchaser on a Contract to pay for specific Goods a Valuation Price by a Bill of Exchange, for not accepting such Bill.

That the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant, and the defendant bought from the plaintiff [certain household furniture],

ference to the above section, that the said enactments shall extend to all contracts for the sale of goods, of the value of £10 sterling and upwards, notwithstanding the goods may be intended to be delivered at some future time, or may not at the time of such contract be actually made, procured, or provided, or fit or ready for delivery, or some act may be requisite for the making or completing thereof, or rendering the same fit for delivery. As to the decisions on these statutes see Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. 354; Leake on Contracts, chap. i, sect. 5; Taylor on Evidence, 3rd ed. 853; Roscoe on Evidence, 11th ed. 284.

(a) Where goods are sold upon a contract to pay for them by a bill and no bill is given, the common count for goods sold and delivered will not lie until the period of the proposed bill has elapsed; but the seller may at once bring an action for the breach of contract in not giving the bill. (*Mussen v. Price*, 4 East, 147; *Dutton v. Solomonson*, 3 B. & P. 582; *Paul v. Dod*, 2 C. B. 800; and see *Helps v. Winterbottom*, 2 B. & Ad. 431.) But where goods to a certain quantity were to be delivered to be paid for half in cash and half by bill, and after delivery of part the buyer refused to accept the rest, it was held that the seller might rescind the contract and recover the value of the part delivered under the above count. (*Bartholomew v. Markwick*, 15 C. B. N. S. 711; 33 L. J. C. P. 145.)

(b) It is advisable to state the kind of goods, as this tends to identify the transaction, and makes it less necessary for the defendant to apply for particulars of the plaintiff's demand.

at a price to be fixed by the valuation of a person appointed by the plaintiff and of a person appointed by the defendant, such price to be paid by the defendant's acceptance of the plaintiff's bill of exchange for the amount of the said price, payable to the plaintiff's order at — months' date from the delivery of the said goods; and the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant on the terms aforesaid, and the said price thereof was fixed by the said persons so appointed to value the same as aforesaid at £—, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid for the said goods as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not pay the said price of the said goods by his acceptance of such bill as aforesaid.

A like count: Gordon v. Whitehouse, 18 C. B. 747; 25 L. J. C. P. 300.

Count for not appointing a valuer: see "Arbitration," ante, p. 75; and see ante, p. 150, n. (a).

Count for not paying to a third person, as agreed, the price of goods sold by the plaintiff to the defendant: Pauling v. London North-Western Ry. Co., 8 Ex. 867; 23 L. J. Ex. 105.

Vendor against Purchaser on a Contract for the Sale of specific [or unascertained] Goods, for not accepting them (a).

That the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant, and the defendant bought from the plaintiff [certain household furniture], at the price of £— [or, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant and the defendant should buy from the plaintiff one hundred sacks of flour, at the price of £— or, of £— per sack], upon the terms that the plaintiff should deliver the said goods to the defendant, and the defendant should accept the same from the plaintiff, and pay him the said price for the same upon such delivery; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods accepted as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not accept the said goods from the plaintiff, or pay him for the same; whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in keeping the said goods, and has been deprived of the price and value thereof.

Like counts: Boyd v. Lett, 1 C. B. 222; *Graves v. Legg*, 9 Ex. 709; *Jones v. Clarke*, 2 H. & N. 725; *Macdonald v. Longbottom*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 293.

(a) The measure of damages in an action for not accepting goods under a contract of sale, is the difference between the contract price and the market price of similar goods at the time when they ought to have been accepted (*Boorman v. Nash*, 9 B. & C. 145; *Philpotts v. Evans*, 5 M. & W. 475); and the purchaser cannot anticipate the claim for damages by giving previous notice of his intention not to accept the goods, unless the vendor assents to such notice. (*Philpotts v. Evans*, *supra*; *Ripley v. M'Clure*, 4 Ex. 345; and see *Leigh v. Paterson*, 8 Taunt. 540.) If there is no difference proved between the contract price and the market price, only nominal damages can be recovered. (See *Valpy v. Oakeley*, 16 Q. B. 941.)

Like counts on bought and sold notes : Lucas v. Bristow, E. B. & E. 907 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 364 ; Beckh v. Page, 5 C. B. N. S. 708 ; 28 L. J. C. P. 164.

For not accepting goods to be delivered at a particular place : Philpotts v. Evans, 5 M. & W. 475.

For not accepting goods under a contract of sale, the price to be determined by two valuers : Thurnell v. Balbirnie, 2 M. & W. 786 ; as to declaring for not appointing a valuer, see ib. ; and see ante, p. 75, and p. 150, n. (a).

For refusing to accept the transfer of a ship under a contract of sale : Duncan v. Tindall, 13 C. B. 258.

Count for not accepting shares sold : see " Shares," post, p. 257.

Vendor against Purchaser, on a Contract for the Sale of unascertained Goods to be delivered at different Times and to be paid for on Delivery, for not accepting them.

That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and the defendant should buy from the plaintiff, — tons of oil at the price of £ — per ton, to be free delivered by the plaintiff, and to be accepted by the defendant, half in the month of — then next, and the remainder in the month of — then next, and each half of the said goods to be paid for by the defendant to the plaintiff upon delivery thereof in ready money, allowing £ — per cent. discount ; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods accepted as aforesaid ; yet the defendant did not, at either of the times aforesaid, accept the said oil or any part thereof from the plaintiff or pay him for the same.

Like counts : Boorman v. Nash, 9 B. & C. 145 ; Baker v. Firminger, 28 L. J. Ex. 130.

On a contract to sell and deliver weekly a certain quantity of iron mine, for not accepting : Jackson v. Allaway, 6 M. & G. 942.

For not accepting iron to be shipped in equal quantities in successive months : Hoare v. Rennie, 5 H. & N. 19 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 73.

On a contract to deliver a certain quantity of coal weekly, for not delivering : Wood v. Copper Miners' Co., 14 C. B. 428 ; Eastern Co. Ry. v. Philipson, 16 C. B. 2.

Vendor against Purchaser for not removing from the Plaintiff's Land Timber sold to the Defendant.

That the plaintiff bargained and sold to the defendant, and the defendant bought from the plaintiff, — feet of timber, then lying upon land of the plaintiff, at the price of — per foot thereof, to be carried away by the defendant from the said land within a reasonable time then next following, and to be paid for by the defendant when carried away at the rate aforesaid ; and although the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to permit the defendant to carry away the said timber from the said land, whereof the defendant had notice, and a reasonable time for carrying away and paying for the same as aforesaid elapsed ; yet the defendant has not carried away

the said timber from the said land, or paid the plaintiff for the same.

A like count: Smith v. Surman, 9 B. & C. 561.

Count against a buyer of lots at an auction upon the conditions of sale, for not paying the price and for not clearing away the lots bought: ante, p. 85; *Green v. Baverstock*, 14 C. B. N. S. 204; 32 L. J. C. P. 181.

A like count for not removing goods sold at a public auction, which were consequently resold according to the conditions of sale: Pettitt v. Mitchell, 4 M. & G. 819; and see *Lamond v. Davall*, 9 Q. B. 1030; *ante*, p. 40.

Count on a contract to make goods to order, for not accepting the goods made: Scott v. Eastern Co. Ry. Co., 12 M. & W. 33; and see *post*, "Work," p. 271.

On a contract to make and fit up utensils for brewing, for discharging the plaintiff from the completion of the contract: Pontifex v. Wilkinson, 1 C. B. 75; 2 C. B. 359.

On a contract under seal to manufacture and supply goods for the defendants, where, pending the contract, defendants gave notice to the plaintiffs not to make or deliver any more, and refused to accept them: Cort v. Ambergate Ry. Co., 17 Q. B. 127; 20 L. J. Q. B. 460.

Vendor against Purchaser on a Contract for the Sale of Goods delivered subject to Approval, for not paying for or redelivering them (a).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would deliver to the defendant [certain horses] of the plaintiff on sale or return, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he, the defendant, would purchase the same at the price of £—— and pay the plaintiff for the same, or would redeliver them to the plaintiff within a reasonable time; and the plaintiff delivered the said [horses] to the defendant, and the defendant received the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and a reasonable time for the defendant's purchasing and paying for or redelivering the said [horses] to the plaintiff as aforesaid elapsed; yet the defendant has not purchased and paid for the same as aforesaid, nor redelivered the same to the plaintiff.

Purchaser against Vendor for not delivering specific [or unascertained] Goods sold (b).

That the defendant bargained and sold to the plaintiff, and the

(a) The common count for goods sold and delivered will in general lie in this case when the goods have not been returned within a reasonable time. (*Beverley v. Lincoln Gas Co.*, 6 A. & E. 829; *Moss v. Sweet*, 16 Q. B. 493; 20 L. J. Q. B. 167; and see *ante*, 38 n. (a).)

(b) In an action for not delivering goods under a contract of sale, the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the market price, at the time appointed for delivery. (*Gainsford v. Carroll*, 2 B. & C. 625; *Startup v. Cortazzi*, 2 C. M. & R. 165; *Barrow v. Arnaud*,

plaintiff bought from the defendant, [certain household furniture] at the price of £—— [or it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should sell to the plaintiff and the plaintiff should buy from the defendant one hundred sacks of flour, at the price of £—— per sack,] to be delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff in a week then next following, and to be paid for by the plaintiff on delivery; and all conditions were fulfilled,

8 Q. B. 595, 609; *Josling v. Irvine*, 6 H. & N. 512; 30 L. J. Ex. 78.) The vendor cannot, by giving previous notice of his intention not to deliver the goods, diminish the purchaser's claim for damages, unless the latter consents to rescind the contract upon such notice. (*Leigh v. Paterson*, 8 Taunt. 540; and see *Phillpotts v. Erans*, 5 M. & W. 475.)

Where there is no difference between the contract price and the market price the damages are only nominal. (*Valpy v. Oakley*, 16 Q. B. 941.) Where there is no market for such goods to which the buyer can resort to replace them, the seller is liable for the special damage caused by his breach of contract which the buyer cannot prevent accruing by buying the goods elsewhere. (*Borries v. Hutchinson*, 18 C. B. N. S. 415; 34 L. J. C. P. 169; and see *Hughes v. Graeme*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 335, 340.) Where the buyer has contracted to resell the goods at a greater price than the market price at the time of delivery he cannot in general recover the additional profit of his bargain as damages. (*Williams v. Reynolds*, 6 B. & S. 495; 34 L. J. Q. B. 221; and see *Borries v. Hutchinson*, *supra*; *Josling v. Irvine*, *supra*; *Randall v. Raper*, E. B. & E. 84.)

If the price has been paid, the buyer is entitled to recover the whole market value of the goods at the time of delivery; but where the price had been paid by a bill, and after a breach of contract by the vendor in not delivering the goods the bill was dishonoured, the purchaser was held entitled to recover only the difference between the contract price and the market price, as in the case where the price remains unpaid. (*Valpy v. Oakley*, *supra*; *Griffiths v. Perry*, 1 E. & E. 680; 28 L. J. Q. B. 204.) It cannot be taken into consideration in assessing the damages that an enhanced price was agreed for and paid in consideration of delivery at the time specified. (*Brady v. Oastler*, 33 L. J. Ex. 300.)

Where the property in the goods has passed under the contract, but the price has not been paid, and the vendor has wrongfully converted and disposed of the goods so as to preclude himself from delivering them and recovering the price, the vendee can only recover the difference between the value of the goods and the contract price, and cannot recover the full value by suing for the conversion of the goods instead of for the breach of contract (*Chinery v. Viall*, 5 H. & N. 288; 29 L. J. Ex. 180); but if the vendor wrongfully retakes the goods after delivery, the vendee may recover the full value in an action of trespass or trover, the vendor having his remedy for the price. (*Gillard v. Brittan*, 8 M. & W. 575; *Stephens v. Wilkinson*, 2 B. & Ad. 320.)

By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 2, it is provided "that in actions for breach of contract to deliver specific goods for a price in money, the jury shall, on the application of the plaintiff and by leave of the judge, find what the goods to be delivered are, what the plaintiff would have to pay for them, what damages he would have sustained if they should be delivered under execution, and what damages if not so delivered; and that the Court or a judge shall have power to order execution to issue for the delivery, on payment of the price found by the jury, of the goods, without giving the defendant the option of retaining the same upon paying the damages assessed," etc. This section is to be first taken advantage of at the trial, and its provisions do not affect the form of the declaration.

and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to the delivery of the said goods as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver the said goods to the plaintiff, whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the profits which would have accrued to him from the delivery of the same.

Like counts: Ramsden v. Gray, 7 C. B. 961; *Wood v. Tussell*, 6 Q. B. 234; *Porritt v. Baker*, 10 Ex. 759.

For not delivering goods agreed to be delivered as required: Jones v. Gibbons, 8 Ex. 920; *to be delivered in certain quantities weekly: Josling v. Irvine*, 6 H. & N. 512; 30 L. J. Ex. 78; *for not delivering the residue after part delivery under the contract: Bentley v. Dawes*, 9 Ex. 666.

On a contract for sale of timber to be delivered at a foreign port, for not delivering: Gabriel v. Dresser, 15 C. B. 622.

For not delivering goods paid for by bill: Griffiths v. Perry, 1 E. & E. 680; 28 L. J. Q. B. 204.

For not delivering a rick of hay sold by auction: Salter v. Woolams, 2 M. & G. 650.

On a sale of growing timber by public auction, for not permitting plaintiff to carry it away: Lewis v. Clifton, 14 C. B. 245.

On a contract for the sale and delivery of slaves in a foreign country, for not delivering them: Santos v. Illidge, 8 C. B. N. S. 861.

Purchaser against Vendor on a Contract for the Sale of Goods expected by a certain Ship, for not delivering.

That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should sell and deliver to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff should buy from the defendant — tons of [Petersburg hemp], expected to arrive at — by the ship —, at the price of £ — per ton from the quay, and on the terms that if the ship should be lost or the [hemp] should be damaged on the voyage the said agreement should be considered void for such quantities as might be lost or damaged, the quality to be of fair average of the season, and payment to be made by the plaintiff by six months' acceptance or cash in fourteen days less two and a half per cent. discount at the plaintiff's option; and after the making of the said contract the said ship arrived at — aforesaid with — tons of the said [hemp] on board not damaged, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to the delivery of the last-mentioned goods as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver to the plaintiff the said — tons of the said [hemp].

Like counts: Moore v. Campbell, 10 Ex. 323; *Fischel v. Scott*, 15 C. B. 69.

Like counts on contracts for the sale of goods "on arrival" by a certain ship: Boyd v. Siffkin, 2 Camp. 326; and see *Hayward v. Scougall*, 2 Camp. 56; *Splidt v. Heath*, 2 Camp. 57, n.; "on arrival" before a certain day: *Idle v. Thornton*, 3 Camp. 274; "to arrive" by a certain ship: *Loratt v. Hamilton*, 5 M. & W. 639; *Johnson v. Macdonald*, 9 M. & W. 600. [In all the above cases the contracts were held to be conditional on the arrival of the ship with the goods.]

Like counts on contracts for the sale of goods "now on passage, and expected to arrive by" a certain ship: Gorissen v. Perrin, 2 C. B.

N. S. 681; 27 L. J. C. P. 29; "to be delivered on the safe arrival of" a certain ship: *Hale v. Rawson*, 4 C. B. N. S. 85; 27 L. J. C. P. 189. [In these cases the contracts to deliver were held absolute on the arrival of the ship, although without the goods on board.]

Count on a contract of sale of 500 tons of nitrate of soda to form the full cargo of a ship named, for delivering only the cargo, being less than the quantity: *Bourne v. Seymour*, 16 C. B. 337.

Purchaser against Vendor on a Contract for the Sale of Goods sold by description, for delivering Goods inferior to the Description (a).

That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the defendant should sell and deliver to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff should buy and accept from the defendant, — sacks of flour at the price of — shillings per sack, of the same quality as certain flour which the defendant had then lately sold and delivered to *G. H.*; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have such flour delivered as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver to the plaintiff any such flour as aforesaid, but delivered to the plaintiff, as and for the flour so agreed to be sold and delivered as aforesaid, certain flour not of the same quality as the flour which he had so sold and delivered to the said *G. H.*, but of an inferior quality; whereby the plaintiff lost the price paid by him to the defendant for the said flour, and the profits which he would have derived from the performance of the said agreement by the defendant.

Like counts: *Harnor v. Groves*, 15 C. B. 667; *Loder v. Kekulé*, 3 C. B. N. S. 128; *Ramsden v. Gray*, 7 C. B. 961; *St. Losky v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 370; 30 L. J. C. P. 19; and see "*Warranty*," *post*, p. 267.

Purchaser against Vendor for not delivering [a Machine] within a Time agreed upon, stating special Damage (b).

That the defendant bargained and sold to the plaintiff, and the

(a) As to the measure of damages in this action, see *post*, p. 267 n. (a).

(b) In *Fletcher v. Tayleur*, 17 C. B. 21; 25 L. J. C. P. 65, it was suggested by the Court that the measure of damages for the breach of a contract to deliver a chattel should be governed by a rule similar to that which governs the measure of damages for the breach of a contract to pay money. In the latter case, whatever may be the amount of inconvenience sustained by the plaintiff, the measure of damages is the interest of money only; and it was suggested that the measure of damages in the former case should, by analogy, be fixed at the average profit made by the use of such a chattel. Accordingly, in an action for the non-delivery of a ship at the time contracted for, the difference between the probable earnings of the ship, if delivered at the time contracted for, and the actual earnings when delivered, was held to be a correct measure of damages. (*Ib.*)

The rule was laid down in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, 9 Ex. 341 (see *ante*, p. 123), that such damages only are recoverable as may fairly and reasonably be considered as arising naturally, *i. e.* according to the usual course of things, from the breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be

plaintiff bought from the defendant [a threshing machine] at a certain price, and upon the terms that the defendant should deliver the same to the plaintiff on or before the — day of —, A.D. —; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to a delivery of the said [threshing-machine] as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver the said threshing-machine to the plaintiff on or before the said — day of —, A.D. —; whereby the plaintiff was unable to thresh his wheat, and the same became damaged and wetted by the rain, and deteriorated in value, and the plaintiff incurred expense in drying and carting and stacking the same, and was unable to sell the same as soon or for so large a price as he otherwise would have done.

A like count: Smeed v. Foord, 1 E. & E. 602; 28 L. J. Q. B. 178.

Count for not delivering part of a machine, whereby the plaintiff was prevented from completing and delivering the whole machine according to a contract: Portman v. Middleton, 4 C. B. N. S. 322; 27 L. J. C. P. 231.

For not delivering an engine and boilers for a steam-vessel contracted to be delivered within two months: Wimshurst v. Deeley, 2 C. B. 253.

For not delivering iron girders within a reasonable time after the order was given: Kingdom v. Cor, 2 C. B. 661.

Counts on warranties on the sale of goods, see "Warranty," post, p. 263.

Counts on sales of shares, see "Shares," post, p. 256.

supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties at the time they made the contract as the probable result of the breach of it. Accordingly, in an action by the owner of a mill, against a carrier for delay in delivering machinery, which prevented him from working his mill, the plaintiff was not allowed to recover as special damage the loss occasioned by the stoppage. (*Hadley v. Barendale, supra*: the same rule was adopted in the cases of *Fletcher v. Tayleur*, 17 C. B. 21; 25 L. J. C. P. 65; *Smeed v. Foord*, 1 E. & E. 602; 28 L. J. Q. B. 178; and *Portman v. Middleton*, 4 C. B. N. S. 322.)

In an action for a breach of contract for the manufacture of a specific article to be delivered in a certain time, the article being necessary to enable the plaintiff to complete a contract with a third party, previously made, but of which the defendant had no notice, it was held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover the extra cost of getting another article, but not the compensation recovered against him for his breach of contract with the third party. (*Portman v. Middleton*, 4 C. B. N. S. 322; 27 L. J. C. P. 231.)

SALE. II. OF LAND.

Indebitatus Count for the Purchase-money of an Estate sold and conveyed. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 7.) (a)

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for a messuage and lands sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Indebitatus Count for a Copyhold Estate sold and surrendered.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for a copyhold or customary tenement, by the plaintiff sold to the defendant and surrendered to his use at his request.

Indebitatus Count for a Leasehold Estate sold and assigned.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for a messuage and lands sold and assigned by the plaintiff to the defendant for the remainder of a term of years to come and unexpired therein.

Indebitatus Count for the Premium on a Lease granted by the Plaintiff to the Defendant.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for a messuage and lands demised by the plaintiff to the defendant for a term of years then to come therein, and by the defendant accordingly entered upon and possessed for the said term.

Special counts for the purchase-money of land : Laird v. Pim, 7 M. & W. 474; Wilks v. Smith, 10 M. & W. 355. On an agreement for the payment of the premium for a lease by instalments : Baggallay v. Pettit, 5 C. B. N. S. 637; 28 L. J. C. P. 169.

(a) In order to support an indebitatus count for the purchase-money of land sold and conveyed, there must have been a conveyance by deed to the defendant under the contract; the giving possession would not alone be sufficient. (Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 1; 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 3.) But in practice, such a count seldom occurs, as the conveyance and payment are generally contemporaneous, and the deed generally contains an acknowledgment of the payment, and a release of the purchase-money. (See, per Parke, B., *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R. 266, 271; and *Baker v. Dewey*, 1 B. & C. 704; *Baker v. Heard*, 5 Ex. 959.)

By the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 4, it is enacted, that no action shall be brought whereby to charge any person upon any contract or sale of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any interest in or concerning them; unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof shall be in writing, and signed by the party to be charged therewith, or some other person thereunto by him lawfully authorized. (See the decisions on this section, Roscoe on Evidence, 11th ed. 150; Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. p. 273; Leake on Contracts, p. 131.)

On a covenant to pay the purchase-money contained in a contract of sale under seal: *Mattock v. Kinglake*, 10 A. & E. 50; *Poole v. Hill*, 6 M. & W. 835; *Sibthorp v. Brunel*, 3 Ex. 826. [It was held in the last case that the covenants to pay the purchase-money and to convey the land were independent; and see *Baggallay v. Pettit*, 5 C. B. N. S. 637; 28 L. J. C. P. 169.]

On a covenant in the deed of conveyance for the payment of the purchase-money by instalments: *Foley v. Fletcher*, 3 H. & N. 769; 28 L. J. Ex. 100.

Vendor against Purchaser, on a Sale by Private Contract, for not completing the Purchase (a).

That by an agreement bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the plaintiff should sell to the defendant, and the defendant should purchase from the plaintiff, a messuage and land at the price of —, upon the terms and conditions following, that is to say [state the conditions material to the cause of action as follows], that the defendant should pay the plaintiff a deposit of £— in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the said purchase should be completed; and that the plaintiff should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the — day of —, A.D. —, and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid, should execute to the defendant a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the defendant's expense; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part; yet the defendant did not pay the plaintiff the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid, nor complete the said purchase as aforesaid on his part; whereby the plaintiff has lost the expense which he incurred in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part, and has been put to expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

A like count: *Poole v. Hill*, 6 M. & W. 835 [where it was held that it was not a condition precedent for the vendor to tender a conveyance, it being the duty of the purchaser to prepare and tender the conveyance for execution, and that it was sufficient if the vendor was ready and willing to execute it; and see *Marsden v. Moore*, 4 H. & N. 500; 28 L. J. Ex. 288].

Like counts on agreements to sell leases: *Souter v. Drake*, 5 B. & Ad. 992; *Hall v. Betty*, 4 M. & G. 410; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 14 C. B. 616.

Count for refusing to accept a lease under an agreement:

(a) In an action by the vendor against the purchaser for not completing the purchase, where the estate remains the property of the vendor, he is not entitled to claim the purchase-money, but the measure of damages is the loss sustained by him from the breach of contract, as the costs incurred, the loss of interest on the purchase-money, and the diminution in value of the land. (*Laird v. Pim*, 7 M. & W. 474.)

Medina v. Norman, 9 M. & W. 820; *Forster v. Rowland*, 7 H. & N. 103; 30 L. J. Ex. 396; *Bond v. Rosling*, 1 B. & S. 371; 30 L. J. Q. B. 227.

Count for not preparing a proper conveyance or paying the purchase-money: *Thames Haven Dock Co. v. Brymer*, 5 Ex. 696.

Vendor against Purchaser on a Sale by Auction for not completing the Purchase (a).

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, caused to be put up for sale by public auction a messuage and land upon and subject to the following, amongst other, conditions of sale [*state the conditions material to the cause of action as follows*], that the highest bidder should be the purchaser, and that the purchaser should pay the vendor a deposit of £— per centum in part of the purchase-money immediately after the sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money on the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the purchase should be completed, and that the vendor should, on or before the — day of —, A.D. —, deduce and make a good title to the said premises, commencing with [*etc. according to the fact*], and that on payment of the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid, the vendor should execute a conveyance of the said premises to the purchaser at the purchaser's expense, and that if the purchaser should fail to comply with the said conditions his said deposit should thereupon be forfeited, and the vendor should be at liberty to resell the said premises by public auction or private contract as he should think fit, and the deficiency, if any, in price and all expenses attending such resale should be paid by the purchaser to the vendor; and upon such putting up to sale of the said premises as aforesaid the defendant was the highest bidder for the same, and purchased the said premises from the plaintiff, and the plaintiff sold the same to the defendant for £— upon and subject

(a) By the "Sale of Land by Auction Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. s. 4, it is enacted "that from and after the passing of this Act, whenever a sale by auction of land would be invalid at law by reason of the employment of a puffer, the same shall be deemed invalid in equity as well as at law."

By s. 5, "that the particulars or conditions of sale by auction of any land shall state whether such land will be sold without reserve, or subject to a reserved price, or whether a right to bid is reserved; if it is stated that such land will be sold without reserve, or to that effect, then it shall not be lawful for the seller to employ any person to bid at such sale, or for the auctioneer to take knowingly any bidding from any such person."

By s. 6, "where any sale by auction of land is declared either in the particulars or conditions of such sale to be subject to a right for the seller to bid, it shall be lawful for the seller or any one person on his behalf to bid at such auction in such manner as he may think proper."

Before the above Act, if an estate was advertised or declared to be sold *without reserve*, and a puffer was, without notice, employed at the sale, the sale was held voidable at law by the purchaser on the ground of fraud. (*Thornett v. Haines*, 15 M. & W. 367.) But in equity, it is said, a single bidder might be employed without notice in order to protect the interest of the vendor. (*Bramley v. Alt*, 3 Ves. 620; *Smith v. Clarke*, 12 Ves. 477; *Mortimer v. Bell*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 10; 35 L. J. C. 25; and see Sugden on Vendors and Purchasers, 14th ed. p. 9.) The statute has laid down a uniform rule both at law and in equity.

to the said conditions of sale; and the defendant then paid the plaintiff such deposit as aforesaid, and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breaches hereinafter mentioned; yet the defendant did not on the said — day of —, A.D. —, pay the plaintiff the remainder of the said purchase-money, nor complete the said purchase on his part; whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the advantages which would have accrued to him from the payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money and from the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in preparing to complete the said purchase on his part and in endeavouring to procure the completion of the said purchase by the defendant; and afterwards, according to the said conditions of sale, the plaintiff resold the said premises by public auction for a less sum than the price aforesaid, and there was a deficiency in price on such resale of £—, and the expenses attending such resale amounted to £—, of all which the defendant had notice, but did not pay the last-mentioned sums or either of them to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Ferry v. Williams, 8 Taunt. 62; *Laythoarp v. Bryant*, 1 Bing. N. C. 421; *Dobson v. Espie*, 2 H. & N. 79; 26 L. J. Ex. 240.

A like count, charging a breach in not paying the deposit, which had become forfeited: Ockenden v. Henly, E. B. & E. 485; 27 L. J. Q. B. 361.

Vendor against Purchaser on an Agreement to assign a Public House, with Goodwill, Fixtures, and Stock in Trade, for not completing.

That the plaintiff was possessed of a messuage and premises for the residue of a term of years, and carried on the business of a seller of beer upon the said premises, and was also possessed of certain household goods, fixtures, and fittings, and of beer and other licenses, and of stock in trade and effects concerning his said business then being on the said premises; and thereupon, by an agreement bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant as follows, that is to say [*set out the agreement for the assignment of the lease, fixtures, stock in trade, goodwill, etc., and other material parts according to the fact*]; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part; yet the defendant [*state the breaches according to the fact*]; whereby the plaintiff has lost the advantages which would have accrued to him from the completion of the said agreement, and the expense which he has incurred in preparing papers and writings and paying brokers' and valuers' charges and otherwise in preparing to perform the said agreement on his part.

Like counts: Maylam v. Norris, 1 C. B. 244; 2 D. & L. 829; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 14 C. B. 616.

Vendor against the Purchaser of the Benefit of a Contract for the Purchase of a House.

That the plaintiff had bargained and agreed with *G. H.* for the purchase by the plaintiff from the said *G. H.* of a freehold house, to be conveyed by the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff at the price of £—; and thereupon, in consideration that the plaintiff would sell and give up to the defendant the said bargain and agreement and the benefit thereof, and would permit the defendant instead of the plaintiff to become the purchaser of the said house from the said *G. H.*, the defendant promised the plaintiff to pay him £— for the giving up of the said bargain and agreement and of the benefit thereof to the defendant, on the said house being conveyed to him instead of the plaintiff on the terms of the said bargain; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £— by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the same. [*An indebitatus count would be sufficient, but inconvenient in form.*]

A like count: Price v. Seaman, 4 B. & C. 525.

Vendor against Purchaser on the Sale of an Agreement for a Lease.

That the plaintiff was possessed of a house as tenant thereof to *G. H.*, and had entered into an agreement with the said *G. H.* whereby the said *G. H.* agreed with the plaintiff to grant to him or his assigns a lease of the said house for a certain term of years; and thereupon, in consideration that the plaintiff promised the defendant to sell to the defendant his said agreement and the benefit thereof for the price of £—, the defendant promised the plaintiff to purchase from him the said agreement and the benefit thereof, and to pay the plaintiff the said price of £— for the same; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £— by the defendant; yet the defendant has not paid the plaintiff the same.

A like count: Kintrea v. Perston, 1 H. & N. 357; 25 L. J. Ex. 287.

Count on an agreement to pay a sum of money in consideration of the plaintiff having surrendered his lease, and induced the landlord to take the defendant as tenant: Cocking v. Ward, 1 C. B. 858.

Purchaser against Vendor on a Sale by private Contract for not Completing (a).

That by an agreement, bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —

(a) Where the contract is rescinded the purchaser may recover the deposit on a count for money received (see *ante*, p. 48; *Simmons v. Heseltine*, 5 C. B. N. S. 554; 28 L. J. C. P. 129; and see *Blackburn v. Smith*, 2 Ex. 783); but he cannot recover interest under that count. (See *infra*.) If the purchaser makes default, and by the terms of the contract the deposit is forfeited, he cannot recover it. (*Beavan v. M'Donnell*, 9 Ex. 309; and see *Palmer v. Temple*, 9 A. & E. 508; *Casson v. Roberts*, 31 Beav. 613; 32 L. J. C. 105; *Depree v. Bedborough*, 4 Giff. 479; 33 L. J. C. 134.) The purchaser may maintain an action for the deposit against the auctioneer

it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should sell to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff should purchase from the defendant a messuage and land at the price of

if he has received it as a stakeholder on behalf of both parties, or against the vendor if it has been paid to him (*Harrington v. Hoggart*, 1 B. & Ad. 577); but not against a person to whom the money was paid merely as agent for the vendor. (*Bamford v. Shuttleworth*, 11 A. & E. 926.) He cannot recover interest from the auctioneer although the latter has invested the money at interest. (*Harrington v. Hoggart*, *supra*.)

In an action by the purchaser against the vendor for not completing the purchase, the purchaser can claim as damages the costs of preparing and entering into the agreement, and the costs of investigating the title, and of endeavouring to procure a good title (*Hodges v. Earl of Litchfield*, 1 Bing. N. C. 492; *Hanslip v. Padwick*, 5 Ex. 615); and it is sufficient if these costs have been incurred, though not paid before action (*Richardson v. Chasen*, 10 Q. B. 756), if properly laid in the declaration (*Ib.*: and see *Pritchett v. Boevey*, 1 C. & M. 775; and see *ante*, p. 14.) He may also in a special count claim interest on the deposit money (*De Bernales v. Wood*, 3 Camp. 258; *Farquhar v. Farley*, 7 Taunt. 592; *Hodges v. Earl of Litchfield*, *supra*); but not in an indebitatus count for money received in respect of the deposit. (*Maberley v. Robins*, 5 Taunt. 625; *Bradshaw v. Bennett*, 5 C. & P. 48.) He cannot claim the costs of raising the purchase-money in readiness for payment, nor the interest on it while lying idle. (*Hanslip v. Padwick*, *supra*; but as to the interest see *Sherry v. Oke*, 3 Dowl. 349.) He cannot claim the costs of a chancery suit brought by him against the defendant for specific performance, and dismissed for defect of the defendant's title (*Malden v. Fyson*, 11 Q. B. 292); nor the extra costs of a chancery suit brought against him by the defendant, and dismissed with costs. (*Hodges v. Earl of Litchfield*, *supra*.) Expenses incurred before entering into the contract cannot be claimed. (*Ib.*)

The purchaser cannot claim damages for the loss of his bargain, or for loss of profit on a resale, where the vendor fails to complete by reason of a defect in his title, provided the vendor acted *bonâ fide*, and had reasonable ground for supposing that he had a good title. (*Flureau v. Thornhill*, 2 Bl. 1078; *Walker v. Moore*, 10 B. & C. 416; *Pounsett v. Fuller*, 17 C. B. 660; 25 L. J. C. P. 145; *Sikes v. Wild*, 1 B. & S. 587; 30 L. J. Q. B. 325; 32 *Ib.* 375.) But where the vendor contracts to sell an estate, knowing at the time that he has no title, he is liable to make good the loss of the bargain. (*Hopkins v. Grazebrook*, 6 B. & C. 31; *Robinson v. Harman*, 1 Ex. 850.) So also if he fails to complete from any other cause than defect of title. (See, per Campbell, C. J., *Simons v. Patchett*, 7 E. & B. 568, 572.) Where there has been an actual conveyance of the estate, and the grantor sues the grantee upon the covenants for title, the measure of damages is then the whole value of the estate; thus, in an action for a breach of the covenant for quiet enjoyment in a lease the value of the term is recoverable. (*Williams v. Burrell*, 1 C. B. 402; and see *Lock v. Furze*, L. R. 1 C. P. 441; 34 L. J. C. P. 201; 35 *Ib.* 141.)

In *Boyman v. Gutch*, 7 Bing. 379, it was held that the capacity of the vendor to make a good title depended upon whether he had a legal title to convey, and not upon whether a court of equity would compel the purchaser to take the title. But in *Jeakes v. White*, 6 Ex. 873, in which *Boyman v. Gutch* was not cited, it was held (Martin, B., *dissentiente*), that a good title meant such a title as a court of equity would adopt as sufficient ground for compelling specific performance; and in that case a title which depended on a doubtful fact respecting heirship was held bad. In *Simmons v. Heseltine*, 5 C. B. N. S. 554; 28 L. J. C. P. 129, a title depending on a doubtful question of fact was held bad, and the plaintiff recovered his deposit and expenses. (And see *Sterens v. Austen*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 212.)

£——, upon the terms and conditions following, that is to say [*state the conditions material to the cause of action, as follows:*] that the plaintiff should pay the defendant a deposit of £——, in part of the said purchase-money on the signing of the said agreement, and the remainder on the —— day of —— A.D. ——, on which day the said purchase should be completed, and that the defendant should deduce and make a good title to the said premises on or before the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, and on payment of the said remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid should execute to the plaintiff a proper conveyance of the said premises, to be prepared at the plaintiff's expense; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part; yet the defendant did not execute to the plaintiff such conveyance as aforesaid, nor complete the said purchase as aforesaid on his part; whereby the plaintiff has lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid, and of other moneys provided by him for the completion of the said purchase, and has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant, and in preparing to perform the agreement on his part, and has incurred expense in endeavouring to procure the performance thereof by the defendant.

Like counts: Hughes v. Parker, 8 M. & W. 244; Ripplinghall v. Lloyd, 5 B. & Ad. 742.

A like count, where the defendant, before the time for the completion of the contract, had conveyed to another person: Lovelock v. Franklyn, 8 Q. B. 371.

Purchaser against Vendor on a Sale by Private Contract for not delivering an Abstract of Title.

That by an agreement, bearing date the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the defendant should sell to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff should purchase from the defendant the manor of —— at the price of £——, and that the defendant should within —— weeks from the date of the said agreement deliver to the plaintiff or his solicitor a proper and sufficient abstract of the defendant's title to the said manor, and that he should on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, on receiving the said purchase-money, execute a proper conveyance of the said manor to the plaintiff; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have such abstract as aforesaid delivered to him or to his solicitor; yet the defendant did not within —— weeks from the date of the said agreement deliver to the plaintiff or his solicitor a proper and sufficient or any abstract of the defendant's title to the said manor.

Like counts: Hodges v. Earl of Litchfield, 1 Bing. N. C. 492; Metcalfe v. Fowler, 6 M. & W. 830; Montagu v. Kater, 8 Ex. 507; Orme v. Broughton, 10 Bing. 533.

Purchaser against Vendor on a Sale by Auction for not making a good Title.

That the defendant, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, caused to be put up for sale by public auction a messuage and land, upon and

subject to the following amongst other conditions of sale [*state the conditions material to the cause of action, as follows:*] that the highest bidder should be the purchaser, and that the purchaser should pay the vendor a deposit of £—— per cent. in part of the purchase-money immediately after the sale, and the remainder of the purchase-money on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, on which day the said purchase should be completed, and that the vendor should deduce and make a good title to the said premises, commencing with [*etc., according to the fact*], on or before the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, and that on payment of the remainder of the said purchase-money as aforesaid the vendor should execute a conveyance of the said premises to the purchaser at the purchaser's expense; and upon such putting up of the said premises to sale as aforesaid the plaintiff was the highest bidder for the same, and purchased the said premises from the defendant, and the defendant sold the same to the plaintiff for £——, upon and subject to the said conditions of sale; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have such good title to the said premises as aforesaid deduced and made by the defendant; yet the defendant did not on or before the said —— day of ——, A.D. ——, deduce or make such good title to the said premises as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff has lost the expenses incurred by him in investigating the title of the defendant to the said premises, and in endeavouring to procure the performance of the said agreement by the defendant, and has lost the use of the money paid by him as such deposit as aforesaid, and of other moneys provided and kept by him for the completion of the said purchase.

Like counts: *Sansom v. Rhodes*, 6 Bing. N. C. 261; *Ballard v. Way*, 1 M. & W. 520; *Simmons v. Heseltine*, 5 C. B. N. S. 554; 28 L. J. C. P. 129.

Counts for not delivering an abstract of title according to the conditions of sale: *Wilde v. Fort*, 4 Taunt. 334; *Dobell v. Hutchinson*, 3 A. & E. 355; *Smith v. Tanner*, 1 M. & G. 802; *Sharland v. Leifchild*, 4 C. B. 529.

Purchaser against vendor for compensation for an error in the particulars of sale as settled by arbitration according to the conditions of sale: *Boss v. Helsham*, 36 L. J. Ex. 20.

Count on an Agreement to grant a Lease for not Letting (a).

That by an agreement bearing date the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should let to the plaintiff and the plaintiff should

(a) Upon a contract to grant a lease there is an implied undertaking by the lessor that he has title to grant such lease. (*Stranks v. St. John*, L. R. 2 C. P. 376; 36 L. J. C. P. 118; and see *Roper v. Coombes*, 6 B. & C. 534.) In every contract for the sale of a lease, unless there be a stipulation to the contrary, there is an implied undertaking to make out the lessor's title to demise, as well as that of the vendor to the lease itself, which implied undertaking is available at law as well as in equity. (*Souter v. Drake*, 5 B. & Ad. 992; *Hall v. Betty*, 4 M. & G. 410; *White v. Foljambe*, 11 Ves. 337; *Ogilvie v. Foljambe*, 3 Mer. 53; and see *Tweed v. Mills*, L. R. 1 C. P. 39.) But in a contract for the sale of an agreement for

take from the defendant a farm called — for the term of years, commencing on the — day of —, A.D. —, at the rent and upon the terms and conditions in the said agreement mentioned and referred to, and that the plaintiff should have and take possession of the said farm on and from the — day of —, A.D. —; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said farm let to him for the said term as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not nor would let the said farm to the plaintiff for the said term as aforesaid; [whereby the plaintiff, after having had and taken possession of the said farm according to the said agreement, was ejected therefrom, and lost the expenses which he had incurred in taking possession of the said farm, and in stocking and tilling the same, and the profits and advantages which he would have derived therefrom if the said farm had been let to him for the said term as aforesaid.]

A like count: Stranks v. St. John, 36 L. J. C. P. 118; L. R. 2 C. P. 376.

Count upon an agreement to assign a lease, for not furnishing a proper title: Penniall v. Harborne, 11 Q. B. 368.

For breach of an agreement to grant a lease, stating special damage in having fitted up the premises as a beershop, and the loss of a bargain to sell the lease: Hayward v. Parke, 16 C. B. 295.

On a contract by a vicar to let the glebe lands, for a breach by resigning the vicarage: Price v. Williams, 1 M. & W. 6.

By the purchaser against the vendor on a covenant of the latter in the deed of conveyance that notwithstanding his own acts he had a right to convey: Thackeray v. Wood, 6 B. & S. 766; 33 L. J. Q. B. 275; 34 *Ib.* 226. [Where see the limits of such covenant.]

By the devisee of the grantee on the covenant in a deed of conveyance that the vendor was seised in fee, and had a right to convey: Kingdon v. Nottle, 4 M. & S. 53.

By the heir of the grantee on the covenant for further assurance: Jones v. King, 4 M. & S. 188.

By the assignee against the assignor of a term on a covenant that the term was subsisting: Stannard v. Forbes, 6 A. & E. 572.

SCHOOLMASTER.

Indebitatus Count by a Schoolmaster for Tuition, Board, etc.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done by the plaintiff, as a schoolmaster, in and about the instructing of *G. H.* for the defendant at his request, and for meat, drink, washing, lodging, books, and other necessaries and goods provided by the plaintiff for the said *G. H.* at the request of the defendant.

a lease, in the absence of express stipulation, there is no such implied undertaking that the proposed lessor has a good title to grant the lease, and the purchaser is entitled only to the rights under the agreement. (*Kintrea v. Perston*, 1 H. & N. 357; 25 L. J. Ex. 287.)

By a Schoolmaster for removing a Pupil without a Quarter's Notice (a).

That in consideration that the plaintiff, as and being a schoolmaster, would receive *G. H.* into the school of the plaintiff and provide him with education, board, and lodging whilst he should be at such school, for reward to the plaintiff at the rate of £—— per annum, payable quarterly, the defendant promised the plaintiff to continue the said *G. H.* at the said school, to be educated, boarded, and lodged by the plaintiff as aforesaid, until the expiration of a quarter of a year's notice to be given to the plaintiff by the defendant of his intention to take the said *G. H.* away from the said school [or to pay the plaintiff a proportionate part of the said sum for a quarter of a year]; and the plaintiff received the said *G. H.* into the said school, and provided him with education, board, and lodging whilst he was at the said school, on the terms aforesaid, and the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to continue to do so, whereof the defendant had notice; yet the defendant did not continue the said *G. H.* at the said school until the expiration of a quarter of a year's notice as aforesaid, [nor pay the plaintiff a proportionate part of the said sum for a quarter of a year,] and wrongfully took away the said *G. H.* from the said school without giving the plaintiff any such notice [or making such payment] as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff has lost the profits which he would have derived from the performance of the said promise by the defendant.

A like count: Collins v. Price, 5 Bing. 132.

SEAMAN.

Indebitatus Coun by a Seaman for Wages (b).

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the work and

(a) Upon a contract similar to that stated in this count, it was held that the payments accrued due quarterly, and therefore, the defendant having become bankrupt pending a quarter, his bankruptcy was no defence to the whole or any part of the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the quarter. (*Hopkins v. Thomas*, 7 C. B. N. S. 711; 29 L. J. C. P. 187.)

(b) By "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 188, it is enacted, "that any seaman or apprentice, or any person duly authorized on his behalf, may sue in a summary manner, before any two justices of the peace acting in or near to the place at which the service has terminated, or at which the seaman or apprentice has been discharged, or at which any person upon whom the claim is made is or resides, or in Scotland either before any such justices or before the sheriff of the county within which any such place is situated, for any amount of wages due to such seaman or apprentice, not exceeding £50 over and above the costs of any proceeding for the recovery thereof, so soon as the same becomes payable; and every order made by such justices or sheriff in the matter shall be final."

By s. 189, "no suit or proceeding for the recovery of wages under the sum of £50, shall be instituted by or on behalf of any seaman or apprentice in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or in the Court of Session in

services of the plaintiff, by him done and rendered, as a hired seaman and mariner on board the ship —, for the defendant at his request, and for wages due from the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof.

Like counts: *Frazer v. Hatton*, 2 C. B. N. S. 512; *Melville v. De Wolf*, 4 E. & B. 844; *Robins v. Power*, 4 C. B. N. S. 778; 27 L. J. C. P. 257; *Edward v. Trevellick*, 4 E. & B. 59; 24 L. J. Q. B. 9.

Count on a seaman's advance-note: *M'Kune v. Joynson*, 5 C. B. N. S. 218; 28 L. J. C. P. 133.

SHARES (a).

Indebitatus Count for the Price of Shares sold.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for — shares,

Scotland, or in any superior Court of Record in her Majesty's dominions, unless the owner of the ship is adjudged bankrupt or declared insolvent, or unless the ship is under arrest or is sold by the authority of any such Court as aforesaid, or unless any justices acting under the authority of this Act refer the case to be adjudged by such Court, or unless neither the owner nor master is or resides within twenty miles of the place where the seaman or apprentice is discharged or put ashore."

Where the declaration contained a count for wages, as a seaman, under £50, and a count for an assault, the Court allowed a plea to be pleaded to the former count that the action was brought for the recovery of wages under £50 within the above section. (*Rossi v. Grant*, 5 C. B. N. S. 699.)

By the "Admiralty Court Act, 1861," 24 Vict. c. 10, s. 10, it is enacted that "the High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction over any claim by a seaman of any ship for wages earned by him on board the ship, whether the same be due under a special contract or otherwise, and also over any claim by the master of any ship for wages earned by him on board the ship, and for disbursements made by him on account of the ship: provided always, that if in any such cause the plaintiff do not recover fifty pounds he shall not be entitled to any costs, charges, or expenses incurred by him therein, unless the judge shall certify that the cause was a fit one to be tried in the said Court."

A seaman cannot sue the master of the vessel for his share of salvage, although the total amount of salvage has been paid to the master and is in his hands. (*Atkinson v. Woodall*, 1 H. & C. 170; 31 L. J. M. 174.)

(a) By the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 27, s. 1, it is enacted "that all contracts, agreements, and tokens of sale and purchase which shall, from and after the 1st day of July, 1867, be made or entered into for the sale or transfer, or purporting to be for the sale or transfer of any share or shares, or of any stock or other interest, in any joint stock banking company in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland constituted under or regulated by the provisions of any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter, or Letters Patent, issuing shares or stock transferable by any deed or written instrument, shall be null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever, unless such contract, agreement, or other token shall set forth and designate in writing such shares, stock, or interest by the respective numbers by which the same are distinguished at the making of such contract, agreement, or token on the register or books of such banking company as aforesaid, or

in an undertaking called the — Company, sold and transferred by the plaintiff to the defendant.

By Vendor of Shares against Purchaser for not accepting (a).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would sell to the defendant — shares in the — Company at the price of £— per share, and would do all things necessary on the plaintiff's part to transfer the said shares to the defendant on the — day of — then next, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would at the time aforesaid accept the transfer of the said shares, and do all things necessary on his part in that behalf, and pay the said price for the same upon the transfer thereof; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said promise of the defendant performed by him; yet the defendant did not accept the transfer of the said shares, nor do all things necessary on his part in that behalf, nor pay the said price for the same, [and by reason thereof the plaintiff, as the legal owner of the said shares, became liable to pay, and paid calls made upon the said shares, subsequently to the said breach by the defendant of his said promise (*such calls must be claimed specially, and are not recoverable under the common count for money paid. Sayles v. Blane, 14 Q. B. 205*)].

Like counts: Hare v. Waring, 3 M. & W. 362; Hibblewhite v. M'Morine, 6 M. & W. 200; Stewart v. Cauty, 8 M. & W. 160; Field v. Lelean, 6 H. & N. 617; 30 L. J. Ex. 168.

Count by a vendor of shares against the purchaser on an implied indemnity against calls paid by the plaintiff in consequence of the defendant not having transferred the shares into his name in the books of the company: Walker v. Bartlett, 17 C. B. 446; 18 C. B. 845; 25 L. J. C. P. 156, 263; see "Indemnity," ante, p. 179.

Count on a covenant to indemnify against calls on shares assigned as security: Betteley v. Stainsby, 12 C. B. N. S. 477; 31 L. J. C. P. 337.

By Purchaser of Shares against Vendor for not transferring (b).

That in consideration that the plaintiff would buy from the defendant — shares in the — Mine at the price of £— per

where there is no such register of shares or stock by distinguishing numbers, then, unless such contract, agreement, or other token shall set forth the person or persons in whose name or names such shares, stock, or interest shall at the time of making such contract stand as the registered proprietor thereof in the books of such banking company."

(a) In an action for not accepting shares under a contract of sale, the measure of damages is the difference between the contract price and the price at the time appointed for acceptance, or upon a re-sale if re-sold by the vendor within a reasonable time after the breach. (*Stewart v. Cauty, 8 M. & W. 160; Pott v. Flather, 11 Jur. 735; 16 L. J. Q. B. 366.*)

(b) The measure of damages for the breach of a contract of sale of shares in not delivering or transferring the shares sold is the difference between the contract price and the market price when the contract was broken, allowing the purchaser a reasonable time for the purchase of like shares. (*Shaw v. Holland, 15 M. & W. 136; Tempest v. Kilner, 3 C. B. 253; and see Cockerell v. Van Diemen's Land Co., 18 C. B. 454.*)

share, to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, and would accept a transfer of the said shares from the defendant, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would sell the said shares to the plaintiff, and within a reasonable time in that behalf transfer and do all things necessary on his part to transfer the said shares to the plaintiff; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said promise of the defendant performed by him; yet the defendant did not transfer, nor do all things necessary on his part to transfer the said shares to the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the profits which he would have derived from having the said shares transferred to him, and incurred expense in purchasing other shares in the said mine in lieu thereof.

Like counts: Powell v. Jessopp, 18 C. B. 336; *Tempest v. Kilner*, 2 C. B. 300; *Stephens v. De Medina*, 4 Q. B. 422; *Watson v. Spratley*, 10 Ex. 222; *Stray v. Russell*, 1 E. & E. 888, 916; 28 L. J. Q. B. 279; 29 *Ib.* 115.

By the owner of foreign mining shares delivered to the defendant on loan, for not redelivering them: Owen v. Routh, 14 C. B. 327. (a)

A like count on a loan of railway shares: Deacon v. Gridley, 15 C. B. 295.

Actions for calls on shares: see "Company," ante, p. 141.

Mandamus against a company to register shares: see "Mandamus," post, Chap. III.

SHERIFF.

Indebitatus Count by a Sheriff for Fees, etc.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work done by the plaintiff as sheriff of the county of —, and by his bailiffs, officers, and servants for the defendant at his request, and for [poundage and] fees payable by the defendant to the plaintiff in respect thereof.

Like counts: Maybery v. Mansfield, 9 Q. B. 754; *Walbank v. Quarterman*, 3 C. B. 94; *Newton v. Chambers*, 1 D. & L. 869; *Miles v. Harris*, 12 C. B. N. S. 550; 31 L. J. C. P. 361.

Indebitatus count for sheriff's poundage on a writ of elegit: Carter v. Hughes, 2 H. & N. 714; 27 L. J. Ex. 225.

(a) On a contract to replace on a given day stock or shares which have been lent by the plaintiff to the defendant, the measure of damages is the price at the time appointed by the contract for replacing the stock or shares, or the price at the day of the trial, at the option of the plaintiff. (*Shepherd v. Johnson*, 2 East, 211; *M'Arthur v. Lord Seaforth*, 2 Taunt. 257; *Owen v. Routh*, 14 C. B. 327. and see *Gainsford v. Carroll*, 2 B. & C. 625; *Shaw v. Holland*, 15 M. & W. 136, 145; *Cockerell v. Van Diemen's Land Co.*, 18 C. B. 454.)

Indebitatus count against a sheriff for the money levied under a writ: see "*Money Received*," ante, p. 44, n. (a).

Counts against sheriffs for penalties under 32 Geo. II. c. 28, ss. 1-12,—for carrying the plaintiff to prison within twenty-four hours after arrest: *Silk v. Humphery*, 4 A. & E. 959; *Dewhirst v. Pearson*, 1 Dowl. 664; *Gordon v. Laurie*, 9 Q. B. 60; *Summers v. Moseley*, 2 C. & M. 477.

For extortion in taking an excessive fee: *Martin v. Bell*, 6 M. & S. 220; *Plevin v. Prince*, 10 A. & E. 494.

Against the sheriff for penalties under 23 H. VI. c. 9, for not accepting bail: *Evans v. Moseley*, 2 C. & M. 490.

Against sheriffs for penalties under 29 Eliz. c. 4, for taking excessive fees for the execution of a writ of *fi. fa.*: *Ashby v. Harris*, 2 M. & W. 673; *Usher v. Walters*, 4 Q. B. 553; *Pilkington v. Cooke*, 4 D. & L. 347; *Holmes v. Sparkes*, 12 C. B. 242.

Against the sheriff for penalties for detaining a bankrupt after protection under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 113: *Lees v. Newton*, 35 L. J. C. P. 285.

SHIPPING.

See "*Carriers by Water*," ante, p. 129; "*Charterparty*," ante, p. 137; "*Seaman*," ante, p. 255.

STALLAGE. See "*Tolls*," post, p. 261.

STOCK.

Indebitatus Count for Stock sold and transferred.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for £—— 3 per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities [or as the case may be], sold and transferred by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Count on a bond conditioned to replace stock advanced: *Blair v. Ormond*, 20 L. J. Q. B. 444; and see "*Shares*," ante, p. 258.

Count on a covenant to replace stock in a railway company on a certain day: *Betteley v. Stainsby*, 12 C. B. N. S. 477; 31 L. J. C. P. 337.

SURETY. See "*Guarantee*," ante, p. 162.

TOLLS. (a)

Indebitatus Count for Tolls on passing through a Turnpike.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for tolls due from the defendant to the plaintiff, as and being the farmer and collector of the tolls payable at a turnpike-gate erected on a turnpike-road, for the passage of cattle and carriages of the defendant through the said gate.

A like count: Maurice v. Marsden, 19 L. J. C. P. 152; and see *Westover v. Perkins*, 2 E. & E. 57; 28 L. J. M. 229.

Indebitatus Count for Tolls on passing over a Bridge.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for tolls due from the defendant to the plaintiff for the passage of waggons and carts of the defendant over a bridge of the plaintiff.

A like count: Steinson v. Heath, 3 Lev. 400.

For tolls in respect of goods landed at a port: Bradley v. Newcastle, 2 E. & B. 427; *Jenkins v. Treloar*, 1 M. & W. 16; *Earl Falmouth v. Penrose*, 6 B. & C. 385.

For tolls due under a statute in respect of coals carried on a river: Ribble Navigation Co. v. Hargreaves, 17 C. B. 385.

For tonnage on canals, see ante, p. 131.

For anchorage tolls: Gann v. Free Fishers of Whitstable, 13 C. B. N. S. 853; 11 H. L. C. 192; 35 L. J. C. P. 29; *Free Fishers of Whitstable v. Foreman*, 36 L. J. C. P. 273.

Count for rent on a demise of tolls by the trustees of a turnpike-road: Olroyd v. Crampton, 4 Bing. N. C. 24.

Count for breach of an agreement for a composition for tolls by charging tolls: Stott v. Clegg, 13 C. B. N. S. 619; 32 L. J. C. P. 102.

Count for Rates for the Use of a Railway.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiffs for rates and tolls due from the defendant to the plaintiffs for the tonnage of goods carried by them for the defendant at his request upon a railway of the plaintiffs.

By one Railway Company against another for the Hire and Use of a Railway and Stock.

Money payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs for the defendants' use by the plaintiffs' permission of railways, roads, lands, stations, messuages, buildings, works, carriages, rolling-stock, and goods of the plaintiffs, and for the carriage of passengers, horses, cattle, sheep, carriages, and other goods and merchandise, carried by the plaintiffs for the defendants at their request on railways of

(a) The county courts have no jurisdiction in any action in which the title to any toll, fair, market, or franchise shall be in question (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58); except by agreement of the parties. (19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 23.)

the plaintiffs, and for tolls, tonnage, dues, and charges payable by the defendants to the plaintiffs in respect of the premises. [*This count would not be applicable if the contract between the companies was under seal.*]

A special count on a covenant by one railway company to pay tolls for the use of the railway of another company: South Yorkshire Co. v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 9 Ex. 55.

Indebitatus Count for Tolls on Cattle sold in a Market.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for tolls due from the defendant to the plaintiff, as and being the owner [or farmer] of a market and of the tolls and duties thereunto belonging, for cattle by the defendant brought into the said market and therein sold by him.

Indebitatus count for tolls for vegetables, etc., sold in Covent Garden Market: Duke of Bedford v. Emmett, 3 B. & Ald. 366.

For tolls of wheat, etc., payable in a market: Mayor of Reading v. Clarke, 4 B. & Ald. 268.

Indebitatus Count for Stallage.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for stallage due from the defendant to the plaintiff as and being the owner [or farmer] of a market and market-place, and of the stallage and other profits and privileges thereto belonging, for and in respect of the defendant having erected in the said market and market-place stalls and stands for the purpose of exposing to sale cattle and goods therein, and of the defendant having exposed to sale therein cattle and goods in the said market and market-place.

Like counts: Lockwood v. Wood, 6 Q. B. 31; Mayor of Newport v. Saunders, 3 B. & Ad. 411; Mayor of Yarmouth v. Groom, 1 H. & C. 102; 32 L. J. Ex. 74.

TRADE.

Indebitatus Count for the Price of the Goodwill of a Trade. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 8.) (a)

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the goodwill

(a) As to what constitutes the goodwill of a trade see *Churton v. Douglas*, 28 L. J. C. 841. On the sale of a goodwill there is no implied contract not to carry on a similar trade; but the vendor will be restrained by injunction from carrying on the same business in the name of the old firm. (*Ib.*) Where the vendor contracts not to carry on the same trade within certain limits an injunction will lie to restrain a breach: the limits are to be measured in a straight line (*Duignan v. Walker*, 1 Johns. 446; 28 L. J. C. 867); unless the contract provides that they shall be measured by the usual ways of approach. (See *Atkyns v. Kinnier*, 4 Ex. 776.) The purchaser cannot claim liquidated damages agreed upon for the breach of

of a business of the plaintiff sold and given up by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Indebitatus Count for the Price of Book-debts assigned by the Plaintiff to the Defendant.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for the price of certain debts due from divers persons to the plaintiff, and by him bargained, sold, and assigned to the defendant, with the permission and authority of the plaintiff to recover and receive the same in the plaintiff's name for the use and benefit of the defendant.

Special Count for the Price of the Goodwill of a Trade.

That the plaintiff was possessed of certain premises, where he carried on the business of a — within a district extending over a reasonable distance from the said premises, and was also possessed of certain stock-in-trade and plant used in the said business; and thereupon in consideration that the plaintiff would yield up the possession of the said premises to the defendant, and would assign over and deliver to the defendant the said stock-in-trade and plant, and would retire from the said business, and permit the defendant to carry on the said business within the said district in the plaintiff's stead, the defendant promised the plaintiff to pay the plaintiff £—; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £—; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

A like count: Smart v. Harding, 15 C. B. 652.

On a Promise upon the Sale of a Goodwill not to carry on the Trade in the same Place.

That the defendant carried on the business of a — at —, in the county of —; and in consideration that the plaintiff would purchase from the defendant his house and premises at — aforesaid for £—, and his household furniture and stock-in-trade there at a valuation, and would pay the defendant £— as a premium for the goodwill of the said business so carried on by him, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he would not at any time thereafter, by himself or any partner or agent or otherwise howsoever, either directly or indirectly set up or carry on the business of a — at — aforesaid, or at any other place within the said county of —; and the plaintiff accordingly purchased from the defendant his said house and premises, household furniture and stock-in-trade, for the price and on the terms aforesaid, and paid the defendant the said £— as such premium for the said goodwill; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said promise of the defendant per-

such a contract, and also an injunction to restrain the breach. (*Carnes v. Nesbitt*, 7 H. & N. 158, 778; 30 L. J. Ex. 348; 31 L. J. Ex. 273.) As to contracts in restraint of trade, see Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. 598; Leake on Contracts, p. 387.

formed by him ; yet the defendant afterwards set up and carried on the business of a — at — aforesaid [or at —, a place within the said county of —].

A like count : Turner v. Evans, 2 E. & B. 512.

On an agreement by the defendant, in consideration of being into the plaintiff's business as assistant, not to carry on the trade of a druggist, etc., within prescribed limits : Hitchcock v. Coker, 6 A. & E. 438 ; Carnes v. Nesbitt, 7 H. & N. 778 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 273.

On a covenant contained in a deed of sale of the business of a carrier, not to exercise the trade between the same places : Archer v. Marsh, 6 A. & E. 959.

On a covenant in a deed of sale of the business of a surgeon, etc., imposing similar restrictions : Rawlinson v. Clarke, 14 M. & W. 187 ; Reynolds v. Bridge, 6 E. & B. 528 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 12 ; Mercer v. Irving, E. B. & E. 563 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 291 ; Mallan v. May, 11 M. & W. 653.

On a covenant in a deed of sale of a partnership business from one partner to another not to exercise the same trade within certain limits : Green v. Price, 13 M. & W. 695 ; 16 Ib. 346.

Like count on a covenant in a deed of dissolution of partnership between attorneys : Galsworthy v. Strutt, 1 Ex. 659.

On bonds conditioned not to exercise certain trades : Ward v. Byrne, 5 M. & W. 548 ; Tallis v. Tallis, 1 E. & B. 391.

On a covenant in a deed of sale of a business, not to carry on the business or to pay liquidated damages : see " Liquidated Damages," ante, p. 217.

USE AND OCCUPATION. See "*Landlord and Tenant*," ante, p. 196.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER. See "*Sale of Land*," ante, p. 246.

WAREHOUSEMAN AND WHARFINGER. See "*Bailments*," ante, pp. 88, 89.

WARRANTY.

Upon an express Warranty on a Sale of Goods that the Vendor had Title to sell them (a).

That the defendant, by warranting that he then had lawful right

(a) *Warranty of Title.*—On the sale of a specific chattel there is, in general, no implied warranty of title ; but such a warranty may be inferred from the usage or nature of a particular trade, or from the circumstances of the sale. (*Morley v. Attenborough*, 3 Ex. 500 ; *Sim or Simms v. Marryat*, 17 Q. B. 281 ; 20 L. J. Q. B. 458 ; *Hall v. Conder*, 2 C. B. N. S. 22, 40 ; *Baguley v. Hawley*, L. R. 2 C. P. 625.) Thus, upon a sale of goods

and title to sell and dispose of certain goods, sold the said goods to the plaintiff; yet the defendant had not then lawful right and title to sell or dispose of the said goods as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was afterwards obliged to deliver up the said goods to G. H., who had the lawful right and title thereto, and the plaintiff lost the said goods [and the price which he paid the defendant for the same].

A like count: Morley v. Attenborough, 3 Ex. 500.

Count on a warranty that the defendant had title to license the publication of a work: Simms v. Marryat, 17 Q. B. 281; 20 L. J. Q. B. 454.

For the Breach of a Warranty of a Horse. (C. L. P. Act. 1852, Sched. B. 21.) (a)

That the defendant, by warranting a horse to be then [sound and

in a shop the shopkeeper is considered as warranting that the goods are his own, and if the purchaser is deprived of the goods by reason of a defect of title he may recover back the price. (*Eichholz v. Bannister, 17 C. B. N. S. 768; 34 L. J. C. P. 105.*) A pawnbroker who had sold an article as a forfeited pledge was held to warrant only that it had been pledged with him and was irredeemable, and that he knew of no defect of title, and was not liable to an action for breach of an implied warranty of title upon the article being claimed by the true owner. (*Morley v. Attenborough, 3 Ex. 500.*) A sale of goods taken in execution imports no warranty of title. (See *Chapman v. Speller, 14 Q. B. 621; and Bagueley v. Hawley, L. R. 2 C. P. 625.*) A concealment by the vendor of defects in his title known to him amounts to fraud and is actionable. (*Ib.; Early v. Garrett, 9 B. & C. 932; see post, Chap. III, "Fraud."*) An executory contract of sale of an unascertained chattel may import a warranty of title. (See, per Parke, B., in *Morley v. Attenborough, 3 Ex. 500, 510.*) Where the title fails, although there is no warranty, an action for money received may be maintainable to recover the price paid as upon a failure of consideration. (*Morley v. Attenborough, 3 Ex. 500, 514; and see Chapman v. Speller, 14 Q. B. 621; Westropp v. Solomon, 8 C. B. 373.*) In an action for goods sold and delivered the defendant cannot show under the general issue that the plaintiff had no title to the goods at the time of the sale; but the defence, where available, must be specially pleaded. (*Walker v. Mellor, 11 Q. B. 478; see such plea in Allen v. Hopkins, 13 M. & W. 91.*)

(a) *Warranty of Quality.*—Upon a sale of specific goods there is no implied warranty of the soundness or quality of the goods (*Parkinson v. Lee, 2 East, 314; Dickson v. Zizinia, 10 C. B. 610*); nor is there upon an exchange of goods. (*La Neuville v. Nourse, 3 Camp. 351.*) So on the sale of articles to be used as food for man, there is no implied warranty that they are fit for that purpose. (*Burnby v. Bollett, 16 M. & W. 646; Emmerton v. Matthews, 7 H. & N. 586; 31 L. J. Ex. 139.*) The concealment of latent defects known to the vendor would be fraud, and ground for an action (see counts, *post, Chap. III, "Fraud"*); but even this the vendor might guard himself against by express stipulation. (*Baglehole v. Walters, 3 Camp. 155; Taylor v. Bullen, 5 Ex. 779.*)

Under "the Merchandise Marks Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 88, ss. 19, 20, upon a sale of goods bearing a trade-mark or description, the sale is deemed to have been made with a warranty of such trade-mark or description, unless the contrary is expressed in writing.

A breach of the warranty of a specific chattel sold does not entitle the purchaser to rescind the contract and return the chattel and sue for the price,

quiet to ride], sold the said horse to the plaintiff; yet the said horse was not then [sound and quiet to ride]; [*add special damage when necessary, which may be as follows:*] whereby the said horse was of no use to the plaintiff, and he incurred trouble and expense in

but only entitles him to an action for damages upon the warranty. (*Weston v. Downes*, Doug. 23; *Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ad. 456; *Gompertz v. Denton*, 1 C. & M. 207); and the purchaser may bring his action on the warranty without offering to return the chattel, and without giving notice to the seller of the breach (*Pateshall v. Tranter*, 3 A. & E. 103; *Fielder v. Starkin*, 1 H. Bl. 17); unless such notice is provided for in the contract. (*Bywater v. Richardson*, 1 A. & E. 508; and see *Chapman v. Gwyther*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 463.)

The contract may, however, be made conditional upon the warranty being true (*Bannerman v. White*, 31 L. J. C. P. 28; 10 C. B. N. S. 844; and see *Dawson v. Collis*, 10 C. B. 523); or it may expressly provide for the return of the goods if they should turn out to be not according to the warranty, as in *Adams v. Richards*, 2 H. Bl. 573. In such cases the purchaser may, upon a return of the goods, recover back the price in an action for money received. The purchaser would also be entitled to bring such action to recover back the price where the vendor had agreed to rescind the contract and had accepted a return of the goods. The count for money received will also lie where the sale was effected by a fraudulent warranty and has been repudiated by the purchaser. (See the cases *supra*; Chitty on Contracts, 7th ed. 572; Leake on Contracts, pp. 49, 198.)

As the breach of the warranty of a specific chattel does not entitle the purchaser to return the chattel and rescind the contract, so it forms no defence to an action by the seller for the price. (*Parson v. Sexton*, 4 C. B. 899; *Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ad. 456; *Heyworth v. Hutchinson*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 447.) But the purchaser, on being sued for the price, is allowed to give evidence of the breach of warranty in reduction of the amount. (*Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ad. 456; *Allen v. Cameron*, 1 C. & M. 832, 840; *Poulton v. Lattimore*, 9 B. & C. 259.) He is not however allowed, in further reduction of the price, to give evidence of consequential damages arising from the breach of warranty. He can only recover such damages in an action upon the warranty. (*Mondel v. Steele*, 8 M. & W. 858; *Rigge v. Burbidge*, 15 M. & W. 598.)

If, in an action for the price, the purchaser reduces the amount of the claim by proving the breach of warranty, he is precluded from afterwards recovering damages for the mere breach of warranty in a cross action. (*Mondel v. Steel*, 8 M. & W. 858.)

In an action for a breach of the warranty of a specific chattel sold, as a horse, the measure of damages is the price paid for the horse, if it be returned; the difference between the price and the real value, if it be kept, or if it be resold at a loss. (*Caswell v. Coare*, 1 Taunt. 566.) The loss of profit on a resale at an advanced price cannot, in general, be recovered (*Clare v. Maynard*, 6 A. & E. 519; but see *Randall v. Raper*, E. B. & E. 84; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266; and see *ante*, p. 242), though the bargain may be evidence of the value of the chattel, supposing it sound. (See *Clare v. Maynard*, *supra*.) The costs of defending an action upon a similar warranty given upon a resale, after notice of the action given to the original seller, may be charged. (*Lewis v. Peake*, 7 Taunt. 153.) A liability to pay such costs is sufficient to sustain the charge for them without actual payment. (*Randall v. Raper*, E. B. & E. 84; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266; and see *Dingle v. Hare*, 7 C. B. N. S. 145; 29 L. J. C. P. 143.) The buyer may in some cases after offering to return the chattel, if the seller refuses to take it back, claim as damages the expenses incurred in keeping the chattel for a reasonable time until it can be disposed of. (*Caswell v. Coare*, 1 Taunt. 566; *Chesterman v. Lamb*, 2 A. & E. 132.)

causing it to be examined and in keeping it, and in endeavouring to induce the defendant to receive it back; and the plaintiff afterwards resold the said horse for a less sum than he paid the defendant for it, and incurred expense on the resale. [*A qualified warranty must be stated strictly according to its terms. Jones v. Cowley*, 4 B. & C. 445.]

A like count: Hopkins v. Tanqueray, 15 C. B. 130; *Brady v. Todd*, 9 C. B. N. S. 592.

Count on the warranty of a horse on an exchange of horses: Fairman v. Budd, 7 Bing. 574.

Count on a warranty of a horse for a month: Chapman v. Gwyther, L. R. 1 Q. B. 463; 35 L. J. Q. B. 142; and see *Bywater v. Richardson*, 1 A. & E. 508.

Count for the Breach of a Warranty of a Horse (framed expressly in assumpsit). (a)

That in consideration that the plaintiff would buy of the defendant a horse at the price of £—, to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for the same, the defendant promised the plaintiff that the said horse was then sound; and the plaintiff bought the said horse of the defendant and paid him the said £— for the same; yet at the time of the making of the said promise by the defendant the said horse was not sound; whereby the said horse was of no use or value to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has lost the expense incurred by him in keeping and feeding the said horse and attempting to cure the same.

On a warranty that pictures sold were painted by Canaletti: Power v. Burham, 4 A. & E. 473.

On a warranty that a ship sold was in good repair and copper-fastened: Kain v. Old, 2 B. & C. 627; *Pickering v. Dowson*, 4 Taunt. 779; *Taylor v. Bullen*, 5 Ex. 779.

On a warranty that a carcass of a pig offered for sale was fit for human food: Burnby v. Bollett, 16 M. & W. 644; and see *Emmerton v. Matthews*, 7 H. & N. 586; 31 L. J. Ex. 139.

Count on an implied warranty on the sale of a barge that it was reasonably fit for use: Shepherd v. Pybus, 3 M. & G. 868.

On a warranty that a cow sold was free from disease, claiming damages for loss of other cows infected by the cow warranted: Mullett v. Mason, L. R. 1 C. P. 559; 35 L. J. C. P. 299.

On a warranty that a ship sold was copper-fastened: Shepherd v. Kain, 5 B. & Ald. 240.

On a warranty of the soundness of a yacht: Stucley v. Baily, 1 H. & C. 405; 31 L. J. Ex. 483.

(a) This count should be adopted when the plaintiff wishes to declare in assumpsit, as the former count (given by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, amongst counts on contracts, Sched. B. 21,) may be treated as framed in tort, and the plea of not guilty may be pleaded to it (per Bramwell, B., in *Millward v. Forrest*, at Chambers, Hil. Vacation, 1862; and see *Williamson v. Allison*, 2 East, 416, and C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 74.) If the count is framed as above in assumpsit, the defendant will be obliged to raise distinct issues on the warranty and the unsoundness if he denies both.

On a warranty in a charterparty that the ship was of a certain class at Lloyd's: Routh v. Macmillan, 2 H. & C. 750; 33 L. J. Ex. 38.

For a Breach of Warranty of the Quality of Goods sold by Description (a).

That by an agreement made by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant bargained and sold to the plaintiff and the plaintiff bought from the defendant certain linseed to arrive by and be delivered from the ship —, at the price of £— per ton, and by the said agreement the defendant warranted the said linseed to

(a) *Warranty of Description.*]—On a sale of unascertained goods, the goods delivered must answer the description under which they are sold in order to satisfy the contract. Hence the description in the contract is substantially warranted. The warranty in such case, if it can be so called, is an essential term of the contract and not a collateral stipulation. (*Chanter v. Hopkins*, 4 M. & W. 399, 404; *Ollivant v. Bayley*, 5 Q. B. 288; *Simond v. Braddon*, 2 C. B. N. S. 324; 26 L. J. C. P. 198; *Allan v. Lake*, 18 Q. B. 560.)

The goods delivered must agree with the commercial meaning of the description in the contract, although there is no express warranty of the quality; thus a sale of "Calcutta linseed" was held to mean what is known in the trade by that term, with such adulteration only as was reasonably to be expected. (*Wieler v. Schilizzi*, 17 C. B. 619; 25 L. J. C. P. 89; and see *Nichol v. Godts*, 10 Ex. 191; *Josling v. Kingsford*, 13 C. B. N. S. 447; 32 L. J. C. P. 94.)

On a sale of unascertained goods by description, if the goods supplied do not correspond with the description, the purchaser may refuse to receive or accept them. (*Street v. Blay*, 2 B. & Ad. 456, 463; *Lorymer v. Smith*, 1 B. & C. 1; *Dawson v. Collis*, 10 C. B. 527; *Wells v. Hopkins*, 5 M. & W. 7; *Nicholson v. Bradfield Union*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 620; 35 L. J. Q. B. 176.) Accordingly, if in such case the purchaser is sued for not accepting the goods, he may plead in defence that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver goods according to the contract. If he has paid the price before delivery, he may recover it in an action for money received. (See *Chapman v. Morton*, 11 M. & W. 534; *Harnor v. Groves*, 15 C. B. 667; 24 L. J. C. P. 53.) If the purchaser accepts the goods he may maintain an action for the breach of the warranty, or non-compliance with the description, in one of the above forms. And if after having accepted them he is sued for the price, he cannot plead a mere breach of warranty (*Warwick v. Nairn*, 10 Ex. 762); but he may, as in the case of a breach of warranty on the sale of a specific article, give in evidence the non-compliance with the description and the consequent difference in value of the goods in order to reduce the amount recoverable. (*Mondel v. Steel*, 8 M. & W. 858; *Poulton v. Lattimore*, 9 B. & C. 259.)

On a sale by sample without warranty, the contract is satisfied by delivery of goods corresponding with the sample, though the parties are mistaken in the quality or description of the goods. (*Carter v. Crick*, 4 H. & N. 412; 28 L. J. Ex. 238; and see *Scott v. Littledale*, 8 E. & B. 815.)

In an action for delivering goods of an inferior description, the measure of damages is the difference between the value of the goods contracted for at the time appointed for delivery, irrespectively of the contract price, and the value of the goods actually delivered. Where the buyer resold the goods within a reasonable time, the measure of damages was held to be the difference between the value of the goods contracted for at the time of the delivery and the amount made by the resale. (*Loder v. Kekulé*, 3 C. B. N.

be Calcutta linseed ; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to maintain this action for the breach of the said warranty hereinafter mentioned ; yet the said linseed was not Calcutta linseed, and was in great part composed of substances inferior in value to Calcutta linseed ; whereby the plaintiff was unable to sell part of the said linseed, and was obliged to sell the residue thereof for less prices than he otherwise would have done.

A like count: Wieler v. Schilizzi, 17 C. B. 619 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 89 ; and see "*Sale of Goods*," ante, p. 244.

A like count on a sale of manure by warranty: Dingle v. Hare, 7 C. B. N. S. 145 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 143.

Like counts on a sale of a cargo of rice: Vernede v. Weber, 1 H. & N. 311 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 326 ; *Simond v. Braddon*, 2 C. B. N. S. 324 ; 26 L. J. C. P. 198.

On a warranty that a cargo of corn had been shipped in good and merchantable condition: Dickson v. Zizinia, 10 C. B. 602.

On a warranty on a sale of seed barley, charging special damage by liabilities incurred to sub-purchasers: Randall v. Raper, E. B. & E. 84 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266 ; see ante, p. 265 ; *Carter v. Crick*, 4 H. & N. 412 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 238.

On a Warranty that Goods sold by Sample were equal to the Sample.

That the defendant, by warranting that — pockets of hops were then equal in quality and description to a sample thereof then shown to the plaintiff by the defendant, sold the said — pockets of hops to the plaintiff ; yet the said — pockets of hops were not then equal in quality and description to the said sample thereof ; whereby the plaintiff lost the price paid by him to the defendant for the same, and the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him.

A like count: Parkinson v. Lee, 2 East, 314.

Count on a warranty that a cargo of wheat sold was equal to a report and samples shown: Russell v. Nicolopulo, 8 C. B. N. S. 362.

On a Warranty that Goods manufactured and supplied by Defendant were fit for the purpose for which they were bought.

That the defendant, by warranting that certain copper was then reasonably fit and proper to be used for the purpose of sheathing a ship of the plaintiff, sold the same to the plaintiff to be used for the purpose aforesaid ; yet the said copper was not then reasonably fit and proper to be used for the purpose of sheathing the said ship of the plaintiff ; whereby the plaintiff, after having sheathed his said

S. 128 ; 27 L. J. C. P. 27.) Where the goods were bought for the purpose of selling again, which the seller knew, the damages were assessed upon the price of the goods at a resale ; and it seems that in such case the seller would also be responsible for any special loss or damage resulting to the buyer from his reliance upon the warranty in reselling the goods. (*Dingle v. Hare*, 7 C. B. N. S. 145 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 143 ; and see *Randall v. Raper*, E. B. & E. 84 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 266.)

ship with the said copper, incurred expense in having the said copper removed, and in having his ship sheathed with other copper.

Like counts: Gray v. Cox, 4 B. & C. 108; *Jones v. Bright*, 5 Bing. 533.

Count on a contract to manufacture goods for not delivering goods of a merchantable quality (a): Laing v. Fidgeon, 6 Taunt. 108; and see *Jones v. Bright*, 5 Bing. 533.

On an implied warranty that a rope manufactured to order was fit for the purpose for which it was made: Brown v. Edgington, 2 M. & G. 279.

Count on a contract for the sale of ale for the purposes of use during a sea voyage, for supplying ale unfit for the purpose: Australian Steam Navigation Co. v. Marzetti, 11 Ex. 228.

On an implied warranty that provisions and stores to be supplied for troops during a voyage should be fit for the purpose: Bigge v. Parkinson, 7 H. & N. 955; 31 L. J. Ex. 301.

Count on a contract of exchange after a breach of warranty: see ante, p. 151.

Other counts on warranties framed in tort, see post, Chap. III, "Fraud."

WITNESS (b).

Indebitatus Count by a Witness for his Expenses.

Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for work, journeys and attendances, by the plaintiff done, performed and bestowed, as a witness in a certain action, for the defendant at his request, and for money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request.

Like counts: Collins v. Godefroy, 1 B. & Ad. 950; *Robins v. Bridge*, 3 M. & W. 114; *Hale v. Bates*, E. B. & E. 575; 28 L. J. Q. B. 14.

Count for breach of a promise to attend as a witness at a trial without a subpoena: Yeatman v. Dempsey, 7 C. B. N. S. 628; 9 Ib. 881.

(a) In every contract to manufacture goods it is an implied term that the goods shall be merchantable. (*Laing v. Fidgeon*, 6 Taunt. 108; *Jones v. Bright*, 5 Bing. 533; *Gardiner v. Gray*, 4 Camp. 144.) Where the contract contained a stipulation that the goods, which were stores for troops, should pass the survey of certain officers, it was held not to exclude the implied warranty that they were fit for the purpose for which they were ordered. (*Bigge v. Parkinson*, 7 H. & N. 955; 31 L. J. Ex. 301.)

(b) An action for money received is maintainable to recover back conduct-money paid to a person upon a subpoena to attend a trial as a witness, where he does not attend upon the subpoena. (*Martin v. Andrews*, 7 E. & B. 1.)

The attorney in a suit is not, in general, liable to a witness for his expenses. (*Robins v. Bridge*, 3 M. & W. 114; *Lee v. Everest*, 2 H. & N. 285; 26 L. J. Ex. 334; and see *Fendall v. Nokes*, 7 Scott, 647.)

Count against a witness for not attending upon a subpoena: see *post*, Chap. III, "Witness."

WORK.

Indebitatus Count for Work, etc.

See *ante*, p. 40; and as to when this count is applicable, *Ib. n. (a)*.

Indebitatus count for work done by an agent: ante, p. 64; *by an architect: Moffatt v. Dickson*, 13 C. B. 516; *by an attorney: ante*, p. 82; *by an auctioneer: ante*, p. 85; *by a banker: ante*, p. 90; *by a broker: ante*, p. 118; *by a seaman: ante*, p. 255; *by a servant: ante*, p. 220; *by a schoolmaster: ante*, p. 254; *by a surgeon and apothecary: ante*, p. 225; *by an undertaker: ante*, p. 161; *by a warehouseman: ante*, p. 88; *by a wharfinger: ante*, p. 89; *by a witness: ante*, p. 269; *for work in mining and carrying iron: Sharman v. Sanders*, 13 C. B. 166.

On a contract under seal for making a railway: Macintosh v. Midland Counties Ry. Co., 14 M. & W. 548.

For the price of work done under a building contract under seal, subject to penalties for not completing on a day appointed: Legge v. Harlock, 12 Q. B. 1015.

Count for extra work, provided to be done under the contract according to a written order: Lamprell v. Billericay Union, 3 Ex. 283 (a).

A like count, averring a waiver of the writing: Rigby v. Mayor of Bristol, 29 L. J. Ex. 359.

Count on a contract under seal to build a ship with a stipulation that no alterations should be made unless ordered in writing, averring a discharge of the stipulation and claiming for alterations: Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169 (b).

(a) Where a contract stipulates that no extra work shall be paid for unless ordered in writing, the price of extra work done without such order cannot be recovered (*Russel v. Viscount Sa da Bandiera*, 13 C. B. N. S. 149; 32 L. J. C. P. 68); and the mere want of writing gives no claim in equity. (*Kirk v. Bromley Union*, 2 Phil. 640.) The want of the previous order cannot be supplied by an order given subsequently to performance (*Lamprell v. Billericay Union*, 3 Ex. 283). Where by the contract the architect was to certify the proper sum to be paid for work and extras, and his decision was to be final, it was held that his certificate that a sum was due precluded the defendant from raising the question whether there was a sufficient order in writing. (*Goodyear v. Mayor of Weymouth*, 1 H. & R. 67; 35 L. J. C. P. 12.)

(b) A declaration on a deed averring a discharge or waiver of a stipulation without stating it to be by deed is sufficient, because it is taken to mean a discharge or waiver by deed. (*Thames Haven Co. v. Brymer*,

Count, under a contract for work to be paid for upon the architect's certificate, charging that the architect neglected to certify in collusion with and by procurement of the defendant: Batterbury v. Tyse, 2 H. & C. 42; 32 L. J. Ex. 177.

For preventing the Plaintiff from completing Work under an Agreement.

That in consideration that the plaintiff promised the defendant to do and complete certain work for the defendant, that is to say [describe the work contracted for and the price according to the agreement], the defendant promised the plaintiff to permit him to do and complete the said work on the terms aforesaid; and the plaintiff did accordingly commence and in part perform the said work on the terms aforesaid, and was always ready and willing to do and complete the whole of the said work according to the said agreement, whereof the defendant always had notice; yet the defendant would not permit the plaintiff to proceed with or complete the said work, and wrongfully discharged and prevented the plaintiff from doing and completing the same; whereby the plaintiff has lost the price of the work so done by him as aforesaid, and the profits which would otherwise have accrued to him from the completion of the said work.

Like counts: Pauling v. Mayor of Dover, 10 Ex. 753; Linegar v. Pearce, 9 Ex. 417.

Count for preventing the plaintiff from completing a contract to build houses: Hitching v. Groom, 5 C. B. 515.

For discharging the plaintiff from completing a contract to fit up a brewery: Pontifer v. Wilkinson, 1 C. B. 75; 2 C. B. 349.

For discharging the plaintiff from completing a contract to make and deliver goods: Cort v. Ambergate Railway Co., 17 Q. B. 127; 20 L. J. Q. B. 460.

On a contract for manufacturing goods and delivering them at a certain place, for not accepting them: Bull v. Robison, 10 Ex. 342.

For refusing to permit plaintiff to complete works under a contract with a local board of health: Davies v. Mayor of Swansea, 8 Ex. 808.

Against a Workman for using bad Materials and Workmanship.

That in consideration that the plaintiff employed the defendant as a builder to build a house for the plaintiff, at a price to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant for the same, the defendant promised the plaintiff that he, the defendant, would build the said house of good and proper materials, and in a workmanlike and proper manner; and although the defendant built a house for the

5 Ex. 696; and see *Solrency Mutual Guarantee Co. v. Froane*, 7 H. & N. 5.) To a plea that the discharge or waiver was not by deed, the plaintiff cannot reply on equitable grounds that it was by a parol agreement, because such replication would be inconsistent with his declaration. (*Thames Ironworks and Ship-building Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.)

plaintiff under colour of the said agreement, and in pretended performance thereof, and the plaintiff paid the defendant the said price for the same, yet the defendant did not build the said house of good and proper materials, or in a workmanlike and proper manner; whereby the same was of no use to the plaintiff, and he has incurred expenses in altering and repairing the same.

A like count: Elsee v. Gatward, 5 T. R. 143; *Times Fire Ass. Co. v. Hawke*, 1 F. & F. 406; 28 L. J. Ex. 317.

For negligence in erecting a kitchen-range in the plaintiff's house: Rigge v. Burbidge, 15 M. & W. 598.

For not Building and Delivering a Ship by a certain day according to a Contract.

That it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the defendant should build for the plaintiff a new iron ship, in accordance with a specification then agreed on between them, and should deliver the said ship finished to the plaintiff on or before the — day of —, A.D. —, and that the plaintiff should pay to the defendant for the said ship the sum of £—, by the following payments, that is to say [one-eighth when stem and stern posts up, one-eighth when framed, one-fourth when plated up to gunwale and beams secured, one-fourth when all decks laid and poop plated and riveted, and one-fourth when completely finished and delivered]; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said agreement performed by the defendant on his part; yet the defendant did not deliver the said ship finished as aforesaid to the plaintiff on or before the said — day of —, A.D. —; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the profits which he would otherwise have gained from the use of the said ship.

A like count: Fletcher v. Tayleur, 17 C. B. 21.

Count for a breach of a covenant to do certain work in a specified time and in a workmanlike manner: Northampton Gas Light Co. v. Parnell, 15 C. B. 630.

Count against a carpenter for delay in repairing a house, it was damaged: Elsee v. Gatward, 5 T. R. 143.

For not making part of a machine by a time agreed upon, so the plaintiff was unable to deliver the machine according to a contract: Portman v. Middleton, 4 C. B. N. S. 322; 27 L. J. C. P. 231.

On a bond conditioned for the performance of a contract to execute railway works according to a specification: South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Warton, 6 H. & N. 520; 31 L. J. Ex. 515.

On a contract of guarantee for the due performance of work: Watts v. Shuttleworth, 5 H. & N. 235; 29 L. J. Ex. 229.

On a guarantee for the performance of a contract for building a ship: General Steam Navigation Co. v. Rolt, 6 C. B. N. S. 550.

CHAPTER III.

COUNTS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS

ADMINISTRATORS. See "*Executors*," *post*, p. 325.

AGENTS (*b*).

Against a Broker for Selling Goods on Credit, contrary to Orders.

That the plaintiff employed the defendant as his broker, for reward to the defendant, to sell certain goods for the plaintiff for ready money and not otherwise; and the defendant received and

(*a*) *Counts in Actions for Wrongs.*]—The C. L. P. Act, 1852, appears to have contemplated the division of all causes of action into those on contracts, and those for wrongs independent of contract; and the statements of causes of action given in the schedule (B) strictly follow that division.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, causes of action were classed under the two divisions of actions of contract and actions of tort; the former comprising the actions of Assumpsit, Debt, and Covenant; and the latter the actions of Trespass, Case, Trover, Detinue (except in some points of view, see "*Detinue*," *post*, p. 312), and Replevin. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 109.) But, for certain technical reasons, and particularly in order to avoid the rule which prohibited the joinder of counts in the form of contract with counts in the form of tort, the declaration was framed in tort in many cases in which the cause of action was the breach of a duty essentially founded on contract, as in actions against carriers and other bailees. (*Ante*, p. 120.) This practice is still continued, although the rules respecting the misjoinder of counts have been abolished, as the form of action involves other important consequences in regard to the form of the plea, the joinder of parties, and also as to costs and other matters.

Such causes of action, however, could not strictly be called wrongs independent of contract; and none such are found amongst the examples of that class in the schedule to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, though their existence in practice appears to be recognized in the 74th section of that Act, which recites that certain causes of action may be considered to partake of the character both of breaches of contract and of wrongs, and provides for the doubts which might arise as to the form of pleas in such actions. It has therefore been thought most convenient, in accordance with the common practice, to treat actions of this nature as actions for wrongs, and to class them, in respect of their form, with actions for wrongs strictly so called, as distinguished from actions founded on contracts. (See *post*, "*Agents*," "*Bailments*," "*Carriers*," etc.) At the same time the term *independent of contract* has been omitted from the title, as not being strictly appropriate to the whole class.

(*b*) Actions against agents for neglect or misconduct may in general be brought either as for a breach of contract or as for a wrong. (See

had the said goods as such broker for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant afterwards sold the said goods on credit and otherwise than for ready money; whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of the price and value of the said goods, and is likely to lose the same.

A like count: Boorman v. Brown, 3 Q. B. 511.

Against a commission agent for selling goods at a less price than ordered: Raleigh v. Atkinson, 6 M. & W. 670.

Against an accountant for negligence in making out accounts: Story v. Richardson, 6 Bing. N. C. 123.

Against an agent for drawing bills on the plaintiff for purposes not warranted by his authority: Pickwood v. Neate, 10 M. & W. 206.

Against an insurance broker for not effecting an insurance on a ship pursuant to his retainer: Turpin v. Bilton, 5 M. & G. 455; Cahill v. Dawson, 3 C. B. N. S. 106; 26 L. J. C. P. 253.

Against a surveyor and valuer for loss arising from ignorance and want of skill in his profession: Jenkins v. Betham, 15 C. B. 168.

Against an agent for falsely representing that he had authority to make a contract: Rondell v. Trimen, 18 C. B. 786; 25 L. J. C. P. 307; and see ante, p. 66.

For other counts against agents, see "Agents," ante, p. 64.

ARREST. *See post, "Malicious Prosecution," "Sheriff," to the Person."*

ASSAULT. *See post, "Trespass to the Person."*

"Carriers," ante, p. 120, n.; *Samuel v. Judin, 6 East, 333; Boorman v. Brown, 3 Q. B. 511; 11 Cl. & F. 1; Corbett v. Packington, 6 B. & C. 268; Courtenay v. Earle, 10 C. B. 73.*) Since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, the form of action is not mentioned in the writ, and counts in tort and assumpsit may be joined; consequently the form of the action ceases to be a matter of importance so far as the form of the count is concerned. It seems more strictly correct to frame the action against an agent in contract. In a manner similar to the above the forms which have been already given for actions on breaches of contract by agents may be readily altered into the form of actions for wrongs. It is never necessary to aver, as was formerly the general practice, the duty or legal liability charged; for that duty is a mere inference of law from the facts stated: such averment is superfluous if the facts stated show a legal liability, and it is insufficient if they do not. (*Brown v. Mallett, 5 C. B. 599; Seymour v. Maddox, 16 Q. B. 326; Roberts v. Great Western Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 506.*)

An action will not lie against an agent for merely omitting to perform a commission, unless he is bound by some contract or duty to undertake it; but if he performs it, though gratuitously, he is liable to an action for misfeasance in the performance (*ante, p. 64, n. (b)*). Hence in actions against agents framed in tort for non-feasance, a valid contract must be shown to perform the act omitted.

ASSIGNEES.

Counts by assignees of bankrupts and insolvents for conversion of goods: see "Conversion," post, p. 295.

Count by assignees of a bankrupt against his landlord for distraining for more than a year's arrear of rent, under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 129: Paull v. Best, 3 B. & S. 537; 32 L. J. Q. B. 96.

ATTORNEY (a).

Against an Attorney for Negligence in Defending an Action.

That the plaintiff retained the defendant, as and being an attorney of the Court of —, to conduct the defence of the plaintiff in an action depending in that Court at the suit of *G. H.* against the now plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, and the defendant, as and being such attorney, accepted the said retainer; yet the defendant conducted the said defence negligently and unskilfully as such attorney; whereby judgment by default was signed against the now plaintiff in the said action, and the said *G. H.* recovered against the plaintiff a sum of money for the alleged [debt] damages and costs of the said *G. H.* therein, and the plaintiff thereby also incurred other costs and expenses.

A like count: Godefroy v. Jay, 7 Bing. 413.

Against an attorney for compromising an action contrary to the directions of the client: Fray v. Fowles, 1 E. & E. 839; 28 L. J. Q. B. 232; and see ante, p. 83.

Against an attorney, retained to effect a mortgage, for disclosing a defect in his client's title to the estate: Taylor v. Blacklow, 3 Bing. N. C. 235.

For other counts against attorneys, see "Attorney," ante, p. 83.

BAILMENTS.

Against a Bailee for Negligence in keeping Goods.

That the plaintiff delivered to the defendant certain goods to be safely kept and taken care of by the defendant for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said goods in his care and keeping for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; yet the defendant kept the said goods in a negligent manner, and took no care of the same; whereby they were lost to the plaintiff.

A like count: Corbett v. Packington, 6 B. & C. 268; Mostyn v.

(a) Actions against attorneys may, in general, be framed either in the form of contract or of tort. Counts in tort may readily be framed from those in contract given *ante*, p. 83. As to the privilege of an attorney to be sued in his own Court, see *ante*, p. 82 n. (b).

Coles, 7 H. & N. 872; 31 L. J. Ex. 151; *Bonneberg v. Falkland Islands Co.*, 34 L. J. C. P. 34.

Count for losing a dog intrusted to the defendant: *Mackenzie v. Cor*, 9 C. & P. 632.

Count for carelessness in riding the plaintiff's horse, delivered to the defendant to be ridden by him gratuitously at the plaintiff's request for the purpose of showing it to a purchaser: *Wilson v. Brett*, 11 M. & W. 113.

Count for pawning paper delivered to the defendant for the purpose of printing: *Smith v. White*, 8 Dowl. 255.

Count for not redelivering to the plaintiff halves of bank-notes delivered to the defendant in intended payment of a debt which the plaintiff declined to complete: *Smith v. Mundy*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 172.

Count by a driver of a hackney carriage against his employer for defacing his licence, deposited with the employer according to the statute: *Hurrell v. Ellis*, 2 C. B. 295; *Rogers v. Macnamara*, 14 C. B. 27.

Count for not delivering up a ship's register on request to the party entitled, stating special damage: *Wiley v. Crawford*, 1 B. & S. 253; 29 L. J. Q. B. 244. (See "*The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854*," 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 50.)

Count by a gratuitous borrower against the lender of a machine for damage caused by its dangerous state (a): *Blakemore or Blackmore v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 8 E. & B. 1035; 27 L. J. Q. B. 167: and see post, "*Negligence*."

Count by bailee of goods to be carried against his employer for not informing him of the dangerous nature of the goods: *Farrant v. ...* C. B. N. S. 553.

For other counts on bailments, see "*Bailments*," ante, p. 88.

(a) Upon the gratuitous bailment of a chattel, lent for use, the liabilities and duties of the borrower and the lender have been laid down as follows:— "The borrower is not responsible for reasonable wear and tear; but he is for negligence, for misuse, for gross want of skill in the use, above all for anything which may be qualified as legal fraud. So, the lender must be responsible for defects in the chattel with reference to the use for which he knows the loan is accepted, of which he is aware, and owing to which directly the borrower is injured. By the necessarily implied purpose of the loan, a duty is contracted towards the borrower not to conceal from him those defects known to the lender which may make the loan perilous or unprofitable to him." (*Blakemore or Blackmore v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 8 E. & B. 1035.) Accordingly, it was held that a gratuitous lender of a scaffold was not liable for an injury sustained by the borrower, which was caused by the defective construction of the scaffold of which the lender was not aware; although the jury found that he had been guilty of negligence in the construction, and that the injury was caused by that negligence. (*McCarthy v. Young*, 6 H. & N. 329; 30 L. J. Ex. 227.)

BANKER. See *ante*, p. 91.

BANKRUPTCY (a).

CARRIERS. I. BY LAND

Against a Common Carrier for refusing to carry Goods.

That the defendant was a common carrier of goods for hire from — to —, and the plaintiff at a reasonable and proper time in that behalf tendered to him at — aforesaid, at his place of business for the receipt of goods to be carried by him as such carrier, certain goods of the plaintiff, and requested the defendant as such carrier to receive the same and carry them from — to — aforesaid, and at the last-mentioned place to deliver the same for the plaintiff, for hire to the defendant; and the plaintiff was then ready and willing and offered to pay to the defendant his reasonable hire in that behalf, whereof the defendant then had notice, and the defendant then had sufficient time, means and convenience to receive and carry and deliver the said goods as aforesaid, and could and ought to have done so; yet the defendant did not nor would receive and carry the said goods for the plaintiff.

Like counts: Pickford v. Grand Junction Ry. Co., 8 M. & W. 372; *Johnson v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 4 Ex. 367; *Crouch v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 14 C. B. 256; *Crouch v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 9 Ex. 556.

Count against a railway company for refusing to carry goods except upon unreasonable conditions: Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 1 B. & S. 112; 30 L. J. Q. B. 273.

For refusing to carry a passenger's luggage: Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 676; 27 L. J. C. P. 308.

(a) By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 159, it is enacted that "Every action brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within three months next after the fact committed; and the defendant in any such action may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at the trial, and that the same was done by the authority of this Act; and if it shall appear so to have been done, or that such action was commenced after the time limited as aforesaid for bringing the same, the jury shall find for the defendant; and if there be a verdict for the defendant, or if the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, or discontinue his action or suit after appearance thereto, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff, the defendant shall receive such full and reasonable indemnity as to all costs, charges, and expenses incurred in and about any such action as shall be taxed by the proper officer in that behalf, subject to be reviewed in like manner and by the same authority as any other taxation of costs by such officer."

(b) As to the duties and liabilities of carriers of goods by land, see *ante*, p. 122, n. (a).

For refusing to carry goods at a lawful rate of charge : Baxendale v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 63 ; 27 L. J. C. P. 137.

Counts against a railway company for refusing to carry packed parcels, whereby the plaintiff was injured in his trade as a carrier : Crouch v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 11 Ex. 742 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 137 ; and see ante, p. 126, n. (b).

For refusing to carry a horse unless the value was declared and insured : Robinson v. South-Western Ry. Co., 19 C. B. N. S. 51 ; 34 L. J. C. P. 234.

Against Carriers for not carrying and delivering Goods within a reasonable time (a).

That the plaintiff delivered to the defendants, as and being carriers of goods [by railway] from — to —, certain goods of the plaintiff, to be by them carried from — to — aforesaid and there delivered for the plaintiff within a reasonable time in that behalf, for reward to the defendants, and the defendants as such carriers received the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid ; and a reasonable time for carrying and delivering the same as aforesaid elapsed ; yet the defendants neglected for a long and unreasonable time in that behalf to carry and deliver the said goods as aforesaid, whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said goods for a long time, and the same were diminished in value.

Like counts : Raphael v. Pickford, 5 M. & G. 551 ; Wise v. Great Western Ry. Co., 1 H. & N. 63 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 258.

A like count as to cattle and for injury to the cattle by the delay : Allday v. Great Western Ry. Co., 5 B. & S. 903 ; 34 L. J. Q. B. 5.

A count (including several bailments in one count) for not carrying by a certain hour : Lord v. Midland Ry. Co., L. R. 2 C. P. 339.

Against Carriers for not carrying and delivering Goods in time for a Market.

That the plaintiff delivered to the defendants, as and being carriers of goods [by railway] from — to —, certain goods of the plaintiff to be by them carried from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered for the plaintiff in time for a market to be there held on the — day of —, A.D. —, for reward to the defendants, and the defendants as such carriers received the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid ; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods carried by the defendants from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered to him by the defendants at the time aforesaid ; yet the defendants did not deliver the said goods for the plaintiff at — aforesaid in time for the said market there held as aforesaid ; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said goods, and lost the profits which he would have made by selling them at the said market, and the benefit of the expense which he incurred in travelling to — aforesaid to meet the said

(a) This breach may be proved under a general breach for not delivering the goods. (*Raphael v. Pickford*, 5 M. & G. 551.)

goods, and in preparing to receive the same and sell them at the said market, and the said goods were deteriorated and diminished in value.

Counts for delay in carrying, charging the loss of market as special damage: Walker v. York and North Midland Ry. Co., 23 L. J. Q. B. 73; White v. Great Western Ry. Co., 2 C. B. N. S. 7; Hughes v. Great Western Ry. Co., 14 C. B. 637.

Against Carriers for Damaging Goods.

That the defendants were carriers of goods [by railway] for hire from — to —, and the plaintiff delivered to the defendants and the defendants received as such carriers certain goods of the plaintiff to be by the defendants safely carried from — to — aforesaid and there delivered for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendants; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods safely carried as aforesaid; yet the defendants did not safely carry the said goods as aforesaid, and so negligently carried the same that they were broken, damaged, and spoiled.

Like counts: Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 6 H. & N. 366; 30 L. J. Ex. 153; Collard v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 7 H. & N. 79; 30 L. J. Ex. 393; Coxon v. Great Western Ry. Co., 5 H. & N. 274; 29 L. J. Ex. 165.

A like count, alleging a declaration of the value of the goods under the Carriers Act (11 Geo. IV. & 1 Will. IV. c. 68), and the acceptance of an engagement to pay an increased rate of charge: Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 6 H. & N. 366; 30 L. J. Ex. 153. (See the Carriers Act, post, Chap. V, "Carriers.")

Against a Carrier for losing Goods (a).

That the defendant was a carrier of goods for hire from — to —, and the plaintiff delivered to the defendant, and the defendant received as such carrier certain goods of the plaintiff, to be by the defendant taken care of, and safely and securely carried from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered for the plaintiff, within a reasonable time in that behalf, for reward to the defendant; and a reasonable time for carrying and delivering the same as aforesaid elapsed; yet the defendant did not take care of the said goods, and safely and securely carry and deliver the same for the plaintiff as aforesaid; whereby the same were lost to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Sanquer v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 16 C. B. 163; Coombs v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co., 3 H. & N. 1;

(a) A carrier is not liable in an action of trover for a mere omission or negligence in his employment, as for a non-delivery or loss of or injury to the goods, but must be sued in a special action for the breach of the contract or duty. (2 Wms. Saund. 47 i; *Ross v. Johnson*, 5 Burr. 2825; *Williams v. Gesse*, 3 Bing. N. C. 849.) But a misdelivery of the goods to a wrong person amounts to a conversion, for which he may be sued in trover. (*Ib.*; *Decereux v. Barclay*, 2 B. & Ald. 704; *Stephenson v. Hart*, 4 Bing. 483; *Wyld v. Pickford*, 8 M. & W. 443.)

27 L. J. Ex. 269; *Metcalf v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 307; 27 L. J. C. P. 205; *Simons v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 620; *Harrison v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 122; 29 L. J. Q. B. 209.

Count against a railway company for negligently carrying cattle; and for not providing a fit and proper truck for carrying cattle: Gregory v. Midland Ry. Co., 2 H. & C. 944; 33 L. J. Ex. 155. [As to the liability of carriers in respect of carriage of live animals, see "*The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854*," 17 & 18 Vict. c. 32, and the cases decided under it, cited post, Chap. V, "*Carriers*."

By a consignor against a carrier, for not taking reasonable care of goods after a refusal by the consignee to accept them: Hudson v. Barendale, 2 H. & N. 575; 27 L. J. Ex. 93 (a).

Against a Booking-Office Keeper for losing Goods.

That the defendant kept an office for receiving and booking goods, and delivering the same to certain carriers for the purpose of being carried to the places to which the same might respectively be directed, and for keeping and taking care of such goods at the said office until such delivery as aforesaid, for reward to the defendant; and thereupon the plaintiff delivered to the defendant at the said office a parcel of the plaintiff, to be by the defendant booked and delivered within a reasonable time in that behalf to a certain carrier for the purpose of being carried by him to the place to which the same was directed, and to be kept and taken care of at the said office by the defendant until such delivery, for the plaintiff, for reward to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said parcel for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods taken care of and delivered as aforesaid; yet the defendant did not deliver the said parcel to the said carrier for the purpose aforesaid within such reasonable time as aforesaid, and the defendant did not in the meantime and until such delivery take reasonable care thereof at the said office, and whilst he had the care and custody of the said parcel for the purpose aforesaid negligently lost the same.

A like count: Gilbert v. Dale, 5 A. & E. 543.

Against a railway company for losing goods left in their custody at a station, see ante, p. 128.

(a) A common carrier is not responsible as an insurer after carriage of the goods to their destination, though they are not accepted by the consignee; after completion of the carriage the carrier remains liable only for negligence. (*Garside v. Trent Navigation*, 4 T. R. 581; and see *Bourne v. Gatliffe*, 3 M. & G. 643; 11 Cl. & F. 45; *Crouch v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 491; 27 L. J. Ex. 345.)

CARRIERS. II. BY WATER.

Against Shipowners for the Loss of Goods.

That the plaintiff caused to be delivered to the defendants, and they received certain goods to be by them shipped on board of the ship —, and safely and securely carried therein from — to —, and there delivered for the plaintiff, certain perils and casualties only excepted, for freight payable by the plaintiff to the defendants; and the defendants were not prevented from so shipping, carrying, or delivering the said goods by any of the perils or casualties aforesaid; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said goods safely and securely carried and delivered by the defendants as aforesaid; yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry and deliver the said goods as aforesaid, and the same were during the said voyage lost to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Gibbs v. Potter, 10 M. & W. 70; *Morewood v. Pollok*, 1 E. & B. 743; *Williams v. African Steamship Co.*, 1 H. & N. 300; 26 L. J. Ex. 69.

By the consignee against the carrier for refusing to deliver the goods: Jones v. Jones, 8 M. & W. 431.

For Damage to Goods shipped in the Defendant's Ship to be carried.

That the plaintiff delivered to the defendant, and the defendant received from the plaintiff, certain goods of the plaintiff, to be by the defendant safely and securely shipped and carried in the ship — on a voyage from — to —, and there delivered for the plaintiff, for freight payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; yet the defendant so negligently carried the said goods in the said ship on the said voyage, that by reason thereof a large part of them was damaged and rendered of no use to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Lareroni v. Drury, 8 Ex. 166; *Alston v. Herring*, 11 Ex. 822; 25 L. J. Ex. 177; *Kay v. Wheeler*, L. R. 2 C. P. 302; 36 L. J. C. P. 180.

Count against a ferryman for damaging goods in the passage: Walker v. Jackson, 10 M. & W. 161.

For Damage to Goods occasioned by negligent Stowage (a).

That the plaintiff delivered to the defendant, and the defendant received from the plaintiff certain goods of the plaintiff, to be by the

(a) The owner of the ship is, in general, liable for the proper stowage and safe carriage of the goods; unless the ship is under charter amounting to a demise of the ship with the services of the master superadded, or the consignor has notice that the ship is under charter and not under the control of the owner. (*Sandeman v. Scurr*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 86; 36 L. J. Q. B. 58.) The owner or master is not liable for the negligence of the stowdore

defendant shipped and stowed on board the ship —, and carried therein from — to —, for the plaintiff, certain perils and casualties only excepted, for freight payable by the plaintiff to the defendant, and upon the terms that the defendant should use due and proper care in the stowage of the said goods; yet the defendant did not use due and proper care in the stowage of the said goods, and so negligently stowed the same that by reason thereof, and not by reason of any of the said excepted perils or casualties, the said goods were damaged.

Like counts: Phillips v. Clark, 2 C. B. N. S. 156; 26 L. J. C. P. 168; *Hutchinson v. Guion*, 5 C. B. N. S. 149; 28 L. J. C. P. 63; *Blaikie v. Stemberidge*, 6 C. B. N. S. 894; 28 L. J. C. P. 329; *Sandeman v. Scurr*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 86; 36 L. J. Q. B. 58.

By a carrier against the shipper of goods for knowingly shipping dangerous goods without giving notice to the carrier: Williams v. East India Co., 3 East, 192; *Brass v. Maitland*, 6 E. & B. 471; 26 L. J. Q. B. 49. And see *Alston v. Herring*, 11 Ex. 822; 25 L. J. Ex. 177; *Hutchinson v. Guion*, *supra*; *Farrant v. Barnes*, 11 C. B. N. S. 553; 31 L. J. C. P. 137.

Against the shipowner under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 63, s. 67, for landing goods without giving the owner twenty-four hours' notice of readiness to deliver: Berresford v. Montgomerie, 17 C. B. N. S. 379; 34 L. J. C. P. 41.

CARRIERS. III. OF PASSENGERS (a).

Against a Railway Company for refusing to carry the Plaintiff.

That the defendants were common carriers of passengers and their luggage on a railway from — to —, for reward to the defendants; and the plaintiff at a reasonable and proper time and place in that behalf tendered himself with his reasonable luggage to the defendants at — aforesaid, to be received and carried by them as a passenger with his said luggage from the last-mentioned place to — aforesaid, and requested the defendants as such carriers to receive and carry him with his said luggage as such passenger as aforesaid; and the plaintiff was then in a fit and proper state to be carried by the defendants as such passenger as aforesaid with his said luggage, and was then ready and willing and offered to pay to the defendants all reasonable hire and reward for being so carried as such passenger as aforesaid with his said luggage, whereof the defendants then had notice; and the defendants then had sufficient time, room,

appointed by the charterer himself (*Blaikie v. Stemberidge*, 6 C. B. N. S. 894; 28 L. J. C. P. 329); unless it is expressly provided in the charter-party that he shall be liable. (*Sack v. Ford*, 13 C. B. N. S. 90; 32 L. J. C. P. 12; and see *Roberts v. Shaw*, 4 B. & S. 44; 32 L. J. Q. B. 308.)

(a) As to the duties and liabilities of carriers of passengers, see *ante*, p. 134.

and convenience to receive and carry the plaintiff as such passenger as aforesaid with his said luggage, and could and ought to have done so; yet the defendants did not nor would receive and carry the plaintiff with his said luggage as such passenger as aforesaid.

Like count against carriers by ship, for not receiving a passenger: Benett v. Peninsular and Oriental Steamboat Co., 6 C. B. 775.

Against a railway company for refusing to carry a passenger's luggage: Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 676.

Count against a railway company for not admitting the plaintiff's conveyance within the station: (this count will not lie at the suit of the owner of a public conveyance, though taking passengers.) Barker v. Midland Ry. Co., 18 C. B. 46; 25 L. J. C. P. 184.

Against a Railway Company for the Loss of a Passenger's Luggage.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers and their luggage upon a railway from — to —, for reward to the defendants; and the plaintiff became and was received by the defendants as a passenger with his luggage, that is to say [a carpet bag], to be by them as such carriers safely and securely carried on the said railway from — to — aforesaid by a certain train, and the said luggage to be delivered by the defendants to the plaintiff at — aforesaid on his arrival there by the said train, for reward to the defendants; and all conditions were fulfilled, and all things happened, and all times elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have the said luggage so carried and delivered as aforesaid; yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said luggage and deliver the same to the plaintiff as aforesaid, whereby the said luggage was lost to the plaintiff.

Like counts: Marshall v. York, Newcastle, and Berwick Ry. Co., 11 C. B. 655; Williams v. Great Western Ry. Co., 10 Ex. 15; Butcher v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 16 C. B. 13; Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 676; 27 L. J. C. P. 308; Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Shepherd, 8 Ex. 30; Mytton v. Midland Ry. Co., 4 H. & N. 615; 28 L. J. Ex. 385; Stewart v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 3 H. & C. 135; 33 L. J. Ex. 199; and see counts framed in contract, "Carriers," ante, p. 135.

A like count, where the fare had been paid for the passenger by another person: Marshall v. York, Newcastle, and Berwick Ry. Co., 11 C. B. 655.

A like count against a carrier by ship: Wilton v. Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Nav. Co., 10 C. B. N. S. 453; 30 L. J. C. P. 369.

A like count against a company carrying between two places, partly by railway and partly by steamboat: Pianciani v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 18 C. B. 226; Le Conteur v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., L. R. 1 Q. B. 54.

A like count against a coach proprietor: Miles v. Cattle, 6 Bing. 743.

*A like count for a temporary loss of luggage: Hearn v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 10 Ex. 793. [The Carriers Act is no defence to the latter count; *Ib.*; post, Chap. V, "Carriers."]*

Against a Railway Company for Delay in a Train.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers in a railway from — to — for hire, and the plaintiff became and was received by the defendants as such carriers as a passenger to be carried by them on the said railway from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants, by a train which the defendants advertised and represented to the plaintiff by a published train-bill to be a train starting from — aforesaid to — aforesaid at — o'clock in the [afternoon], and as arriving at — aforesaid at — o'clock in the [afternoon]; and by reason of the defendants' negligence, default, and want of proper management of their traffic upon the said railway, the said train did not start from — aforesaid at the time in that behalf above specified, or within a reasonable time afterwards, and did not arrive at — aforesaid at the time in that behalf aforesaid or within a reasonable time afterwards; whereby the plaintiff was put to expense and inconvenience, and was prevented from attending to his business at — aforesaid as he otherwise would have done.

Like counts framed in contract, ante, p. 136.

Against a Carrier for a personal Injury to a Passenger.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers upon a railway from — to —, for reward to the defendants, and the plaintiff became and was received by the defendants as a passenger to be by them safely and securely carried upon the said railway on a journey from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants; yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the plaintiff upon the said railway on the said journey, and so negligently and unskillfully conducted themselves in carrying the plaintiff upon the said railway on the journey aforesaid, and in managing the said railway and the carriage and train in which the plaintiff was a passenger upon the said railway on the said journey as aforesaid, that the plaintiff was thereby wounded and injured, and incurred loss of time and expense in and about the cure of his wounds and injuries.

Like counts: Carpue v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 5 Q. B. 747; Withers v. North Kent Ry. Co., 27 L. J. Ex. 417; Readhead v. Midland Ry. Co., 36 L. J. Q. B. 181; where see as to the liability of a railway company for a defect in a carriage.

A like count by a post-office official carried under contract with the post-office: Collett v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 16 Q. B. 984.

Against a coach proprietor for injury to a passenger: Curtis v. Drinkwater, 2 B. & Ad. 169; Ansell v. Waterhouse, 6 M. & S. 385.

A like count against an omnibus proprietor: Brien v. Bennett, 8 C. & P. 724.

Against a railway company for an injury to a passenger occasioned by their neglect to light the station: Martin v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 16 C. B. 179; and see post, "Negligence."

Against the owner of a steamer for an injury to a passenger: Dalyell v. Tyrer, E. B. & E. 899; 28 L. J. Q. B. 52.

Count by the executor or administrator of a passenger killed, under Lord Campbell's Act, see "Executors," post, p. 326.

CARRIERS. IV. OF MESSAGES (a).

Against an Electric Telegraph Company for not transmitting a Message.

That the defendants carried on the business of transmitting messages for the public by electric telegraph (amongst other places) from — to —, for reward to the defendants; and the plaintiff delivered to the defendants and they received from the plaintiff a message to be transmitted by them for the plaintiff from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants, and a reasonable time for so transmitting the said message elapsed; yet the defendants did not transmit the said message from — to — aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from receiving a sum of money which would have been sent to him if the said message had been so transmitted as aforesaid, and was put to delay and inconvenience in waiting for an answer to the said message, and was prevented from transacting his business, and lost the money which he paid to the defendants for transmitting the said message.

A count framed in assumpsit for transmitting a message incorrectly: M. Andrew v. Electric Telegraph Co., 17 C. B. 3.

Count for injury done to a telegraphic cable by negligent navigation: Submarine Telegraph Co. v. Dickson, 15 C. B. N. S. 759; 3 L. J. C. P. 139.

.COMMON (b).

For a Disturbance of the Plaintiff's Right of Common of Pasture, by digging up the Turf and Soil and enclosing.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a messuage and

(a) See "The Telegraph Act, 1863," 26 & 27 Vict. c. 112; cited *ante*, p. 137.

(b) *Common.*]—By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, s. 1, it is enacted "That no claim which may be lawfully made at the common law by custom, prescription, or grant, to any right of common or other profit or benefit to be taken and enjoyed from or upon any land" "of any person or body corporate, except such matters and things as are herein specially provided for, and except tithes, rent, and services, shall, where such right, profit, or benefit shall have been actually taken and enjoyed by any person claiming right thereto without interruption for the full period of thirty years, be defeated or destroyed by showing only that such right, profit, or benefit was first taken or enjoyed at any time prior to such period of thirty years, but nevertheless such claim may be defeated in any other way by which the same is now liable to be defeated; and when such right, profit, or benefit shall have been so taken and enjoyed as aforesaid for the full

land, and by reason thereof was entitled to have common of pasture for all his commonable cattle levant and couchant in and upon his

period of sixty years, the right thereto shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, unless it shall appear that the same was taken and enjoyed by some consent or agreement expressly made or given for that purpose by deed or writing."

Section 2 provides in similar terms for rights of way or other easements, but assigning corresponding terms of twenty years and forty years for the periods of prescription instead of thirty years and sixty years.

Section 4 enacts, "That each of the respective periods of years hereinbefore mentioned shall be deemed and taken to be the period next before some suit or action wherein the claim or matter to which such period may relate shall have been or shall be brought into question, and that no act or other matter shall be deemed to be an interruption within the meaning of this statute unless the same shall have been or shall be submitted to or acquiesced in for one year after the party interrupted shall have had or shall have notice thereof, and of the person making or authorizing the same to be made."

Section 5 enacts, "That in all actions upon the case and other pleadings, wherein the party claiming may now by law allege his right generally, without averring the existence of such right from time immemorial, such general allegation shall still be deemed sufficient; and if the same shall be denied, all and every the matters in this Act mentioned and provided which shall be applicable to the case, shall be admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation; and that in all pleadings to actions of trespass, and in all other pleadings wherein before the passing of this Act it would have been necessary to allege the right to have existed from time immemorial, it shall be sufficient to allege the enjoyment thereof as of right by the occupiers of the tenement in respect whereof the same is claimed for and during such of the periods mentioned in this Act as may be applicable to the case, and without claiming in the name or right of the owner of the fee, as is now usually done; and if the other party shall intend to rely on any proviso, exception, incapacity, disability, contract, agreement, or other matter hereinbefore mentioned, or on any cause or matter of fact or of law not inconsistent with the simple fact of enjoyment, the same shall be specially alleged and set forth in answer to the allegation of the party claiming, and shall not be received in evidence on any general traverse or denial of such allegation."

Section 6 enacts, "That in the several cases mentioned in and provided for by this Act, no presumption shall be allowed or made in favour or support of any claim, upon proof of the exercise or enjoyment of the right or matter claimed for any less period of time or number of years than for such period or number mentioned in this Act, as may be applicable to the case and to the nature of the claim."

Section 7 provides, "That the time during which any person otherwise capable of resisting any claim to any of the matters before mentioned shall have been or shall be an infant, idiot, *non compos mentis*, *feme covert*, or tenant for life, or during which any action or suit shall have been pending, and which shall have been diligently prosecuted until abated by the death of any party or parties thereto, shall be excluded in the computation of the periods hereinbefore mentioned, except only in cases where the right or claim is hereby declared to be absolute and indefeasible."

"Provided always," by s. 8, "that when any land or water upon, over, or from which any such way or other convenient (*sic*) watercourse or use of all have been or shall be enjoyed or derived, hath been or shall be derived or by virtue of any term of life or any term of years exceeding three years from the granting thereof, the time of the enjoyment of any such way or

said messuage and land, over a waste or common called —, situate at —, at all times of the year, as to the said messuage and land

other matter as herein last before mentioned during the continuance of such term shall be excluded in the computation of the said period of forty years in case the claim shall within three years next after the end or sooner determination of such term be resisted by any person entitled to any reversion expectant on the determination thereof."

The interruption under ss. 1, 4, must be an obstruction by some adverse claimant, and not a mere cessation of user by the claimant himself. (*Carr v. Foster*, 3 Q. B. 581.) An action or legal proceeding is not essential to show non-acquiescence in such interruption, which is a mere question of fact. (*Bennison v. Cartwright*, 5 B. & S. 1; 33 L. J. Q. B. 137.)

The periods prescribed by the Act are required to be next before some suit or action wherein the claim shall be brought in question (see s. 4); consequently until such suit or action the period is not complete, and the right is not established (*Ward v. Robins*, 15 M. & W. 237); but the establishment of the right in any such suit or action is conclusive in any subsequent suit or action between the same parties without further proof of enjoyment for the period next before the pending suit or action. (*Cooper v. Hubbuck*, 12 C. B. N. S. 456; 31 L. J. C. P. 323.)

In declaring for an injury to a right of common, or any other prescriptive right it has always been sufficient for the plaintiff to state his title generally in the form given in the above precedents. (1 Wms. Saund. 345 (2).) This mode of pleading has been expressly preserved and sanctioned by the Prescription Act, s. 5, above cited. In pleas and subsequent pleadings such general statement of the right was formerly inadmissible, and the title must have been more specially set forth; the statute however has simplified the mode of doing so. (1 Wms. Saund. 345 (2); *post*, Chap. V, "Common.")

A right of common of pasture for cattle levant and couchant cannot be prescribed for in respect of a messuage only without land. (*Scholes v. Hargreaves*, 5 T. R. 46; *Benson v. Chester*, 8 T. R. 396.) 'Cattle levant and couchant' imports such number of cattle as the land to which the right of common is appurtenant is capable of maintaining; but it does not necessarily import that the cattle using the common are actually maintained on the land. (*Carr v. Lambert*, L. R. 1 Ex. 168; 34 L. J. Ex. 66; 35 *Ib* 121.)

Though the right may be stated generally in the declaration in respect to the title, it should be described accurately in respect to its extent, with all the restrictions and qualifications, if any, to which it is subject. It is immaterial that a right is alleged more narrowly than it really exists, provided the allegation is wide enough to cover the disturbance complained of (see *Duncan v. Louch*, 6 Q. B. 901; *Tebbutt v. Selby*, 6 A. & E. 786); but if the right is alleged too largely and the plaintiff fails in the proof of part, he cannot, without an amendment, have a verdict on a traverse of the right, although he prove sufficient to maintain the action. (*Beadsworth v. Turkington*, 1 Q. B. 782; and see *Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792; *Drewell v. Towler*, 3 B. & Ad. 735.)

A right of common was held to be well laid as "for sheep at all times of the year," though it was proved to be subject to folding the sheep at night on a certain farm: the expression being held to mean all usual times. (*Brook v. Willet*, 2 H. Bl. 221.) Where the declaration alleged a right of common for all commonable cattle, it was held to be some evidence in support of it that the plaintiff was shown to have turned on all the cattle which he kept, although he had never kept any sheep. (*Manifold v. Pennington*, 4 B. & C. 161) Where the declaration claimed a right of common in the inhabitants of a borough, and it appeared that the limits of the borough had been extended, and that the right was confined to the ancient limits, the variance was held fatal, although the plaintiff proved that he inhabited within the ancient limits. (*Beadsworth v. Turkington*, 1 Q. B. 782.)

appertaining; and the defendant on divers days and times disturbed the plaintiff in the use and enjoyment of his said common of pasture by wrongfully [digging up and subverting the soil, and carrying away the turf of the said waste, and by enclosing and separating part of the said waste from the residue thereof, and so continuing the same for a long time]; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from having the use and enjoyment of his said common of pasture in so ample and beneficial a manner as he otherwise might have had.

Like counts: Carr v. Foster, 3 Q. B. 581; *Ricketts v. Salwey*, 2 B. & Ald. 360.

For Obstructing the Plaintiff's Right of Common by putting on Cattle.

(*Tenue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain land, and by reason thereof was entitled to have common of pasture for his sheep and all other his commonable cattle levant and couchant in and upon his said land in a waste or common called —, situate at —, at all times of the year, as to his said land appertaining; and the defendant on divers days and times disturbed the plaintiff in the use and enjoyment of his said common of pasture, by wrongfully putting divers horses, cows and sheep in and upon the said waste, and keeping and depasturing the same there for a long time; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from having the use and enjoyment of his said common of pasture in so ample and beneficial a manner as he otherwise might have had.

A like count: Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 A. & E. 911.

A like count in respect of common of pasture to which the plaintiff was entitled as a freeman of a borough: Beadsworth v. Torkington, 1 Q. B. 782.

A like count by an owner of land in a common field claiming a right of common over the whole field: Cheesman v. Hardham, 1 B. & Ald. 706.

A like count claiming a right of common for a certain number of cattle of different kinds: Nichols v. Chapman, 5 H. & N. 643; 29 L. J. Ex. 461.

For disturbing a right of common by surcharging: Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 A. & E. 911.

For disturbing a right of common by removing the manure of the cattle and so impoverishing the common: Pindar v. Wadsworth, 2 East, 154.

Where the declaration alleged a right of common by reason of the possession of a messuage and land, and the proof was of a right of common in respect of land only without any messuage, the plaintiff was held entitled to the verdict. (*Ricketts v. Salwey*, 2 B. & Ald. 360.)

If the allegation of the right is divisible, it seems that the plaintiff is entitled to a limited verdict for a divisible part of the right alleged, though he fails to prove the residue. (See *Giles v. Groves*, 12 Q. B. 721; 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 400.)

COMPANY.

Count against a Joint Stock Company for refusing to Register the Plaintiff as a Shareholder (a).

(See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.) That the defendants are a joint stock company registered and incorporated under the Companies Act, 1862, and the plaintiff subscribed the memorandum of association of the said company for — shares in the said company, and took and became proprietor of the said shares [or, became and was the transferee and proprietor of — shares in the said company], and became and was entitled to have his name entered in the register of members of the said company as a member in respect of the said shares, according to the provisions of the said statute in that behalf; and all conditions were performed, and all things happened, and all times elapsed necessary to entitle the plaintiff to have his name entered by the defendants in the register of members of the said company as a member in respect of the said shares; yet the defendants neglected to enter and made default in

(a) By the Companies Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 35, it is enacted, "that if the name of any person is without sufficient cause entered in or omitted from the register of members of any company under this Act, or if default is made, or unnecessary delay takes place in entering on the register the fact of any person having ceased to be a member of the company, the person or member aggrieved, or any member of the company, or the company itself, may, as respects companies registered in England or Ireland, by motion in any of her Majesty's superior courts of law or equity, or by application to a judge sitting in chambers, or to the vice-warden of the Stannaries in the case of companies subject to his jurisdiction, and as respects companies registered in Scotland by summary petition to the Court of Session, or in such other manner as the said Courts may direct, apply for an order of the Court that the register may be rectified; and the Court may either refuse such application with or without costs, to be paid by the applicant, or it may, if satisfied of the justice of the case, make an order for the rectification of the register, and may direct the company to pay all the costs of such motion, application, or petition, and any damages the party aggrieved may have sustained: the Court may in any proceeding under this section decide on any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to such proceeding to have his name entered in or omitted from the register, whether such question arises between two or more members or alleged members, or between any members or alleged members and the company; and generally the Court may in any such proceeding decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of the register; provided that the Court, if a court of common law, may direct an issue to be tried in which any question of law may be raised, and a writ of error or appeal in the manner directed by 'The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854,' shall lie."

The Court is bound to exercise this jurisdiction if called upon. (*Ex p. Swan*, 30 L. J. C. P. 113.) The plaintiff may also proceed against the company by action or by mandamus. (See "*Mandamus*, post, p. 356.")

By s. 37 of the Act it is provided that the register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by the Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein (as to which see s. 25).

The sections of the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856, 1857, which corresponded to the above enactments, were repealed by the Companies Act, 1862, except so far as concerned existing rights and liabilities (s. 206).

entering the name of the plaintiff in the register of members of the said company as a member in respect of the said shares; whereby the plaintiff has been deprived of his title to the said shares, and has been prevented from selling and transferring the same, and has lost the profits which he would otherwise have made from the sale and transfer thereof, and has been prevented from receiving the dividends and profits due upon the said shares.

A like count against a company constituted under a private Act: Daly v. Thompson, 10 M. & W. 309.

A like count with a claim for a mandamus, under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, to compel the company to register the plaintiff as a shareholder: Norris v. Irish Land Co., 8 E. & B. 512; 27 L. J. Q. B. 115; Copeland v. North-Eastern Ry. Co., 6 E. & B. 277. See "Mandamus," post, p. 356.

Against a company for neglecting to register shares in the name of the plaintiff, the purchaser of them, whereby they became forfeited for non-payment of calls: Catchpole v. Ambergate Ry. Co., 1 E. & B. 111.

Against a company for wrongfully declaring the plaintiff's shares forfeited and selling them: Catchpole v. Ambergate Ry. Co., 1 E. & B. 111; Cockerell v. Van Diemen's Land Co., 18 C. B. 451.

CONSPIRACY.

See "Malicious Prosecution," post, p. 350: and see Barber v. Lesiter, 7 C. B. N. S. 175; 29 L. J. C. P. 161; Castrique v. Behrens, 3 E. & E. 709; 30 L. J. Q. B. 163; Cotterell v. Jones, 11 C. B. 713.

CONVERSION OF GOODS, OR TROVER (a).

Count for the Conversion of Goods (Trover). (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 28.)

That the defendant converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's

(a) *Conversion of goods, or trover.*]—This form of action is called *trover* from the original form of the declaration, when it was applicable only to cases of goods lost and found, and converted by the finder to his own use. When this form of action was extended to all conversions of goods, whether ensuing upon a loss and finding or not, the averment of the loss and finding inserted in the count became fictitious. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 163.) Since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 49, has abolished this fictitious averment, the cause of action may perhaps be more correctly designated by the real name of the injury, as a *conversion* of goods, which is the term adopted in the schedule to the Act.

A conversion is a wrongful interference with goods, as by taking, using, or destroying them, inconsistent with the owner's right of possession. (*Fouldes v. Willoughby*, 8 M. & W. 540; *Thorogood v. Robinson*, 6 Q. B. 769; *Jones v. Brown*, 25 L. J. Ex. 345; *Simmons v. Lillystone*, 8 Ex. 431;

goods; that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [or as the case may be].

Heald v. Carey, 11 C. B. 977; *Burroughes v. Bayne*, 5 H. & N. 296; 29 L. J. Ex. 185; *Pillot v. Wilkinson*, 2 H. & C. 72; 3 *ib.* 345; 32 L. L. Ex. 201; 34 *ib.* 22.) To constitute this injury there must be some act of the defendant repudiating the owner's right, or some exercise of dominion inconsistent with it. (*Ib.*)

A mere contract of sale of goods, not in market overt, without delivery or change of possession, as it does not affect the property in the goods, is not a conversion by the seller (*Lancashire Wagon Co. v. Fitzhugh*, 6 H. & N. 502; 30 L. J. Ex. 231); but the sale of goods lying in a dock with the delivery of a dock warrant by which possession may be obtained, being tantamount to delivery of the goods, is a conversion by the seller. (*Johnson v. Stear*, 15 C. B. N. S. 330; 33 L. J. C. P. 130.)

The purchase of goods which the seller had no right to sell, accompanied by taking possession, is a conversion by the purchaser against the true owner, although the purchaser did not know the sale was wrongful; so, where a principal ratifies the unauthorized purchase on his behalf by his agent of a chattel which the vendor had no right to sell, he is guilty of a conversion. (*Hilbery v. Hatton*, 2 H. & C. 822; 33 L. J. Ex. 190.) Where the plaintiff placed goods on board defendant's ship to be carried, the refusal of the defendant to give the plaintiff bills of lading in his own name was held to amount to a conversion. (*Falk or Falke v. Fletcher*, 18 C. B. N. S. 403; 34 L. J. C. P. 146.)

Where the conversion cannot be proved by any positive act, it may be inferred from proof of a demand of the goods by the plaintiff, and a refusal to deliver them by the defendant, he having the control over them at the time. (*Philpott v. Kelley*, 3 A. & E. 106; *Verrall v. Robinson*, 2 C. M. & R. 495; *Catterall v. Kenyon*, 3 Q. B. 310; *McKewen v. Cotching*, 27 L. J. Ex. 41; *Walker v. Clyde*, 10 C. B. N. S. 381. As to the effect of a qualified demand or refusal, see *Alexander v. Southey*, 5 B. & Ald. 247; *Cranch v. White*, 1 Bing. N. C. 414; *Rushworth v. Taylor*, 3 Q. B. 699; *Davies v. Vernon*, 6 Q. B. 413; *Lee v. Bayes*, 18 C. B. 599; *Clark v. Chamberlain*, 2 M. & W. 78; *Burroughes v. Bayne*, *supra*.) If some time is necessarily taken by the defendant to obtain actual possession of the goods, and deliver them up, and he does not make any unnecessary delay in doing so, he is not on that account guilty of a conversion. (*Towne v. Lewis*, 7 C. B. 608.) If he has a *bonâ fide* doubt as to the rightful ownership, and takes a reasonable time to clear it up before delivering the goods, this delay does not make him guilty of a conversion. (*Vaughan v. Watt*, 6 M. & W. 492; and see *Pillot v. Wilkinson*, 3 H. & C. 345; 34 L. J. Ex. 22.)

An act of conversion differs from a mere trespass, inasmuch as the former must amount to a deprivation of the possession to such an extent as to be inconsistent with the right of the owner, and evidence an intention to deprive him of that right; whereas the latter includes every direct forcible injury or act disturbing the possession without the consent of the owner, however slight or temporary the act may be. (*Fouldes v. Willoughby*, 8 M. & W. 540; and see per Parke, J., *Smith v. Goodwin*, 4 B. & Ad. 420; and see *Burroughes v. Bayne*, *supra*.)

To support this action the plaintiff must have the right to the immediate possession of the goods, and not merely a property in reversion. (*Bradley v. Copley*, 1 C. B. 685.) Therefore the owner of goods let to another for a term still continuing cannot maintain this action (*Gordon v. Harper*, 7 T. R. 9); nor can the owner of goods in the possession of another who is entitled to a lien upon them (*Milgate v. Kebble*, 3 M. & G. 100); but any special or temporary ownership with immediate possession, as under a lien, is sufficient to maintain the action. (*Legg v. Evans*, 6 M. & W. 36.) So where goods are bailed to another for hire, the bailee would be the proper

person to sue for a conversion by a third party; but where the bailee determines the bailment by any act inconsistent with it, as where the bailee of goods for hire sells them to a third party, the bailor may at once sue the purchaser or the bailee for a conversion. (*Cooper v. Willomatt*, 1 C. B. 672; *Bryant v. Wardell*, 2 Ex. 479); and where the bailee became bankrupt and his assignees sold the goods, the bailor was held entitled to sue them for the conversion. (*Fenn v. Bittleston*, 7 Ex. 152.) Where goods were pledged to secure a loan, and the pledgee disposed of them before he was entitled to do so under the contract, it was held that the pledgor might sue him for a conversion, but could recover only the value of the goods less the amount of the loan (*Johnson v. Stear*, 15 C. B. N. S. 330; 33 L. J. C. P. 130; but see *Donald v. Suckling*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 585; 35 L. J. Q. B. 232, where it was held that the pledgor, under such circumstances, did not become entitled to the immediate possession of the goods, and could not maintain detinue without having paid or tendered the amount of the loan); if after a sale of goods passing the property to the buyer, subject to a mere lien in the seller for the price, the seller resells and delivers them to another party, he may be sued for a wrongful conversion, but the buyer can only recover the value less the price. (*Martindale v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 389; *Chinery v. Viall*, 5 H. & N. 288; 29 L. J. Ex. 180; *Page v. Eduljee*, L. R. 1 P. C. 127.)

This action cannot in general be supported against a bailee or person intrusted with the possession of goods for a special purpose, for a mere omission or negligence in the course of the employment; thus a loss of goods by a carrier is not a conversion. (2 Wms. Saund. 47 i; *Ross v. Johnson*, 5 Burr. 2825; *Williams v. Gesse*, 3 Bing. N. C. 849); but if the bailee deals with the goods in a manner inconsistent with the purpose for which they are held, he may be guilty of a conversion, as where a carrier delivers goods to the wrong person. (*Ib.*; *Devcreux v. Barclay*, 2 B. & Ald. 702; *Stephenson v. Harl*, 4 Bing. 476, 483; *Wylde v. Pickford*, 8 M. & W. 443.)

A person having a special property in goods, with immediate possession, as a bailee, may maintain an action against the absolute owner for a wrongful conversion, but can only recover damages in respect of his limited interest. (*Roberts v. Wyatt*, 2 Taunt. 268; *Brierley v. Kendall*, 17 Q. B. 937; and see *Turner v. Hardcastle*, 11 C. B. N. S. 683; 31 L. J. C. P. 193.)

Upon any bailment of goods which does not exclude the absolute owner's right to the immediate possession, either the bailor or the bailee may maintain an action for a conversion by a third party. (*Nicolls v. Bastard*, 2 C. M. & R. 659; *Rooth v. Wilson*, 1 B. & Ald. 59.)

A joint owner of goods cannot maintain this action against his co-owner in respect of any act of the latter consistent with his ownership; but if the latter is guilty of an act inconsistent with joint ownership, as a complete destruction of the goods or a sale of them in market overt, it amounts to a conversion for which the joint owner can sue. (2 Wms. Saund. 47 o.; *Higgins v. Thomas*, 8 Q. B. 908; *Jones v. Brown*, 25 L. J. Ex. 345; *Mayhew v. Herrick*, 7 C. B. 229; and see "Conversion," post, Chap. VI.)

As possession in fact is evidence of the right of possession, it is sufficient to maintain the action against a wrongdoer who cannot show a better title in himself or authority under a better title. (*Elliott v. Kemp*, 7 M. & W. 312; *Northam v. Bowden*, 11 Ex. 70; *Armory v. Delamirie*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 315; *Bourne v. Fosbrooke*, 18 C. B. N. S. 515; 34 L. J. C. P. 164.) But if a plaintiff was not in possession at the time of the conversion and has to rely upon his right only, he must then be able to prove a good title in order to maintain the action. In the latter case the defendant might rebut the plaintiff's title by showing a *jus tertii* (*Gadsden v. Barrow*, 9 Ex. 514; *Leake v. Loveday*, 4 M. & G. 972), which he could not do in the former, where he has disturbed the actual possession of the plaintiff, unless he could justify under the authority of the third party. (*Jeffries v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 E. & B. 802; 25 L. J. Q. B. 107; *White v. Mullett*, 6 Ex. 713; and see *Thorne v. Tilbury*, 3 H. & N. 534; 27 L. J. Ex. 407;

Biddle v. Bond, 6 B. & S. 225 ; 34 L. J. Q. B. 137.) Where the plaintiff had obtained possession of some tallow, part of the salvage from a fire, and his possessory right had been lawfully divested, he was held not entitled to maintain trover against a person who subsequently purchased it. (*Buckley v. Gross*, 3 B. & S. 566 ; 32 L. J. Q. B. 129.) An uncertificated bankrupt having been again adjudicated bankrupt, it was held that the second assignees might maintain trover for goods acquired by the bankrupt after his first bankruptcy against all persons except the first assignees. (*Morgan v. Knight*, 15 C. B. N. S. 669 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 168.)

The owner of a future or reversionary interest in goods may maintain an action for any injury to his reversionary right, but must sue as reversioner. (See *post*, "Reversion.")

The action for conversion lies only in respect of specific personal property ; it will not lie for money, though certain in amount, unless it be identified in specie. (*Orton v. Butler*, 5 B. & Ald. 652 ; and see *Foster v. Green*, 31 L. J. Ex. 158.) It does not lie for fixtures, *eo nomine*, as they form part of the land, and therefore cannot be converted. (*Davis v. Jones*, 2 B. & Ald. 165 ; *Minshall v. Lloyd*, 2 M. & W. 450 ; *Weeton v. Woodcock*, 5 M. & W. 587 ; *Mackintosh v. Trotter*, 3 M. & W. 186 ; *Wilde v. Waters*, 16 C. B. 637 ; 24 L. J. C. P. 193.) But a count may be framed for wrongfully depriving the plaintiff of his right to remove them. (*London and Westminster Loan Co. v. Drake*, 6 C. B. N. S. 798 ; 28 L. J. C. P. 297 ; see "Fixtures," *post*, p. 332.) If they have been reduced to the state of moveable goods by severance, they become capable of being converted ; and although they ought not to be described by the technical term fixtures, yet a declaration for the conversion of fixtures has been held good after verdict. (*Sheen v. Rickie*, 5 M. & W. 175 ; 7 Dowl. 335 ; and see *Niblet v. Smith*, 4 T. R. 504 ; *Dalton v. Whittem*, 3 Q. B. 961 ; *Wiltshier v. Cottrell*, 1 E. & B. 674.) So it will lie for soil taken up from the land and removed (*Higgon v. Mortimer*, 6 C. & P. 616) ; and for coals wrongfully dug from plaintiff's land, and the plaintiff may recover the full value of the coals, when and where severed, without deducting the cost of severing. (*Martin v. Porter*, 5 M. & W. 351 ; *Morgan v. Powell*, 3 Q. B. 278 ; *Powell v. Rees*, 7 A. & E. 426 ; but see *Morewood v. Wood*, 3 Q. B. 440 n. ; *Hilton v. Woods*, L. R. 4 Eq. 432, 36 L. J. C. 941.)

The goods should be described in the declaration with sufficient certainty to inform the defendant as to the nature of the goods taken. (*Taylor v. Wells*, 2 Wms. Saund. 74 ; *Pope v. Tillman*, 7 Taunt. 642 ; *Sheen v. Rickie*, *supra*.) But they may be described generally as in the above form taken from Schedule (B) to the C. L. P. Act, 1852 ; and by s. 49 of that Act statements of quantity, quality and value, where these are immaterial, are to be omitted. Where the plaintiff succeeds as to some of the goods laid in the declaration only, the defendant is entitled to have the verdict entered for him as to the residue, and is entitled to the costs in respect thereof if any have been incurred. (*Williams v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 16 ; *Freshney v. Wells*, 26 L. J. Ex. 228.)

The measure of damages in this action is not necessarily the value of the goods, but the compensation for the loss actually sustained ; thus, where a vendee sued the vendor for a conversion of the goods sold, the goods not having been delivered, and price not having been paid, and not being recoverable by the vendor by reason of the conversion, the measure of damages was held to be the difference between the value of the goods and the contract price, that is to say, the same as in an action for the breach of contract in not delivering the goods (*Chinery v. Fiall*, 5 H. & N. 288 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 180 ; *ante*, p. 241) ; but where after delivery of the goods to the vendee, the vendor retook them, the vendee was held entitled to recover the full value of the goods though the price had not been paid : the price being recoverable by the vendor in full. (*Gillard v. Brittan*, 8 M. & W. 575 ; and see *Stephens v. Wilkinson*, 2 B. & Ad. 320 ; "Sale of Goods," *ante*, p. 242.) Where goods are pledged to secure a loan and wrong-

Count for the conversion of scrip certificates: Acraman v. Cooper, 10 M. & W. 585; *of abstracts of title: Roberts v. Wyatt*, 2 Taunt. 268; *of an agreement of guarantee: M'Leod v. M'Ghie*, 2 M. & G. 326; *of a delivery order for goods: Godts v. Rose*, 17 C. B. 229; *of halves of bank-notes sent in inchoate payment of a debt: Smith v. Mundy*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 172; *of bills of exchange: Evans v. Kymer*, 1 B. & Ad. 528; *Jones v. Fort*, 9 B. & C. 764. [As to the property in letters, see *Hopkinson v. Lord Burghley*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 447; 36 L. J. C. 504.]

fully converted, the owner can recover only the value of the goods less the amount of the loan. (*Johnson v. Stear*, 15 C. B. N. S. 330; 33 L. J. C. P. 130; *Donald v. Suckling*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 585; 35 L. J. Q. B. 232; see *ante*, p. 292.) Where a person having a special property in goods sues the absolute owner for a wrongful conversion, he is only entitled to recover damages to the extent of his limited interest (*Brierley v. Kendall*, 17 Q. B. 937); but in an action against a stranger who is guilty of a conversion he is entitled to recover the full value of the goods. (*Turner v. Hardeastle*, 11 C. B. N. S. 683; 31 L. J. C. P. 193.) Where the defendant having obtained a judgment against the plaintiff wrongfully refused to give up certain goods of the plaintiff then in his possession, and afterwards sold them under his judgment, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover the full value of the goods (*Edmondson v. Nuttall*, 17 C. B. N. S. 280; 34 L. J. C. P. 102); so where the defendant having obtained a judgment against the plaintiff seized his goods under process, but in a place where the process did not run, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover the full value of the goods. (*Sowell v. Champion*, 6 A. & E. 407.)

Special damage, not necessarily incidental to the wrongful conversion of the goods, may be claimed in this action; it must be stated in the declaration in the usual way. (*Moon v. Raphael*, 2 Bing. N. C. 310; *Bodley v. Reynolds*, 8 Q. B. 779.) By the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 29, in all actions of trover the jury may, if they shall think fit, give damages in the nature of interest, over and above the value of the goods.

The form of declaration given in the schedule of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, runs in the alternative, "converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff," etc. The charge of wrongful deprivation may perhaps be treated as merely an explanation or amplification of the conversion, and not as forming a distinct cause of action. Any other construction might raise considerable difficulty as to the effect of the general issue. It is not unusual in practice to join both statements by the word "and" instead of "or." (Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 94, n. (b); and see per Willea, J., *London and Westminster Loan Co. v. Drake*, 28 L. J. C. P. 297, 298; *Munster v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 676, 679, n. (a).)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 49, the statement of losing and finding and bailment in actions for goods or their value, is to be omitted.

The judgment for the plaintiff in trover vests the property in the goods in the defendant. (*Buckland v. Johnson*, 15 C. B. 145.) But not where the damages are not estimated on the footing of the full value. (2 Wms. Saund. 77 *dd*, n.)

In this action the Court will sometimes exercise a summary jurisdiction to stay proceedings upon a return of the goods and payment of nominal damages and costs, and on such other terms as the Court thinks proper to impose: as to which, see 2 Chit. Pr. 11th ed. p. 1367; and see *Moon v. Raphael*, 2 Bing. N. C. 310, 314.

Counts in trover and detinue (see *post*, p. 311) are not generally allowed together, but may be under special circumstances. (*Mockford v. Taylor*, 19 C. B. N. S. 209; 34 L. J. C. P. 352.) In the action of detinue the Court may order execution for the return of the specific chattel, without the action of having damages. (See *post*, p. 313.)

Count for the conversion of carpenter's tools, stating as special damage that the plaintiff was prevented from working: Bodley v. Reynolds, 8 Q. B. 779; of fixtures taken as a distress: Dalton v. Whitem, 3 Q. B. 961; of a ship, tackle, stores, etc.: Reid v. Fairbanks, 13 C. B. 692; of a windmill: Flory v. Denny, 7 Ex. 581; 21 L. J. Ex. 223.

Count for the conversion of dead grouse: Earl of Lonsdale v. Rigg, 11 Ex. 669; 1 H. & N. 923; 25 L. J. Ex. 73; 26 Ib. 196; of rabbits: Blades v. Higgs, 12 C. B. N. S. 501; 13 Ib. 844; 11 H. L. C. 621; 31 L. J. C. P. 151; 32 Ib. 182; 34 Ib. 286. [As to the property in game and animals feræ naturæ, see the above cases; and see also Sutton v. Moody, 1 L. Raym. 250; Churchward v. Studdy, 14 East, 249; Hannam v. Mockett, 2 B. & C. 934.]

Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for a Conversion before the Bankruptcy.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 24.) That the defendant, before the said *E. F.* became bankrupt, converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the said *E. F.* of the use and possession of goods which were then of the said *E. F.*, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [or as the case may be. In this case the plaintiffs must sue as assignees. A count may be added for any conversion after the bankruptcy, as in the next form, if the plaintiffs sue in respect of it as assignees (*Williams v. Vines*, 1 D. & L. 710).]

Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for a Conversion after the Bankruptcy.

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 24.) That the defendant, after the said *E. F.* became bankrupt, converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the plaintiffs, as such assignees as aforesaid, of the use and possession of goods of the plaintiffs as such assignees as aforesaid, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [or as the case may be. In this case the plaintiffs may sue either as assignees or in their individual capacity.]

A like count: Baker v. Gray, 17 C. B. 462.

A special count by the assignees of a bankrupt in respect of the conversion of goods of another person in the order and disposition of the bankrupt at the time of the bankruptcy: Graham v. Furber, 14 C. B. 134, 410.

Counts by the assignees of insolvent debtors for conversions before and after the insolvency: Sheen v. Rickie, 5 M. & W. 175; Hermann v. Barber, 15 C. B. 774; Chilton v. Carrington, 16 C. B. 206.

Count by an Executor or Administrator for a Conversion in the Lifetime of the Testator or Intestate.

(Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17-20.) That the defendant, in the lifetime of the said *C. D.*, converted to his own use

or wrongfully deprived the said *C. D.* of the use and possession of goods then of the said *C. D.*, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*or as the case may be. In this case the plaintiff must sue in his representative character. If there has also been a conversion since the death a count may be added as in the next form, if the plaintiff sues in respect of it in his representative character*].

Count by an Executor or Administrator for a Conversion after the Death of the Testator or Intestate.

(*Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17-20.*) That the defendant, after the death of the said *C. D.*, converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff, as such executor [*or administrator*] as aforesaid, of the use and possession of goods of the plaintiff as such executor [*or administrator*] as aforesaid, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*as the case may be. In this case the plaintiff may sue either in his representative character or in his individual capacity*].

Against an Executor or Administrator for a Conversion by the Testator.

(*Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 18, 21.*) That the said *G. H.*, in his lifetime and within six calendar months next before his death, converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*or as the case may be*]; and this action was commenced within six calendar months next after the defendant as such executor [*or administrator*] as aforesaid took upon himself the administration of the estate and effects of the said *G. H.* [*As to this action against executors or administrators, see "Executors," post, p. 326, n.*]

Count by Husband and Wife for a Conversion of the Wife's Goods before Marriage (a).

(*Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.*) That the defendant converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the said *C.*, whilst she was unmarried, of the use and possession of goods then of the said *C.*, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*or as the case may be*].

Count against Husband and Wife for a Conversion by the Wife before Marriage.

(*Commence with the form, ante, p. 22*) That the said *C.*, whilst she was unmarried, converted to her own use or wrongfully de-

(*a*) After the bankruptcy of the husband he cannot sue in respect of causes of action vested in him in right of his wife, which if vested in him alone would pass to his assignees. The assignees of the bankrupt husband must join with the wife in suing for a conversion of the wife's goods before marriage. (*Richbell v. Alexander*, 10 C. B. N. S. 324; 30 L. J. C. P. 268; and see *Fates v. Sherrington*, 12 M. & W. 855; and see *ante*, p. 173.)

prived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods, that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*or as the case may be*].

Against husband and wife for a conversion by the wife during marriage: Catterall v. Kenyon, 3 Q. B. 310.

COPYRIGHT (a).

For Infringing the Copyright in a Book by Printing Copies.
(5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 15.)

That the plaintiff was the proprietor of a subsisting copyright in

(a) Copyright in works of literature after publication exists only by statute. (See *Jefferys v. Boosey*, 4 H. L. C. 876; 24 L. J. Ex. 81; *Reade v. Conquest*, 9 C. B. N. S. 755.)

Copyright is regulated by the following statutes:—

By 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, as to books, which includes “every volume, or part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan published separately.” (s. 2.) An action for the infringement is given by s. 15: s. 24 makes registration of the copyright a condition precedent to an action for infringement (see *Wood v. Boosey*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 340; and as to registration of assignment, see *Ib.*). No copyright is acquired by mere registration before publication. (*Marwell v. Hogg*, 36 L. J. C. P. 139.)

As to oral lectures, by 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 65; 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65.

As to dramatic pieces and musical performances, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 15, and the above statute, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, ss. 20, 21. The arrangement of the score of an opera for the pianoforte is an original composition for the purposes of the Act, so that the arranger, and not the composer of the opera, must be registered as the author. (*Wood v. Boosey*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 340.)

Also engravings and prints, sculptures, models, copies and casts, and designs for ornamenting articles of manufacture, are respectively protected by various statutes: 8 Geo. II. c. 13; 7 Geo. III. c. 38; 17 Geo. III. c. 57; 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100; 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 104; 14 & 15 Vict. c. 8; 15 & 16 Vict. c. 6; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 70 (under which latter Act, s. 9, the action may be brought in the County Court). Copies made by photography are within these statutes. (*Gambart v. Ball*, 14 C. B. N. S. 306; 32 L. J. C. P. 166; *Graves v. Ashford*, L. R. 2 C. P. 410; 36 L. J. C. P. 139.)

Copyright in works of the fine arts is regulated by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 68.

International copyright is regulated by 7 & 8 Vict. c. 12. An alien author resident in a foreign country is not entitled to copyright in this country. (*Jefferys v. Boosey*, 4 H. L. 815; 24 L. J. Ex. 81.) An alien author resident in British dominions, as in a colony, is entitled to copyright (*Low v. Routledge*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 42; 33 L. J. C. 717.) A first publication abroad deprives the author, whether British or a foreigner, of any copyright save such as he may acquire under the International Copyright Act. (*Jefferys v. Boosey*, *supra*; *Boucicault v. Delafield*, 1 H. & M. 597; 33 L. J. C. 38.)

There is no copyright in immoral or illegal publications. (See *Southey v. Sherwood*, 2 Mer. 435, 439.) As to infringing the copyright in a dictionary, see *Spiers v. Brown*, 6 W. R. 352; in a directory, *Kelly v. Morris*, L. R.

a book entitled —, and the defendant, after the passing of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria to amend the law of copyright, did, without the consent in writing of the plaintiff so then being such proprietor as aforesaid and contrary to the said statute, print and cause to be printed for sale [and for exportation] divers copies of the said book; whereby the plaintiff has been prevented from selling divers copies of the said book, and his profits in the said copyright have been diminished (a).

Like counts: Boosey v. Davidson, 4 D. & L. 147; *Sweet v. Benning*, 16 C. B. 459; and see "*Injunction*," *post*, p. 341.

For Infringing the Copyright in a Book by selling Copies unlawfully printed.

That the plaintiff was the proprietor of a subsisting copyright in a book entitled —, and after the passing of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of Queen Victoria to amend the law of copyright divers copies of the said book had, without the consent in writing of the plaintiff so then being such proprietor as aforesaid and contrary to the said statute, been printed by one G. H. for sale; and the defendant, well knowing the premises, afterwards, without the consent in writing of the plaintiff so being such proprietor as aforesaid and contrary to the said statute, sold [and published and exposed to sale and hire] divers copies of the said book which had been so printed as aforesaid; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from selling divers copies of the said book, and his profits in the said copyright have been diminished.

Like counts: Wright v. Tallis, 1 C. B. 893; *Boosey v. Davidson*, 4 D. & L. 147.

Count for infringing the copyright of a musical composition by printing it for sale: Clementi v. Walker, 2 B. & C. 861; *Jeffreys v. Boosey*, 24 L. J. Ex. 81; *Cocks v. Purday*, 5 C. B. 860; *Boosey v. Purday*, 4 Ex. 145.

For infringing the copyright of a song, with a likeness of the singer on the outside leaf, by printing and selling imitations: Chappell v. Davidson, 18 C. B. 194; 25 L. J. C. P. 225.

For infringing the copyright of a song by gratuitous circulation: Novello v. Sudlow, 12 C. B. 177.

For infringing the copyright of a print: Brooks v. Cocks, 3 A. & E. 138; *West v. Francis*, 5 B. & Ald. 737.

For infringing the copyright in a print by means of photography:

1 Eq. 697; in statistical returns, *Scott v. Stanford*, L. R. 3 Eq. 718; 36 L. J. 729; in articles published in periodicals, *Smith v. Johnson*, 4 Giff. 632; 33 L. J. C. 137.

(a) It is frequently advisable to add a count in trover or in detinue under the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 23, which provides that all copies of the book unlawfully printed or imported shall be deemed the property of the proprietor of the copyright, and he may, after demand in writing, sue for and recover the same and damages for the detention in detinue, or damages for the conversion in trover.

A claim for an injunction may also be added if required. (See form, *post*, "*Injunction*.") An injunction will be granted without proof of actual damage. (*Tinsley v. Lacy*, 1 H. & M. 747; 32 L. J. C. 535.)

Gambart v. Ball, 14 C. B. N. S. 306; 32 L. J. C. P. 166; *Graves v. Ashford*, L. R. 2 C. P. 410.

For selling a print from a spurious plate, under 17 Geo. III. c. 57 (held to lie without guilty knowledge): Gambart v. Sumner, 5 H. & N. 5; 29 L. J. Ex. 98.

For infringing the copyright of a bust: Gahagan v. Cooper, 3 Camp. 111.

Counts for infringing a design for an article of manufacture, within 6 & 7 Vict. c. 65: Millengen v. Picken, 1 C. B. 799.

Count for the infringement of a design registered under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 100; 21 & 22 Vict. c. 70: Harrison v. Taylor, 3 H. & N. 301; 4 *Ib.* 815; 27 L. J. Ex. 315; 29 *Ib.* 3; *Heywood v. Potter*, 1 E. & B. 439; *Norton v. Nicholls*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 225; *M'Crea v. Holdsworth*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 264; *Ib.* 2 H. L. 380; 33 L. J. Q. B. 329.

Count for infringing the copyright of a print under the International Copyright Act: Avanzo v. Mudie, 10 Ex. 203.

Count for penalties for infringing the copyright of a dramatic piece under 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 15 (a): Fitzball v. Brooke, 6 Q. B. 873; *Shepherd v. Conquest*, 17 C. B. 427; 25 L. J. C. P. 127; *Morton v. Copeland*, 16 C. B. 517; *Hatton v. Kean*, 7 C. B. N. S. 268; 29 L. J. C. P. 20; *Reade v. Conquest*, 9 C. B. N. S. 755; *Cumberland v. Copeland*, 7 H. & N. 118; 31 L. J. Ex. 19, 353; *Lyon v. Knowles*, 3 B. & S. 556; 32 L. J. Q. B. 71.

Like count by assignee of the copyright: Lacy v. Rhys, 4 B. & S. 873; 33 L. J. Q. B. 157; *Marsh v. Conquest*, 17 C. B. N. S. 418; 33 L. J. C. P. 319.

CORPORATION (b).

As to actions by and against corporations, see *ante*, p. 26; and see "*Company*," *ante*, p. 140.

(a) Dramatizing and representing a novel on the stage is not an infringement of the literary copyright in the novel. (*Reade v. Conquest*, 9 C. B. N. S. 755; 30 L. J. C. P. 209.) But printing and selling a drama in which the scenes and language of a novel are copied, is an infringement of the copyright in the latter. (*Tinsley v. Lacy*, 1 H. & M. 747; 32 L. J. C. 535.) But where the plaintiff wrote a drama and then turned it into a novel, and the defendant dramatized and represented the novel, without knowing of the plaintiff's drama, it was held an infringement of the dramatic copyright of the plaintiff. (*Reade v. Lacy*, 1 J. & H. 524; 30 L. J. C. 655; *Reade v. Conquest*, 11 C. B. N. S. 479; 31 L. J. C. P. 153.) The assignment of the copyright in a dramatic and musical piece does not convey the right of performing it, unless an entry to that effect is registered (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 22); before that enactment it was held otherwise. (*Cumberland v. Planché*, 1 A. & E. 580.)

(b) An action will lie against a corporation for a wrong which they cause to be committed, as a trespass to the person, or to land or goods, or a conversion or detention of goods; and the authority of their agent may be proved against the corporation without necessarily showing an appoint-

COUNTY COURTS (a).

Count against the bailiff of a County Court for wrongfully selling

ment under seal. (*Tarborough v. Bank of England*, 16 East, 6; *Smith v. Birmingham Gas Co.*, 1 A. & E. 526; *Maund v. The Monmouthshire and Staffordshire Canal Co.*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 113; *Eastern Counties Ry. Co. v. Broom*, 6 Ex. 314; *Goff v. Great Northern Ry. Co.* 30 L. J. Q. B. 148.) A corporation is liable for the acts of an agent acting within the scope of his employment (*Limpus v. London General Omnibus Co.*, 1 H. & C. 526; 32 L. J. Ex. 34); but an agent can have no implied authority to do what the corporation itself is not authorized to do. (*Poulton v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 534; 36 L. J. Q. B. 291.) An action for a wrong will lie against a corporation where the matter complained of is a thing done within the scope of their incorporation, and is one which would constitute an actionable wrong if done by an individual; as an action against a company conducting an electric telegraph for publishing a libellous message (*Whitfield v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 1 E. B. & E. 115; 27 L. J. Q. B. 229); an action against a company engaged in running omnibuses for driving them in such a manner as to obstruct the plaintiff in the use of the highway (*Green v. London General Omnibus Co.*, 7 C. B. N. S. 290; 29 L. J. C. P. 13; *Limpus v. London General Omnibus Co.*, *supra*); an action against a railway company for arresting a passenger upon a false charge of travelling without having paid his fare. (*Goff v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 3 E. & B. 672; 30 L. J. Ex. 148; and see *Poulton v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, *supra*.) But it has not been decided whether an action will lie against a corporation for a malicious prosecution. (*Sterens v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 10 Ex. 352.) An action lies against a corporation for damages sustained through their negligence in the performance or non-performance of their duties. (*Henly v. Mayor of Lyme*, 5 Bing. 91.) An action will lie against a corporation for knowingly keeping a mischievous animal. (*Stiles v. Cardiff Steam Nav. Co.*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 310.) An action will lie at the suit of a corporation for a libel. (*Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Co. v. Hawkins*, 4 H. & N. 87; 28 L. J. Ex. 201.) An action for fraud cannot be maintained against a corporation. (*Western Bank of Scotland v. Addie*, L. R. 1 Sc. Ap. 145.)

A corporation is liable for the negligence of its servants upon the same principle on which an individual is liable; and it makes no difference in the liability that the corporation is appointed to perform duties of a public nature or receives no profits for its own benefit (*Mersey Docks Trustees v. Gibbs*, L. R. 1 H. L. 93, reversing S. C. in Ex. Cham. 3 H. & N. 164; *Coe v. Wise*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 711; and see "*Master and Servant*," *post*, p. 361; "*Negligence*," p. 376); and the property of the corporation is liable to executions against them. (*Worrall Waterworks Co. v. Lloyd*, L. R. 1 C. P. 719.)

(a) By the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95 (The County Courts Act, 1846), s. 138, it is enacted, "for the protection of persons acting in the execution of this Act, that all actions and prosecutions to be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act shall be laid and tried in the county where the fact was committed, and shall be commenced within three calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, or otherwise; and notice in writing of such action, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one calendar month at least before the commencement of the action; and no plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if after action brought a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court, with costs, by or on behalf of the defendant." (See *Burton v. Le Gros*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 91; and see "*Notice of Action*," *post*, Chap. VI.)

By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61 (The County Courts Act, 1850), s. 19,

goods seized in execution, contrary to 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 106: Burton v. Le Gros, 34 L. J. Q. B. 91. [The bailiff of a County Court is liable for the acts of persons employed to execute process to the same extent as the sheriff. (Ib.; and see "Sheriff," post.)]

DEFAMATION; LIBEL AND SLANDER (a).

it is enacted, "that from and after the passing of this Act no action shall be brought against any high bailiff or bailiff, or against any person or persons acting by the order and in aid of any high bailiff, for anything done in obedience to any warrant under the hand of the clerk or clerks of the said Court and the seal of the said Court, until demand hath been made or left at the office of such high bailiff by the party or parties intending to bring such action, or by his, her, or their attorney or agent, in writing, signed by the party demanding the same, of the perusal and copy of such warrant, and the same hath been refused or neglected by the space of six days after such demand; and in case after such demand and compliance therewith, by showing the said warrant to and permitting a copy to be taken thereof by the party demanding the same, any action shall be brought against such high bailiff, bailiff, or other person or persons acting in his aid for any such cause as aforesaid, without making the clerk or clerks of the said Court who signed or sealed the said warrant defendant or defendants, that on producing or proving such warrant at the trial of such action, the jury shall give their verdict for the defendant or defendants, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction or other irregularity in the said warrant; and if such action be brought jointly against such clerk or clerks and also against such high bailiff or bailiff, or other person or persons acting in his or their aid as aforesaid, then on proof of such warrant the jury shall find for such high bailiff or bailiff, and for such person or persons so acting as aforesaid, notwithstanding such defect or irregularity as aforesaid; and if the verdict shall be given against the said clerk or clerks, that in such case the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall recover his, her, or their costs against him or them, to be taxed in such manner by the proper officer as to include such costs as such plaintiff or plaintiffs are liable to pay to such defendant or defendants for whom such verdict shall be found as aforesaid; and if any action shall be brought the defendant or defendants shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence at any trial had thereupon."

By the 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54 ("The County Courts Act, 1852,"), s. 6, it is enacted, that "if any action or suit shall be brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of this Act, or of any other Act relating to County Courts, such person may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence; and the warrant under the seal of the County Court, being produced in any such action or suit, shall be deemed sufficient proof of the authority of the said County Court previous to the issuing of such warrant; and in case the plaintiff in such action shall have a verdict pass against him, be nonsuit, or discontinue the action or suit, the defendant shall in any of the said cases be allowed full costs as between attorney and client."

By the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142 ("The County Courts Act, 1867,"), s. 34, that Act and the several County Courts Acts specified in Sched. D, which are to be cited by the short titles given to them in such schedule, are all to be construed together as one Act.

(a) *Libel and Slander.*]—*Libel* consists in the publication by the defendant, by means of printing, writing, pictures, or the like signs, of matter defamatory to the plaintiff. (3 Bl. Com. 125.)

Slander consists in the publication by the defendant, by means of words spoken, of matter defamatory to the plaintiff. (3 Bl. Com. 123.)

The nature of the defamatory matter which is actionable in a written publication or libel, and that which is actionable when spoken, with the distinction between them, may be seen from the references to the cases cited in the text, which have been classed under the following descriptions.

Matter imputing criminal offences. This is actionable equally in the form of libel and of slander.

Matter imputing misconduct in the discharge of a public office. This is actionable both as libel and as slander.

Matter imputing misconduct, or want of care or of qualification* or of skill in a lawful profession, trade, or business. This is also actionable both as libel and as slander.

Matter imputing conduct or qualities tending to degrade or disparage the plaintiff, or exposing him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, is actionable as libel when published in print, writing, or other permanent form, but not as slander, when merely spoken. (See *I'Anson v. Stuart*, 1 T. R. 748; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 57; *Thorley v. Kerry*, 4 Taunt. 364; *Clement v. Chiris*, 9 B. & C. 175; *Parmiter v. Coupland*, 6 M. & W. 105, 108; *Fray v. Fray*, 17 C. B. N. S. 603; 34 L. J. C. P. 45.)

Defamatory words merely spoken and not actionable under any of the above descriptions, but which cause special damage to the plaintiff, are actionable as slander. (See *Kelly v. Partington*, 5 B. & Ad. 645; *post*, p. 311.)

Whether matter, written or spoken, is defamatory, within the above descriptions, is a question for the jury. It is for the judge to direct the jury what constitutes defamation in law, and for the jury to say whether, according to such direction, the matter in question is defamatory. (See 32 Geo. III. c. 60; *Parmiter v. Coupland*, 6 M. & W. 105; *Baylis v. Lawrence*, 11 A. & E. 920; per Williams, J., *Paris v. Levy*, 9 C. B. N. S., 342, 352.) The judge may state his opinion to the jury whether the matter is defamatory, but he is not bound to do so. (*Ib.*) If the declaration is on the face of it not defamatory, judgment may be arrested notwithstanding a verdict for the plaintiff. (*Hearne v. Stowell*, 12 A. & E. 719.)

Privileged Communications.—On certain occasions a person is privileged to write or speak according to the best of his belief, and he is not liable to an action for matter written or spoken on such privileged occasions, although it be false; unless he has written or spoken maliciously in fact and not by reason of the privilege, as where he has asserted false and defamatory matter knowing it to be false. On such occasions of privilege it is not sufficient for the plaintiff to prove the falseness of the matter merely; but he must also show that the defendant acted or spoke on the occasion with a malicious intent. (*Taylor v. Hawkins*, 16 Q. B. 308; *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252.) The libel itself may be evidence of malice. (*Gilpin v. Fowler*, 9 Ex. 615.) The occasion of privilege is a question for the judge; the existence of express malice is one for the jury. (*Cooke v. Wildes*, 5 E. & B. 328; *Huntley v. Ward*, 6 C. B. N. S. 514; *Cowles v. Potts*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 247.)

The following are some of the principal occasions of privilege:—

Speeches and proceedings in Parliament are privileged. (*R. v. Creevey*, 1 M. & S. 273; *Lake v. King*, 1 Wms. Saund. 131 b; *Stockdale v. Hansard*, 9 A. & E. 1; per Campbell, C. J., *Davidson or Davison v. Duncan*, 7 E. & B. 229; 26 L. J. Q. B. 104, 107.)

Reports of speeches or proceedings in Parliament are not in general privileged (*Ib.*); but the publication of reports, papers, votes, or proceedings of either House by the authority of the House is protected by the statute 3 & 4 Vict. c. 9, s. 1; and any copy or extract from such publications is privileged by that statute, ss. 2, 3.

Public meetings (*Hearne v. Stowell*, 12 A. & E. 720) and reports of public meetings are not privileged. (*Davidson or Davison v. Duncan*, 7 E. & B. 229; 26 L. J. Q. B. 104.) A report in a newspaper of the pro-

ceedings at a Vestry meeting held under the Metropolis Local Management Act is not privileged, although the vestry is bound by their Act to publish the same matter. (*Popham v. Pickburn*, 7 H. & N. 891 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 133.)

Statements made by counsel in the course of *judicial proceedings* if relevant to the subject-matter and based upon his instructions, and also fair comments made by counsel upon the case, are privileged. (*Hodgson v. Scarlett*, 1 B. & Ald. 232 ; *Needham v. Dowling*, 15 L. J. C. P. 9.) An attorney acting as an advocate has the same privilege as counsel. (*Mackay v. Ford*, 5 H. & N. 792 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 404.) So statements and comments made by a judge relevant to the proceedings are privileged (*Jekyll v. Moore*, 2 B. & P. N. R. 341) ; or by a coroner. (*Thomas v. Chirton*, 2 B. & S. 475 ; 31 L. J. Q. B. 139.) Statements made by a witness, whether orally or by affidavit, in the course of judicial proceedings, if relevant to the proceedings, are absolutely privileged though false to his own knowledge and malicious in fact. (*Revis v. Smith*, 18 C. B. 126 ; *Henderson v. Broomhead*, 4 H. & N. 569 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 360. And see further as to the privilege of judicial proceedings, *Lake v. King*, 1 Wms. Saund. 131 b (1).)

Statements made in the course of an official inquiry and relevant to the matter of the inquiry are privileged. (*Beatson v. Skene*, 5 H. & N. 838 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 430.)

Fair reports of trials in any public court of justice are privileged. (*Hoare v. Silverlock*, 9 C. B. 20 ; *Lewis v. Levy*, E. B. & E. 537 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 282, 288.) A report of an *ex parte* application for a criminal information which was refused was held privileged. (*Curry v. Walter*, 1 B. & P. 525.) Fair reports of preliminary inquiries before magistrates, sitting in public, where the accused was discharged are privileged. (*Lewis v. Levy*, *supra*.) It has been held that reports of such inquiries where the accused was committed or held to bail for an indictable offence are not privileged. (*Duncan v. Thwaites*, 3 B. & C. 556 ; but see *Lewis v. Levy*, 27 L. J. Q. B. 282, 291.) A report of a matter brought before a magistrate not in his judicial or magisterial character, as an application to a magistrate for advice, is not privileged. (*M'Gregor v. Thwaites*, 3 B. & C. 24.) A report of proceedings before a registrar in bankruptcy upon examining a debtor in gaol was held privileged. (*Ryalls v. Leader*, L. R. 1 Ex. 296 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 185.)

Complaints or applications for redress made in a proper quarter, by parties interested in the matter, are privileged, as a complaint of the conduct of a magistrate made to the Secretary of State (*Harrison v. Bush*, 5 E. & B. 344 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 25 ; and see *Blagg v. Sturt*, 10 Q. B. 899) ; a petition to Parliament (*Lake v. King*, 1 Wms. Saund. 131 b) ; a petition addressed by a creditor of an officer in the army to the Secretary of War with a view of obtaining payment of his debt. (*Fairman v. Ives*, 5 B. & Ald. 642.) Complaints made to a wife of the conduct of her husband are not privileged. (*Wenman v. Ash*, 18 C. B. 836.)

Confidential communications made by way of advice to protect the interests of the persons to whom they are made, at their request, are privileged, as the character of a servant given to a person asking it (*Weatherstone v. Hawkins*, 1 T. R. 110 ; *Child v. Affleck*, 9 B. & C. 403) ; or the voluntary communication to the latter of a fact subsequently discovered (*Gardner v. Slade*, 13 Q. B. 796) ; and the presence of a third person on such occasions does not take away the privilege. (*Taylor v. Hawkins*, 16 Q. B. 308 ; *Manby v. Witt*, 18 C. B. 544 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 294.) It would also seem that such statements voluntarily made to a person respecting the conduct of a person in his employ, or whom he was likely to take into his employ, or with whom he is otherwise connected, are privileged. (See *Pattison v. Jones*, 8 B. & C. 578 ; *M'Dougall v. Claridge*, 1 Camp. 267 ; and see *Coxhead v. Richards*, 2 C. B. 569 ; *Amann v. Damm*, 8 C. B. N. S. 597 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 313 ; *Fryer v. Kinnersley*, 15 C. B. N. S. 422 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 96.) A statement of opinion made to a tradesman in answer to his inquiry respecting the handwriting of a fictitious order for goods which purported to have been sent

by the person making the statement was held to be privileged. (*Croft v. Stevens*, 7 H. & N. 570; 31 L. J. Ex. 143.) A character of a person who was a candidate for the office of trustee of a charity given to a person canvassing on his behalf was held privileged. (*Cowles v. Potts*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 247.) A clergyman is not privileged in circulating imputations on the character of a person about to set up a school in his parish. (*Gilpin v. Fowler*, 9 Ex. 615.)

Statements made by a person in the discharge of some duty in the conduct of affairs in which his own interest is concerned are privileged. (*Toogood v. Spyring*, 1 C. M. & R. 181; *Harrison v. Bush*, 5 E. & B. 344; 25 L. J. Q. B. 25; *Whiteley v. Adams*, 15 C. B. N. S. 392; 33 L. J. C. P. 89; see *Huntley v. Ward*, 5 C. B. N. S. 514.) As a complaint by a person that his property had been stolen by another made in a proper quarter to obtain redress (*Toogood v. Spyring*, 1 C. M. & R. 181; *Amann v. Damm*, 8 C. B. N. S. 597; 29 L. J. C. P. 313); or made to the supposed thief himself, though in the presence of a third party (*Toogood v. Spyring*, 1 C. M. & R. 181; *Padmore v. Lawrence*, 11 A. & E. 380); or made to the servants of the complainant by way of warning. (*Somerville v. Hawkins*, 10 C. B. 583.) A charge of bankruptcy made against a trader by his creditor to a person employed by the trader to sell his goods, with a notice not to pay over to him the produce of the sale, was held privileged. (*Blackham v. Pugh*, 2 C. B. 611.)

Fair criticism of literary publications not involving an attack on private character is privileged. (*Tabart v. Tipper*, 1 Camp. 350; *Carr v. Hood*, 1 Camp. 354, n.; *Paris v. Lery*, 9 C. B. N. S. 342; 30 L. J. C. P. 11.)

Fair comments upon the public acts of a person filling a public office or character are privileged (*Cooper v. Lawson*, 8 A. & E. 746; *Earl of Lucan v. Smith*, 1 H. & N. 481; 26 L. J. Ex. 94; *Kelly v. Tining*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 699); but comments on the private acts of persons are not. (*Gathercole v. Miall*, 15 M. & W. 319.) A writer in a newspaper has no greater privilege than any other person in commenting on the public acts or writings of others. (*Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, 3 B. & S. 769; 32 L. J. Q. B. 185.)

[*The Form of the Declaration.*]—The defamatory matter must be false, and must be so charged in the declaration; it is then presumed to have been published maliciously. (*Bromage v. Prosser*, 4 B. & C. 254; *Haire v. Wilson*, 9 B. & C. 643; *Fisher v. Clement*, 10 B. & C. 475; *Baylis v. Lawrence*, 11 A. & E. 920, 924; *Huntley v. Ward*, 6 C. B. N. S. 511.) The declaration usually charges the words to have been printed or spoken and published maliciously; but this is not strictly necessary, as the malice is sufficiently implied in law from the falseness of the defamatory words (*Ib.*); evidence of actual malice, though not essential to the cause of action, may be given to increase the damages. (*Ib.*) The forms in the C. L. P. Ac. 1852, Sch. B. 32, 33, contain the word "maliciously," and it seems advisable to retain it.

The declaration must state that the words were spoken, or the libel was written "of the plaintiff," unless the matter itself spoken or published manifestly pointed out and applied to the plaintiff; otherwise the count would be bad even on error. (*Clement v. Fisher*, 7 B. & C. 459; *O'Brien v. Clement*, 4 D. & L. 563.) It is necessary to set out the words spoken or published exactly: a count merely setting out their effect would be bad in arrest of judgment (*Gutsole v. Mathers*, 1 M. & W. 495; *Solomon v. Lawson*, 8 Q. B. 823; *R. v. Berry*, 4 T. R. 217; and see *M'Pherson v. Daniels*, 10 B. & C. 274; *Wood v. Adams*, 6 Bing. 481); so would a count charging a libel "in substance as follows" (*Wright v. Clements*, 3 B. & Ald. 503), or "purporting," etc. (*Wood v. Brown*, 6 Taunt. 169); so a count which charged that the defendant "asserted and accused the plaintiff of," etc. (*Cook v. Cox*, 3 M. & S. 110.) The slander or libel, if contained in a foreign language, should be set out in the original (*Zenobio v. Artell*,

Count for a Libel. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 33.)

That the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the plaintiff, in a newspaper called "——," the words following, that is to say, "he is a regular prover under bankruptcies," the defendant meaning thereby that the plaintiff had proved and was in the habit of proving fictitious debts against the estates of bankrupts, with the knowledge that such debts were fictitious.

6 T. R. 162; *Jenkins v. Phillips*, 9 C. & P. 766), and should be translated with allegations of its actionable meaning; and the declaration should aver that the persons in whose presence it was spoken or to whom it was published understood the foreign language. (*Amann v. Damm*, 8 C. B. N. S. 597; 29 L. J. C. P. 313.)

Innuendo.]—Expressions which are actionable in their plain and ordinary meaning, as calling a man a "thief," saying that he has committed "perjury," etc., might always be alleged in the declaration simply, without any explanation. (*Harrey v. French*, 1 C. & M. 11; *Day v. Robinson*, 1 A. & E. 558; *Homer v. Taunton*, 5 H. & N. 661; 29 L. J. Ex. 318.) But where the words are innocent or uncertain in their natural meaning, and are actionable only in consequence of the peculiar meaning conveyed by them on the particular occasion, as calling a man a "lame duck," a "black sheep," or saying that he is "forsworn," or where words are used ironically, it is necessary to add an *innuendo* or statement of the meaning intended by the words, whereby they are rendered actionable (as in the above form, and see forms of both kinds, p. 308.) (*Sweetapple v. Jesse*, 5 B. & Ad. 27; *Jackson v. Adams*, 2 Bing. N. C. 402; *Cox v. Cooper*, 12 W. R. 75, Q. B.)

In cases of the latter kind, it was formerly necessary to insert in the declaration, by way of inducement, a prefatory averment of the meaning of the words, and then by the *innuendo* to allege that they were used to convey that meaning. (*Alexander v. Angle*, 1 C. & J. 143; *Day v. Robinson*, 1 A. & E. 554; *Gompertz v. Lery*, 9 A. & E. 282.) The *innuendo* could not enlarge the statement in the inducement (*Ib.*), though it might have the effect of restricting it. (*Sellers v. Till*, 4 B. & C. 655; *Goldstein v. Foss*, 6 B. & C. 154; S. C. in error, 4 Bing. 489.) Moreover, if the defendant disputed the meaning alleged in the inducement, it was necessary for him to traverse it, otherwise he was taken to admit that the words bore the meaning stated. (*Heming v. Power*, 10 M. & W. 564; *M'Gregor v. Gregory*, 11 M. & W. 296.) By the plea of Not Guilty, the defendant denied only that on the particular occasion he used the words with that meaning. (*Broome v. Gosden*, 1 C. B. 728.) This introductory statement of the meaning imputed to the words has been rendered unnecessary by the 61st sect. of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, which enacts that "in actions of libel and slander, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to aver that the words or matter complained of were used in a defamatory sense, specifying such defamatory sense, without any prefatory averment to show how such words or matter were used in that sense, and such averment shall be put in issue by the denial of the alleged libel or slander; and where the words or matter set forth, with or without the alleged meaning, show a cause of action, the declaration shall be sufficient." (*Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252.) Whether the words are capable of the meaning alleged, and whether such meaning is actionable, are questions for the Court; whether they, in fact, were used with that meaning is a question for the jury. (*Blagg v. Sturt*, 10 Q. B. 899; *Broome v. Gosden*, 1 C. B. 728; *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252; *Barnett v. Allen*, 3 H. & N. 376; 27 L. J. Ex. 412; *Cox v. Cooper*, 12 W. R. 75 Q. B.)

The Damage.]—Where the defamatory words are actionable in themselves (see *ante*, p. 302), it is not necessary to state any special damage, unless it is

Like counts: Tighe v. Cooper, 7 E. & B. 639; 26 L. J. Q. B. 215; *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252.

Count by husband and wife for slander of wife: see Saville v. Sweeny, 4 B. & Ad. 514; *Parkins v. Scott*, 1 H. & C. 153; 31 L. J. Ex. 331.

Count against a railway company for a libel published by means

intended to claim it in addition to the general damages resulting from the injury. Where the defamatory words are actionable only in respect of the damage caused by them, the special damage must be stated in the declaration in order to support the action.

The special damage must be the natural and proximate consequence of the defamation. Illness of body caused by slanderous words not actionable in themselves cannot be relied on as special damage, because not a consequence which generally happens under the same circumstances. (*Allsop v. Allsop*, 5 H. & N. 534; 29 L. J. Ex. 315.) The loss of the hospitality of friends consequent upon slander may be charged as special damage. (*Moore v. Meagher*, 1 Taunt. 39.) Exclusion from a congregation of Protestant dissenters is not sufficient special damage. (*Roberts v. Roberts*, 5 B. & S. 384; 33 L. J. Q. B. 249.) A wife may maintain an action for words occasioning the loss of consortium of her husband (*Lynch v. Knight*, 9 H. L. C. 577); but not if caused by herself repeating the slander to her husband. (*Parkins v. Scott*, 1 H. & C. 153; 31 L. J. Ex. 331.) Damage caused by a third party repeating defamatory words spoken by the defendant cannot be charged as special damage. (*Ward v. Weeks*, 7 Bing. 211; *Dixon v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 450; 29 L. J. Ex. 125; *Bateman v. Lyall*, 7 C. B. N. S. 638.) The wrongful acts of third parties cannot be charged as special damage, as where the plaintiff's employer wrongfully dismissed him from his service in consequence of the slander of the defendant. (*Ticars v. Wilcocks*, 8 East, 1; and see *Morris v. Langdale*, 2 B. & P. 284.) When a third party acts upon the defamatory words to the prejudice of the plaintiff, although he did not believe them, the consequence may be charged as special damage. (*Knight v. Gibbs*, 1 A. & E. 43.)

The special damage must be stated in the declaration with sufficient particularity to inform the defendant of what the plaintiff intends to prove; and the plaintiff is not allowed to give evidence of any special damage which is not sufficiently stated in the declaration. (See *ante*, p. 12; 1 Wms. Saund. 243 *d*, n. (5).) Thus, in an action by a tradesman for defamation, charging as special damage that several customers left him, he cannot prove that any particular customer has left him unless the person be named in the declaration (*Browning v. Newman*, 1 Strange, 666); so in an action by a woman for defamation, an allegation in the declaration that she thereby lost several suitors is insufficient to admit evidence of any particular suitor having deserted her (*Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130, 132); so under a declaration alleging special damage by the loss of lodgers, the plaintiff was not allowed to prove the loss of a particular lodger. (*Westwood v. Cowne*, 1 Stark. 172.)

It is sufficient however to allege and prove a general decrease of business or custom without having recourse to particular instances. (*Rose v. Groves*, 5 M. & G. 613; *Erans v. Harries*, 1 H. & N. 251; 26 L. J. Ex. 81.) In an action by the preacher at a chapel for defamation, it was held sufficient to allege generally as special damage, that the persons frequenting the chapel had withdrawn their support, without naming them. (*Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130; and see *Hopwood v. Thorn*, 8 C. B. 293.)

Although the plaintiff fails in proving the special damage alleged (where it is not essential to the cause of action) he may still prove and recover general damages (*Smith v. Thomas*, 2 Bing. N. C. 372, 380; and see *Dixon v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 450; 29 L. J. Ex. 125); and where a tradesman al-

of a message sent through an electric telegraph : *Whitfield v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.* 1 E. B. & E. 115 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 229.

Count by a joint stock company for a libel : *Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Co. v. Hawkins*, 4 H. & N. 87 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 201.

Count by co-partners as joint plaintiffs for slander respecting their trade : *Maitland v. Goldney*, 2 East, 426 ; *Forster v. Lawson*, 3 Bing. 452 ; *Cook v. Batchellor*, 3 B. & P. 150.

Count by one of several partners for slander respecting the business : *Robinson v. Marchant*, 7 Q. B. 918.

Count for a Libel in a Foreign Language. (See ante, p. 305 n.).

That the defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff in the Welsh language, the words following, that is to say [*here set out the libel verbatim in the Welsh language*], which said words, being translated into the English language, have, and were understood by the persons to whom they were so published to have, the meaning and effect following, that is to say [*here set out a literal translation of the libel in the English language, and add any innuendo which may be necessary, as in the preceding form*].

Like counts : *Zenobio v. Artell*, 6 T. R. 162 ; *Jenkins v. Phillips*, 9 C. & P. 766.

leged a loss of particular customers which he failed to prove, he was held entitled to prove and recover for a general loss of trade, which he also alleged. (*Evans v. Harries*, 1 H. & N. 251 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 31.)

In actions for defamation express malice may be proved in aggravation of damages (*per* Lord Abinger, C. B., *Chalmers v. Payne*, 2 C. M. & R. 156, 157) ; and for this purpose subsequent libels published by the defendant of the plaintiff are admissible in evidence, and cannot be excluded on the ground that they may disclose distinct causes of action ; but the jury cannot give damages in respect of them. (*Pearson v. Lemaitre*, 5 M. & G. 700 ; and see *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 252.)

The allegation of special damage cannot be expressly pleaded to, except where the special damage is essential to the cause of action (see ante, p. 9), and in that case the plea of not guilty puts in issue not only the speaking of the words, and in the sense imputed, but also the special damage alleged. (*Wilby v. Elston*, 8 C. B. 142.)

The defendant may give evidence in answer to the evidence of special damage adduced by the plaintiff, or in mitigation of the damage proved. He may prove in mitigation of damages that the plaintiff published libels of him, provided they relate to the same matter (*Watts v. Fraser*, 7 A. & E. 223 ; *May v. Brown*, 3 B. & C. 113 ; *Tarpley v. Blabey*, 2 Bing. N. C. 437) ; he may also give evidence of the general bad reputation of the plaintiff at the time of the defamation (*Richards v. Richards*, 2 M. & Rob. 557 ; and see *Thompson v. Nye*, 16 Q. B. 175) ; and he may rely upon the plaintiff's conduct in the matter as provoking the libels and as reducing his claim to damages. (*Kelly v. Sherlock*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 686.) But he cannot give in evidence in mitigation of damages, matter which if pleaded would be a defence to the action. (See ante, p. 14, n.) Evidence that an apology was offered before the commencement of the action may be given in mitigation of damages, after notice in writing of the defendant's intention to do so, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 1. (See "Defamation," post, Chap. VI.)

The County Court has no jurisdiction in this action (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58) ; except by consent (19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 23) ; or in cases remitted for trial before a County Court under the 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 10.

Count for a Libel imputing Felony to the Plaintiff.

That the defendant falsely and maliciously wrote and published of the plaintiff the words following, that is to say, "He is the person who took my horse;" the defendant meaning thereby that the plaintiff feloniously stole a horse of the defendant.

Count for Slander. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 32.)

That the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff the words following, that is to say, "He is a thief;" [if there be any special damage, here state it with such reasonable particularity as to give notice to the defendant of the peculiar injury complained of; see ante, p. 13 n., for instance,] whereby the plaintiff lost his situation as gamekeeper in the employ of —.

Like counts: *Hemmings v. Gasson*, E. B. & E. 346; 27 L. J. Q. 252; *Barnett v. Allen*, 3 H. & N. 376; 27 L. J. Ex. 412; *Reynolds v. Harris*, 3 C. B. N. S. 267; 28 L. J. C. P. 26.

Count for slander spoken in answer to a question: *Bromage v. Prosser*, 4 B. & C. 247; *Gallwey v. Marshall*, 9 Ex. 294.

Count for Slander of the Plaintiff in his Trade, with Statement of Special Damage.

That the plaintiff carried on the business of a —, and the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff, in relation to his said business and the carrying on and conducting thereof by him, the words following, that is to say [state the slander verbatim, with innuendoes, if necessary], meaning thereby that the plaintiff cheated and was guilty of fraudulent conduct in his said business [or as the case may be]; whereby the plaintiff was injured in his credit and reputation as a — and in his said business, and G. H. and K. L. and many other persons who had theretofore dealt with the plaintiff in his said business ceased to deal with him.

Like counts: *Erans v. Harries*, 1 H. & N. 251; 26 L. J. Ex. 31; *Reynolds v. Harris*, 3 C. B. N. S. 267; 28 L. J. C. P. 26.

Counts for Libels and Slander imputing Criminal Offences.

For a libel contained in an advertisement in a newspaper, imputing forgery: *Stockley v. Clement*, 4 Bing. 162.

For a libel contained in a report in a newspaper of an examination before a magistrate upon a criminal charge against the plaintiff: *Duncan v. Thwaites*, 3 B. & C. 556; *Delegal v. Highley*, 3 Bing. N. C. 950; *Lewis v. Lery*, E. B. & E. 537; 27 L. J. Q. B. 282.

For imputing perjury to a witness in an account of proceedings under a commission of lunacy: *Roberts v. Brown*, 10 Bing. 519.

For a libel imputing to a gardener that he stole his employer's plants: *Gardiner v. Williams*, 2 C. M. & R. 78; 1 M. & W. 245.

For slander imputing bigamy to a married woman: *Heming v. Power*, 10 M. & W. 564.

For slander imputing that plaintiff had done things for which he ought to be hanged: *Francis v. Roose*, 3 M. & W. 191.

For slander imputing unnatural practices: *Thompson v.* 16 Q. B. 175.

For a libel calling the plaintiff a "truckmaster:" *Homer v. Taun-*
5 H. & N. 661; 29 L. J. Ex. 318.

For slander in calling a person a "blackleg," imputing that he cheated at cards: *Barnett v. Allen*, 3 H. & N. 376; 27 L. J. Ex. 412.

Against a railway company for publishing a notice that plaintiff had been convicted of an offence against their bye-laws: *Alexander v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 6 B. & S. 340; 34 L. J. Q. B. 152.

Counts for Libel and Slander of Persons in their Offices.

For a libel imputing to a Protestant archbishop that he attempted to convert Catholic priests by offers of money and preferment: *Abp. Tuam v. Robeson*, 5 Bing. 17.

For a libel imputing peculation to the mayor of a borough: *Godburne v. Bowman*, 9 Bing. 532.

For a libel contained in a letter to the Secretary of State, imputing to the town-clerk of a borough corruption in his office: *Blagg v. Sturt*, 10 Q. B. 899.

For a libel imputing that the plaintiff, as overseer of the poor, had committed perjury in verifying his accounts upon oath: *Cannell v. Curtis*, 2 Bing. N. C. 228.

For slander imputing to a military officer that he incited his force to mutiny: *Beatson v. Skene*, 5 H. & N. 838; 29 L. J. Ex. 430.

Counts for Libel and Slander of Persons in their Profession, Trade, or Occupation (a).

For a libel on an attorney, imputing "sharp practice in his profession," and calling him ironically "an honest lawyer:" *Boydell v. Jones*, 4 M. & W. 446.

For a libel on a proctor, imputing that he had been suspended: *Clarkson v. Lawson*, 6 Bing. 266.

For slander of a medical man, imputing that he was not legally qualified: *Collins v. Carneigie*, 1 A. & E. 695; *imputing professional ignorance and want of skill:* *Smith v. Taylor*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 196.

For a libel on a medical man, imputing conduct contrary to professional etiquette: *Ramadge v. Ryan*, 9 Bing. 333.

For slander of an apothecary, imputing want of care in mixing drugs: *Edsall v. Russell*, 4 M. & G. 1090.

(a) Words imputing general immorality are not a sufficiently specific injury to a person's trade or profession to be included in this class of defamatory matter; such imputations would be actionable in the form of a libel if they came within the description of the next class of cases, but are not actionable as slander, unless followed by special damage. (*Brayne v. Cooper*, 5 M. & W. 249; *Ayre v. Craven*, 2 A. & E. 2. in the case of a physician; *Gallwey v. Marshall*, 9 Ex. 294, in the case of a clergyman.)

The profession, trade, or occupation must be a lawful one in order to entitle the plaintiff to recover damages for defamation in respect of it; a stock-jobber (*Morris v. Langdale*, 2 B. & P. 284) and an exhibitor of sparring matches (*Hunt v. Bell*, 1 Bing. 1) were held incompetent to recover for defamation in their business. But the business need not necessarily be one of which the Court will take judicial notice. (*Foulger v. Newcombe*, L. R. 2 Ex. 327; 36 L. J. Ex. 169.)

For a libel imputing ignorance and trickery to a vendor of medicines: Morrison v. Harmer, 3 Bing. N. C. 759.

For a libel against a bank, imputing that it had stopped payment: Forster v. Lawson, 3 Bing. 452. For a slander imputing the same: Bromage v. Prosser, 4 B. & C. 247.

Slander of one of three copartners of a bank, imputing to him insolvency: Robinson v. Marchant, 7 Q. B. 918.

Action by copartners as joint plaintiffs for slander respecting their trade: Cook v. Batchellor, 3 B. & P. 150; Maitland v. Goldney, 2 East, 426; Forster v. Lawson, 3 Bing. 452.

Count by a joint-stock company against one of its shareholders for a libel imputing insolvency and misconduct: Metropolitan Saloon Omnibus Co. v. Hawkins, 4 H. & N. 87; 28 L. J. Ex. 201.

For slander imputing bankruptcy to a tradesman: Brown v. Smith, 13 C. B. 596.

For slander of an innkeeper, stating special damage: Evans v. Harries, 1 H. & N. 251; 26 L. J. Ex. 31.

For a libel imputing to a publican and licensed victualler, that his house was frequented by thieves and bad characters: Broome v. Gosden, 1 C. B. 728.

For slander accusing a pawnbroker of "duffing:" Hickinbotham v. Leach, 10 M. & W. 361.

For slander in calling a stockbroker a "lame duck:" Morris v. Langdale, 2 B. & P. 284.

For a libel alleging of a person who kept music and dancing-rooms, that his licence had been refused: Bignell v. Buzzard, 3 H. & N. 217; 27 L. J. Ex. 355.

For a libel on a shipowner, imputing that he used an unseaworthy ship for passengers: Ingram v. Lawson, 6 Bing. N. C. 212.

For slander of a butcher, imputing that he used false weights: Griffiths v. Lewis, 8 Q. B. 841.

For slander of a corn-dealer, imputing that he delivered goods worse than those bargained for: Thomas v. Jackson, 3 Bing. 104.

For slander of an asphalt manufacturer, imputing that he used old materials instead of new: Baboaneau v. Farrell, 15 C. B. 360.

For libel and slander in giving the characters of servants: Pattison v. Jones, 8 B. & C. 578; Prudhomme v. Fraser, 2 A. & E. 645; Rogers v. Clifton, 3 B. & P. 587; Taylor v. Hawkins, 16 Q. B. 308.

For a libel in giving the character of a governess: Fountain v. Boodle, 3 Q. B. 5.

For a libel on a certificated master of a ship, imputing that he was drunk while in command of a ship: Irwin v. Brandwood, 2 H. & C. 960; 33 L. J. Ex. 257.

For slander of a gamekeeper, imputing that he killed foxes: Foulger v. Newcomb, L. R. 2 Ex. 327; 36 L. J. Ex. 169.

Counts for Libels imputing Conduct tending to degrade or disparage the Plaintiff, or to hold him up to public Hatred, Contempt, or Ridicule.

For a libel imputing that plaintiff was a "swindler:" T'Anson v. Stuart, 1 T. R. 748; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 57; Goldstein v. Foss, 4 Bing. 489.

For a libel imputing cheating at cards: Digby v. Thompson, 4 B. & Ad. 821.

For a libel imputing cheating at a horse-race, by fraudulently withdrawing a horse: *Greville v. Chapman*, 5 Q. B. 731.

For a libel imputing that the plaintiff had insulted females: *Clement v. Chivis*, 9 B. & C. 172.

For a libel imputing that plaintiff had been mistaken for Jack Ketch: *Cook v. Ward*, 6 Bing. 409.

For a libel in calling the plaintiff a "black sheep:" *M'Gregor v. Gregory*, 11 M. & W. 287; *O'Brien v. Clement*, 16 M. & W. 159.

Counts for Slander in respect of Words not actionable in themselves, but only in respect of the Special Damage caused thereby (a).

For slander of the minister of a Dissenting congregation, imputing incontinence, in consequence of which some of his congregation withdrew: *Hartley v. Herring*, 8 T. R. 130; and see *Ayre v. Craven*, 2 A. & E. 2; *Hopwood v. Thorn*, 8 C. B. 293.

For slander, imputing incontinence to the plaintiff, whereby she lost the society and hospitality of her friends: *Moore v. Meagher*, 1 Taunt. 39; *Wilby v. Elston*, 8 C. B. 142; and see *Roberts v. Roberts*, 5 B. & S. 384; 33 L. J. Q. B. 249.

For a similar imputation on a physician: *Ayre v. Craven*, 2 A. & E. 2. On a clergyman: *Gallwey v. Marshall*, 9 Ex. 294.

For slander of a woman in her trade of a boarding-house keeper, whereby she incurred loss in her business. [A wife cannot join with her husband as a plaintiff in this action, and he can sue only in respect of the loss of business consequent upon the slander as special damage]: *Saville v. Sweeny*, 4 B. & Ad. 514.

Counts for "Slander of Title," see post.

DETENTION OF GOODS, OR DETINUE (b).

(a) The matter on which actions of this class are grounded, must be of a defamatory nature; if not, it is not actionable though followed by special damage. (*Kelly v. Partington*, 5 B. & Ad. 645. And see *Young v. Macrae*, 3 B. & S. 264; 32 L. J. Q. B. 6.) See, as to the damage, *ante*, pp. 305, 306 n.

(b) *Detention of Goods.*—An action lies for the specific recovery of personal chattels wrongfully detained from the person entitled to the possession of them, and also for the damages occasioned by the wrongful detainer. (3 Bl. Com. 151.) The form of action adapted for suing for the wrongful detention of personal property is called *detinue*. The declaration in detinue formerly commenced with a statement either that the plaintiff had lost the goods and they had come to the possession of the defendant by finding, or that the plaintiff had delivered the goods to the defendant to be re-delivered to him on request; and the count was spoken of as *detinue sur trover* or *detinue sur bailment*, according to the form adopted; but these allegations, which were generally fictitious, were immaterial, and were

not traversable (*Gledstane v. Hewitt*, 1 C. & J. 565); and now by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 49, they must be omitted.

In some respects this form of action resembles actions arising *ex contractu*. Even before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, permitted various forms of action to be joined, it might have been joined with debt; and although the defendant's possession of the goods arose out of a contract of bailment, this form of action lies for a wrongful detention of them. (See *Walker v. Needham*, 3 M. & G. 557, 561.) But as the gist of the action is the wrongful detention of goods, it is, in substance, an action for a wrong independent of contract. (*Gledstane v. Hewitt*, 1 C. & J. 565; *Broadbent v. Ledward*, 11 A. & E. 209; *Clements v. Flight*, 16 M. & W. 42.) The bailment, if laid in the declaration, is immaterial, and not traversable. (*Whitehead v. Harrison*, 6 Q. B. 423; *Reeve v. Palmer*, 5 C. B. N. S. 84, 93.) An action for the recovery of chattels detained is an action to try a right besides the mere right to recover damages, and therefore is not within the C. L. P. Act, 1860 (23 & 24 Vict. c. 126), s. 34, which enables a judge in any action for an alleged wrong to certify to the contrary, in order to deprive the plaintiff of costs upon recovery by verdict of less than £5. (*Danby v. Lamb*, 11 C. B. N. S. 423; 31 L. J. C. P. 17.) Such an action was held to be a demand which might be tried before the sheriff under the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 17, now repealed by the County Courts Act 1867, s. 6.

To support this action, the plaintiff must have the right to the immediate possession of the goods at the time of commencing the action, arising out of an absolute or a special property; an interest in reversion is not sufficient. (See "*Conversion*," ante, p. 292, and "*Trespass to Goods*, post.")

In this action the goods must be sufficiently ascertained and distinguishable to be capable of being recovered. Thus the action cannot be brought for a sum of money or a quantity of corn, unless they be specifically distinguished from other property of the same kind, as by being in a bag or a sack. (3 Bl. Com. 152.)

This action may be brought for the title-deeds of a real estate; and the proper party to sue in such case is the person entitled to the legal interest in the estate. (See *Atkinson v. Baker*, 4 T. R. 229; *Philips v. Robinson*, 4 Bing. 106; *Plant v. Cotterill*, 5 H. & N. 430; 29 L. J. Ex. 198.) Thus, the legal tenant for life may maintain an action of detinue to recover the title-deeds against the remainder-man. (*Lord Buckhurst's case*, 1 Co. Rep. 2 a; *Allwood v. Heywood*, 1 H. & C. 745; 32 L. J. Ex. 153.) On the death of the tenant for life the reversioner may recover the deeds from the assignee of the tenant for life to whom they have been assigned as security for an advance. (*Easton v. London*, 33 L. J. Ex. 31.) The lessor is not entitled to the possession of a lease for an expired term as against the lessee. (*Hall v. Ball*, 3 M. & G. 242; *Elworthy v. Sandford*, 34 L. J. Ex. 42.) A mortgagee of the freehold is entitled at law to recover the title-deeds against a subsequent mortgagee with whom they have been deposited. (*Newton v. Beck*, 3 H. & N. 220; 27 L. J. Ex. 272.)

The injurious act being the wrongful detention of the goods, and not the original taking or obtaining of the possession, it is immaterial whether they were obtained by the defendant by lawful means, as by a bailment or finding, or by a wrongful act, as by a trespass or conversion. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 137.) The usual evidence of the detention is, that the defendant, having the possession or control over the goods, does not deliver them to the plaintiff when demanded. The defendant cannot excuse himself from such delivery by reason of his having lost the possession by his own wrongful act, as where the defendant, having had the possession of the plaintiff's goods, has wrongfully sold them (*Jones v. Dowle*, 9 M. & W. 19); or carelessly lost them. (*Reeve v. Palmer*, 5 C. B. N. S. 84; 27 L. J. C. P. 327; 28 *ib.* 168.)

The goods must be described in the declaration with sufficient certainty and accuracy for the purpose of identification, because the judgment and execution are for the recovery of the specific goods. (2 Wms. Saund. 74 b.)

The judgment for the plaintiff in this action is, that he recover against the defendant the goods, or the sum assessed by the jury for the value of them if the plaintiff cannot have his goods again, and also his damages and costs assessed by the jury beyond the value of the goods, and also the costs of increase. (Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 266.) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1854, the defendant, under the judgment in this action, had the option to deliver the goods, or to retain them and pay the value assessed by the jury. (*Phillips v. Jones*, 15 Q. B. 859.) By sect. 78 of that Act "the Court or a judge shall have power, if they or he see fit so to do, upon the application of the plaintiff in any action for the detention of any chattel, to order that execution shall issue for the return of the chattel detained, without giving the defendant the option of retaining such chattel upon paying the value assessed; and that if the said chattel cannot be found, and unless the Court or judge should otherwise order, the sheriff shall distrain the defendant by all his lands and chattels in the said sheriff's bailiwick, till the defendant renders such chattel, or, at the option of the plaintiff, that he cause to be made of the defendant's goods the assessed value of such chattel; provided that the plaintiff shall, either by the same or a separate writ of execution, be entitled to have made of the defendant's goods the damages, costs, and interest in such action." This section does not apply where the jury have not assessed the value. (*Chilton v. Carrington*, 15 C. B. 730.) Where the defendant improperly detained photographs belonging to the plaintiff, and had taken and sold copies of them, the plaintiff was held entitled to recover the photographs or their value in detinue, and also to have an injunction to prevent the defendant from taking or selling any more copies. (*Mayall v. Higbey*, 1 H. & C. 148; 31 L. J. Ex. 329; see "*Injunction*," *post*, p. 341.)

Under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, payment into court could not be made in this action in respect of the plaintiff's claim for a return of the goods. (*Allan v. Dunn*, 1 H. & N. 572; 26 L. J. Ex. 185.) But such payment might (and still may) be made and pleaded in respect of the plaintiff's claim for damages for the detention of the goods, as distinct from the claim for their return. (*Crossfield v. Such*, 8 Ex. 159.) And now by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, the defendant may, by leave of the Court or a judge, pay into court a sum of money to the value of the goods alleged to be detained. (See "*Payment into Court*," *post*, Chap. VI.)

If there are distinct goods or parcels of goods claimed in the declaration, the jury should assess the value of each separately. (*Sandford v. Alcock*, 10 M. & W. 689.) Where the goods have been redelivered, the jury may confine their assessment to the damages for the detention. (*Williams v. Archer*, 5 C. B. 318; *Crossfield v. Such*, 8 Ex. 159.) Special damage may be recovered if properly laid in the declaration. (*Ib.*) Where the goods have been redelivered after the commencement of the action, the defendant should plead the redelivery in bar to the further maintenance, upon which the plaintiff may confess such plea and obtain his costs up to that time, otherwise the plaintiff will obtain a verdict and the costs of proceeding to trial. (*Leader v. Rhys*, 10 C. B. N. S. 369; 30 L. J. C. P. 345.)

In this action the Court will sometimes exercise a summary jurisdiction to stay proceedings upon delivery up of the deeds or goods sought to be recovered, and upon payment of nominal damages and costs, and upon such other terms as the Court thinks proper to impose. (2 Chit. Pr. 11th ed. p. 1367.)

Counts in trover and detinue are not generally allowed together. (See *ante*, p. 294.)

The County Courts have jurisdiction in actions of detinue where the value of the goods does not exceed £50. (*Taylor v. Addyman*, 13 C. B. 309.)

Counts in Actions for Wrongs.

Count for the wrongful Detention of Goods (Detinue). (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 29.)

That the defendant detained from the plaintiff his title deeds of land called Belmont, in the county of —, that is to say [*describe the deeds, and conclude as in the form, ante, p. 15.*]

Like counts for the detention of title-deeds: Newton v. Beck, 3 H. & N. 220; 27 L. J. Ex. 272; Foster v. Crabb, 12 C. B. 136, 379; Plant v. Cotterell, 5 H. & N. 430; 29 L. J. Ex. 198.

For the detention of a grant of arms: Stubs v. Stubs, 1 H. & C. 257; 31 L. J. Ex. 510.

For the detention of books and papers: Atwood v. Ernest, 13 C. B. 881.

For the detention of letters: Oliver v. Oliver, 11 C. B. N. S. 139; 31 L. J. C. P. 4. [As to the property in letters, see Hopkinson v. Lord Burghley, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 417; 36 L. J. C. 504.]

For the detention of railway debentures and coupons: Barton v. Gainer, 3 H. & N. 387; 27 L. J. Ex. 390; of railway scrip, stating special damage: Williams v. Archer, 5 C. B. 318.

For the detention of a ship's register, stating special damage (under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 50): Wiley v. Crawford, 1 B. & S. 253; 29 L. J. Q. B. 244; 30 ib., 319.

Count for the Detention of a Lease, whereby the Plaintiff was prevented from selling the demised Premises.

That the defendant detained from the plaintiff a deed of the plaintiff, that is to say, a lease dated the — day of —, A.D. —, made between G. H. of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part, whereby the said G. H. demised to the plaintiff a house and premises at —, for an unexpired term of years; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from selling the said lease and his term and interest in the said house and premises to J. K., and lost the price he would have received for the same, and incurred expense in keeping, maintaining, and repairing the said house. [*Conclude as ante, p. 15.*]

A like count: Chilton v. Carrington, 16 C. B. 206.

DILAPIDATIONS (a).

The right to costs in actions in the superior courts also depends on the value of the goods sued for. (*Leader v. Rhys, 10 C. B. N. S. 369; 30 L. J. C. P. 345.*) Where the goods exceeding £50 in value were returned after action, and the plaintiff obtained a verdict for nominal damages only, it was held that the jurisdiction of the County Courts was ousted, and the plaintiff was entitled to his costs in the superior Court. (*Ib.*)

Metropolitan police magistrates have a summary jurisdiction to order the delivery up of goods detained and to adjudicate upon liens upon them, where the value of the goods is not greater than £15. (2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 40.)

(a) The incumbent of a benefice is bound to keep the buildings belonging

Count by a Rector against his Predecessor, who resigned, for Dilapidations.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant was rector of the parish of —, and as such rector before and at the time of his resignation hereinafter mentioned was in right of his said rectory seised in fee of the chancel of the parish church of the said parish, and of certain houses, buildings, lands, hedges, and fences, and being so seised resigned the said rectory to the bishop of the diocese to which the said rectory belonged, who accepted the said resignation, having competent authority to accept the same, whereby the said rectory became vacant; and the plaintiff was afterwards in due form of law presented, admitted, instituted, and inducted to the same rectory, and thereby became rector of the same parish church, and became and still continues seised in right thereof of the said chancel of the said parish church, and of the said houses, buildings, lands, hedges, and fences, and was and is the next successor of the defendant to the same rectory and premises; and at the time of the said resignation of the defendant the said chancel, houses, buildings, hedges, and fences were and still remain dilapidated and out of repair, and were so left by the defendant when the said rectory became vacant as aforesaid, and the sum necessary to be expended for the necessary repairing of the said chancel, houses, buildings, hedges, and fences amounted to £—; of all which the defendant after the plaintiff was so presented, admitted, instituted, and inducted as aforesaid had notice, and was then requested by the plaintiff to pay for such necessary repairs as aforesaid; and a reasonable time for the defendant to pay for the same elapsed, and all things necessary happened to entitle the plaintiff to be paid the said £—, and to maintain this action; yet the defendant has not paid the same.

Like counts: Goldham v. Edwards, 16 C. B. 437; 17 C. B. 141; 24 L. J. C. P. 189; 25 *Ib.* 223; *Downes v. Craig*, 9 M. & W. 166.

Count by the rector or vicar against the executor of a deceased rector for dilapidations: Bird v. Relph, 4 B. & Ad. 826; 2 A. & E. 773; *Bryan v. Clay*, 1 E. & B. 38.

Count by the executor of a deceased incumbent against the executor of the predecessor, to recover the amount of dilapidations, which the plaintiff had been compelled to pay to the present incumbent: Bunbury v. Hewson, 3 Ex. 558.

Count against a perpetual curate by his successor for dilapidations: Mason v. Lambert, 12 Q. B. 795.

to his benefice in good and substantial repair, according to their original form, without alteration, and also to restore and rebuild them when necessary; he is not bound to maintain or supply matters of ornament or luxury. (*Wise v. Metcalfe*, 10 B. & C. 299.) In case of default an action lies at common law by the custom of England at the suit of his successor to recover the value of the dilapidations (whenever they may have happened) against him if living, and if not, then against his representatives (having assets). The custom was extended to Wales by the 27 Hen. VIII. c. 26. (*Bunbury v. Hewson*, *supra*.)

In the case *Goldham v. Edwards*, *supra*, the plea that the plaintiff and defendant agreed to exchange their livings in their then state and condition was held good, as not necessarily showing a simoniacal contract. And see *Downes v. Craig*, *supra*.

Count by a vicar-choral of Wells Cathedral against the executrix of a deceased vicar-choral for dilapidations of the vicar's house: Gleaves v. Parfitt, 7 C. B. N. S. 838; 29 L. J. C. P. 216.

Action by a prebendary for dilapidations to a prebendal house: Radcliffe v. D'Oyly, 2 T. R. 630.

DISTRESS (a).

Count for Distraining and Selling where no Rent was due, for double Value of the Goods sold, under 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 5 (b).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant wrongfully distrained in the said messuage divers goods of the plaintiff as a distress for pretended arrears of the said rent, and wrongfully sold the said goods as such distress, whereas at the time of the making of the said distress and of the said sale as aforesaid no rent was due or in arrear for or in respect of the said messuage, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

A like count: Hoare v. Lee, 5 C. B. 754. [Where the Court would not allow a count in trespass to be joined.]

(a) *Wrongful Distress.*—In actions for *illegal* distresses, as for a distress where no rent is due, or after tender of the rent due, or for distraining things privileged from distress, the declaration may be framed specially upon the particular grievance committed, or generally in trespass or trover for the injury committed to the plaintiff's land or goods. (See *post*, pp. 317, 318.) Or for the taking of the goods the plaintiff may in these cases proceed by replevin. (See "*Replevin*," *post*, p. 393.)

In an action for an illegal distress, where the defendant is a trespasser *ab initio* as to the whole, the full value of the goods taken without any deduction for the rent due is recoverable as damages. (*Attack v. Bramwell*, 3 B. & S. 520; 32 L. J. Q. B. 146.) So, in an action for taking things not distrainable. (*Keen v. Priest*, 4 H. & N. 236; 28 L. J. Ex. 157.) But where the landlord, amongst other things sufficient to satisfy the rent, distrained privileged goods, and the tenant paid the rent and costs, and the distress was withdrawn, it was held that he could recover only the actual damage sustained by taking the particular goods privileged and not the whole amount paid. (*Harvey v. Pocock*, 11 M. & W. 740.)

An action for an *excessive* distress lies under the Statute of Marlbridge, and the plaintiff cannot maintain trespass or trover. (See *post*, p. 319.)

Actions for *irregular* distresses lie only in respect of the special damage occasioned by irregularities in conducting distresses; and the declaration must be framed upon the particular description of irregularity complained of. (See *post*, p. 321.)

The Metropolitan Police Magistrates have a summary jurisdiction in cases of unlawful, irregular, and excessive distresses, where the tenancy is by the week or month or the rent does not exceed £15 a year, to order a return of the distress on payment of the rent, or, if it has been sold, a payment of the value, deducting the rent. (2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 39.)

(b) The statute 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, for enabling the sale of goods distrained for rent, by s. 5, enacts, "that in case any such distress and sale as aforesaid shall be made by virtue or colour of this present Act for rent pretended to be arrear and due, where in truth no rent is arrear or due to the person or persons distraining, or to him or them in whose name or names, or right, such distress shall be taken as aforesaid, then the owner

Count for Distraining twice for the same Rent (a).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant distrained divers goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage as a distress for certain arrears of the said rent, and at the time of making the said distress there were in the said messuage goods of the plaintiff liable to the said distress of more than sufficient value to have satisfied the said arrears and the charges of a distress for the same, and of the appraisement and sale thereof, and which the defendant could then have distrained to satisfy the same, of which the defendant then had notice; yet the defendant afterwards wrongfully made a second distress on certain goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage for the same arrears of rent for which the first-mentioned distress was so made as aforesaid, and for the charges of such second distress.

A like count: Lear v. Caldecott, 4 Q. B. 123.

Count for a second distress for the same rent after abandoning the first: Smith v. Goodwin, 4 B. & Ad. 413.

Count for a second distress after seizing and retaining growing crops which were sufficient in value: Piggott v. Birtles, 1 M. & W. 441.

*Count for Distraining Beasts of the Plough, under 51 Hen. III.
st. 4 (b).*

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of land at a certain

of such goods or chattels distrained and sold as aforesaid, his executors or administrators, shall and may, by action of trespass, or upon the case, to be brought against the person or persons so distraining, any or either of them, his or their executors or administrators, recover double of the value of the goods or chattels so distrained and sold, together with full costs of suit." Upon the trial of an action brought upon this section the jury ought to be directed, if they find for the plaintiff, to give damages to double the amount of the value of the goods. (*Masters v. Farris, 1 C. B. 715.*)

(a) In this case a special count appears to be unnecessary, as an action of trespass or trover will lie for the wrongful taking or conversion of the goods under the second distress. (*Dawson v. Cropp, 1 C. B. 961*; and see *Bagge v. Mawby, 8 Ex. 641.*)

(b) The statute 51 H. III. st. 4, enacts that no man shall be distrained by his beasts that gain his land nor by his sheep, so long as the distrainer can find other chattels sufficient for the demand. (2 Inst. 132.) As to what are beasts that gain the land, see *Keen v. Priest, 4 H. & N. 236*; 28 L. J. Ex. 157. The statute applies equally whether there is an immediate tenancy between the occupier and the distrainer, or whether there is a subtenancy. (*Ib.*) The measure of damages is the full value of the goods taken, without any reduction for the rent due. (*Ib.*) The plaintiff may also in this case bring trespass or trover, or replevy the goods unlawfully taken. (*Nargett v. Nias, 1 E. & E. 439*; 28 L. J. Q. B. 143; *Davies v. Aston, 1 C. B. 746.*) Similar to this action is that for distraining implements of trade and other things privileged from distress, whether absolutely or conditionally. (*Ib.*; *Harvey v. Pocock, 11 M. & W. 740.*)

Fixtures are absolutely privileged from distress, and trover will lie by the lessor for a distress. (*Dalton v. Whitem, 3 Q. B.*

rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant, for certain arrears of the said rent, distrained upon the said land the beasts of the plough of the plaintiff wherewith the plaintiff tilled the said land, although there were then upon the said land other goods of the plaintiff, not being beasts of the plough or sheep, liable to the said distress and sufficient to satisfy the said arrears and the charges of a distress for the same, and of the appraisement and sale thereof, and which the defendant might then have distrained for the said arrears and charges, whereof the defendant then had notice, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

Like count: Piggott v. Birtles, 1 M. & W. 441.

Count for distraining the plaintiff's sheep: Keen v. Priest, 4 H. & N. 236; 28 L. J. Ex. 157.

Count for refusing to restore Goods distrained on Tender of the Rent and Charges before the Impounding (a).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a

961.) A distrainer is not liable for claiming to take fixtures unless he actually removes them. (*Beck v. Denbigh*, 29 L. J. C. P. 273.) As to what things are privileged as fixtures, see *Duck v. Braddyll*, 13 Price, 455; *Hellawell v. Eastwood*, 6 Ex. 295. Growing crops, which could not be distrained at common law, are distrainable by statute 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 8.

Implements of trade are privileged from distress for rent conditionally, that is to say, if other sufficient distress can be found. (*Gorton v. Falkner*, 4 T. R. 565.)

Commodities of a perishable nature and which cannot be restored in the same state as that in which they were taken, as meat, milk, fruit, etc., cannot be distrained, and formerly corn and hay were thus privileged, but they have been made distrainable by 2 W. & M. c. 5, s. 3. (*Morley v. Pincombe*, 2 Ex. 101.)

Goods necessarily delivered to a person exercising a trade for the purpose of having them dealt with in the way of his trade are absolutely privileged. (Co. Lit. 47 a; *Simpson v. Hartopp*, Willes, 512; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 385; *Wood v. Clarke*, 1 C. & J. 481.) As in the following cases:—Goods sent to an auctioneer or commission agent to be sold (*Adams v. Grane*, 1 C. & M. 380; *Findon v. M'Laren*, 6 Q. B. 891; *Thompson v. Mashiter*, 1 Bing. 283); materials delivered to a manufacturer to be worked up (*Gibson v. Ireson*, 3 Q. B. 39); an animal sent to a butcher to be slaughtered (*Brown v. Shevill*, 2 A. & E. 138); goods pledged with a pawnbroker (*Swire v. Leach*, 18 C. B. N. S. 479; 34 L. J. C. P. 150); goods of guests at a common inn, and goods in a market or fair. (See, *per* Parke, B., *Muspratt v. Gregory*, 1 M. & W. 633, 654.) But the goods are not privileged in such cases as the following:—Horses and carriages standing at livery (*Parsons v. Gingell*, 4 C. B. 545); a boat sent by the buyer of goods to the manufacturer's to carry away the goods bought (*Muspratt v. Gregory*, 1 M. & W. 633; 3 *Ib.* 677); brewers' casks sent to a public-house and left until the beer is consumed. (*Joule v. Jackson*, 7 M. & W. 450.)

Things in actual use of a person are privileged whilst they are being used, as a horse on which a person is riding (*Storey v. Robinson*, 6 T. R. 138); a loom with which a person is weaving. (*Simpson v. Hartopp*, Willes, 512; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 385.)

See further as to what things are privileged from distress, Co. Lit. 47 a, b; notes to *Simpson v. Hartopp*, *supra*; Bullen on Distress, pp. 89–104.

(a) Tender before the distress makes the distress wrongful; tender after

certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant distrained divers goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage as a distress for certain arrears of the said rent, and afterwards, whilst the defendant was in possession of the said goods under such distress and before the same were impounded, the plaintiff tendered to the defendant in satisfaction and discharge of the said arrears and of the charges of the said distress a sum of money equal to the said arrears and charges and sufficient to satisfy and discharge the same, and requested the defendant to redeliver the said goods to the plaintiff; yet the defendant did not nor would accept the said sum so tendered as aforesaid, or redeliver the said goods to the plaintiff, and afterwards wrongfully impounded the said goods.

A like count: Loring v. Warburton, E. B. & E. 507; 28 L. J. Q. B. 31; *Boulton v. Reynolds*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 11.

Count for selling the goods notwithstanding a tender made after the impounding, see post, p. 323.

Count for selling after replevin granted: Mounsey v. Dawson, 6 A. & E. 752.

Count for taking an excessive Distress, under the Statute of Marlbridge, 52 Hen. III. c. 4 (a).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a

the distress and before impounding makes the detainer and not the taking wrongful; tender after the impounding makes neither the taking nor the detainer wrongful, for then it comes too late. (Per Lord Coke in *Six Carpenters' case*, 8 Co. Rep. 147 a; cited by Tindal, C. J., in *Gulliver v. Cosens*, 1 C. B. 788, 795; *West v. Nibbs*, 4 C. B. 172; *Singleton v. Williamson*, 7 H. & N. 747; 31 L. J. Ex. 287.) Tender may be made at any time before the impounding is complete (see *Thomas v. Harries*, 1 M. & G. 695), which may be without removal of the goods (*Ib.*), as by mere agreement with the party distrained upon to consider the goods as impounded. (*Washborn v. Black*, 11 East, 405 n. a; *Tennant v. Field*, 8 E. & B. 336.) Tender may be made to a bailiff authorized to make a distress, but not to a man put in by the bailiff to keep possession. (*Boulton v. Reynolds*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 11.) Tender before actual distress need not include the costs incurred, although the warrant to distrain has been delivered for execution. (*Bennett v. Bayes*, 5 H. & N. 391; 29 L. J. Ex. 224.)

Trespass, detinue, trover, or replevin will lie for a wrongful distress made after tender. (See *Branscomb v. Bridges*, 1 B. & C. 145; *Holland v. Bird*, 10 Bing. 15.) Detinue or replevin will lie for a wrongful detainer after tender made before impounding (*Gulliver v. Cosens*, 1 C. B. 788; *Erans v. Elliott*, 5 A. & E. 112); and trespass or trover also, if the goods have been afterwards removed by the distrainer. (*Vertue v. Beasley*, 1 M. & Rob. 21.) Trover or detinue will lie, if the landlord refuses to deliver the goods after tender and acceptance of the rent in arrear and the expenses of the distress after impounding. (*West v. Nibbs*, 4 C. B. 172.)

An action may be maintained for selling after a tender of the rent made within the five days allowed by the statute 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 2, although the tender is made after impounding. (See *post*, p. 323.)

(a) *Excessive Distress.*]—This action lies upon the Statute of Marlbridge, 52 Hen. III. c. 4, which enacts that "distresses shall be reasonable, and not too great." (See 2 Inst. 107.) If any rent be due, no action will lie for a

certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant wrongfully distrained for certain arrears of the said rent

distress merely because it is made under a claim of more than is due, unless it be followed by some special damage. (*Leyland v. Tancred*, 16 Q. B. 669; *Lucas v. Tarleton*, 3 H. & N. 116; 27 L. J. Ex. 246; *Sterenson v. Newnham*, 13 C. B. 285; *Glynn v. Thomas*, 11 Ex. 870; 25 L. J. Ex. 125; *French v. Phillips*, 1 H. & N. 564; 26 L. J. Ex. 82.) But if more goods are taken than are sufficient to cover the arrears of rent and expenses, an action will lie for an excessive distress: see form above. In this case trespass or trover will not lie. (*Lynn v. Moody*, 2 Str. 851; *Hutchins v. Chambers*, 1 Burr. 590; *Whitworth v. Smith*, 5 C. & P. 250.)

If a larger sum than is due for arrears is paid under a distress, the excess cannot be recovered back in an action for money received. (*Knibbs v. Hall*, 1 Esp. 84; *Glynn v. Thomas*, 11 Ex. 870; 25 L. J. Ex. 125; and see *ante*, p. 50.)

The mere distraining of the goods to an excessive value above the rent due, without sale or removal, is sufficient to support this action. (*Sells v. Hoare*, 1 Bing. 401; *Swann v. Earl of Falmouth*, 8 B. & C. 456; and see *Bayliss v. Fisher*, 7 Bing. 153; *Chandler v. Doullton*, 3 H. & C. 553; 34 L. J. Ex. 89.) The action lies for the excessive taking of things distrainable by statute, as growing crops, as well as things distrainable at common law. (*Piggott v. Birtles*, 1 M. & W. 441, 449.) The excess of the value of the goods distrained above the arrears of rent due must be unreasonably great. The landlord is not bound to calculate very nicely the value of property seized; but he must take care that some proportion is kept between that and the sum for which he is entitled to take it. (*Per* Bailey, J., *Willoughby v. Backhouse*, 2 B. & C. 821, 823; *Roden v. Eglon*, 6 C. B. 427.) The landlord is not bound by the amount of rent claimed at the time of distraining; but the plaintiff must show an excess above the amount really due. (See *Tancred v. Leyland*, 16 Q. B. 669; *Phillips v. Whitsed*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 164.)

The test of value of the goods seized is what they would have sold for at a broker's sale. (*Wells v. Moody*, 7 C. & P. 59.) An actual sale made under the distress, though not proved to be unfair, is not a conclusive test of value; and an action may be maintained for an excessive distress, if the excess be proved, though the sale of the goods did not in fact realize the rent due. (*Smith v. Ashforth*, 29 L. J. Ex. 259.) Where the goods have been appraised by sworn brokers under the statute 2 W. & M. c. 5, s. 2 (p. 321), the amount of the appraisement is *prima facie* evidence of their value. (*Walter v. Rumbal*, 1 L. Raym. 53.)

The measure of damages in this action, if the goods are removed and impounded off the land, is the loss of the use and enjoyment of the surplus of the goods, and if the goods are not restored before action, the plaintiff may claim the full value of the surplus. (*Piggott v. Birtles*, 1 M. & W. 441, 448.) The plaintiff may recover substantial damages, although the goods are not removed or sold, and the plaintiff retains the use of them while under the distress (*Bayliss v. Fisher*, 7 Bing. 153); and the plaintiff upon proof of an excessive distress, is entitled to nominal damages, though he cannot prove substantial damages. (*Chandler v. Doullton*, 3 H. & C. 553; 34 L. J. Ex. 89.) Upon an excessive distress of growing crops, the measure of damages was held to be the compensation for the additional expense of the distress, and for the loss of ownership and power of disposition, or, if the tenant replevied, for the additional expense and inconvenience of replevying to a larger amount. (*Piggott v. Birtles*, 1 M. & W. 441.)

Damages for a sale of the goods for less than their value cannot be claimed under this count, unless this cause of complaint is specifically alleged. (*Thompson v. Wood*, 4 Q. B. 493.)

goods of the plaintiff of much greater value than the amount of the said arrears and of the charges of the said distress and of the appraisement and sale thereof, although part of the said goods was then of sufficient value to have satisfied the said arrears and charges, and might then have been distrained by the defendant for the same, and the defendant thereby made an excessive and unreasonable distress for the said arrears, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

Like counts by the owner of the goods distrained for rent due from a third person : Lucas v. Tarleton, 3 H. & N. 116 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 246.

Action for taking an excessive distress where some of the goods belonged to a third party : Bail v. Mellor, 19 L. J. Ex. 279.

Count for Selling without Five Days' Notice of the Distress, under 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 2 (a).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant ; and the de-

(a) *Irregular Distresses.*]—By the common law goods distrained for rent could not be sold, but could only be detained as a pledge for enforcing payment of the rent. A power of selling the goods was given by the statute 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, subject to certain restrictions and formalities which must be strictly complied with. By the 2nd section of the above statute it was enacted “that where any goods or chattels shall be distrained for any rent reserved and due upon any demise, lease, or contract whatsoever, and the tenant or owner of the goods so distrained shall not within five days after such distress taken, and notice thereof (with the cause of such taking) left at the chief mansion, house, or other most notorious place on the premises charged with the rent distrained for, replevy the same, then in such case, after such distress and notice as aforesaid, and expiration of the said five days, the person distraining shall and may, with the sheriff or under-sheriff of the county, or with the constable of the place where such distress shall be taken (who are hereby required to be aiding and assisting therein), cause the goods and chattels so distrained to be appraised by two sworn appraisers (whom such sheriff, under-sheriff, or constable are hereby empowered to swear), to appraise the same truly, according to the best of their understandings ; and after such appraisement shall and may lawfully sell the goods and chattels so distrained for the best price that can be gotten for the same, towards satisfaction of the rent for which the said goods and chattels shall be distrained, and of the charges of such distress, appraisement, and sale, leaving the overplus (if any) in the hands of the said sheriff, under-sheriff, or constable, for the owner's use.” Various causes of action frequently arise from irregularities committed by persons availing themselves of the provisions of this statute, for which forms are given above.

At common law an irregularity in the conduct or treatment of a distress made the party distraining a trespasser *ab initio*, and liable to be sued as such. (*Six Carpenters' Case*, 8 Co. 146, a ; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 132.) This doctrine occasioned great hardship in cases of distress for rent, particularly after the above statute of W. & M. had allowed the sale of the distress subject to the formalities mentioned above ; and consequently the rule was altered in these cases by the 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 19, which enacted that “where any distress shall be made for any kind of rent justly due, and any irregularity or unlawful act shall be afterwards done by the party distraining

defendant distrained divers goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage as a distress for certain arrears of the said rent, and afterwards sold the said goods towards satisfaction of the said arrears and of the charges of such distress and of the appraisement and sale of the said goods, without notice of the said distress and of the cause of taking the same having been given to the plaintiff or left at the said messuage, being the premises charged with the said rent, five days before the sale of the said goods, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided; whereby [*here state the special damage*].

Count for Selling the Distress without Appraisement, under 2 W.

M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 2.

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant distrained divers goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage as a distress for certain arrears of the said rent, and afterwards sold the said goods towards satisfaction of the said arrears and of the charges of such distress and of the sale of the said goods without causing the same to be appraised by two sworn appraisers, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided; whereby [*here state the special damage*].

Count for not Selling for the best Price, under 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 2 (a).

That the plaintiff was tenant to the defendant of a messuage at a certain rent payable by the plaintiff to the defendant; and the defendant distrained divers goods of the plaintiff in the said messuage

or his agent, the distress itself shall not be deemed to be unlawful nor the party making it be therefore deemed a trespasser *ab initio*; but the party aggrieved by such unlawful act or irregularity shall or may recover full satisfaction for the special damages sustained thereby and no more." In respect of distresses other than for rent, the common law doctrine still prevails.

An action for any irregularity in dealing with a distress cannot be maintained without proof of special damage, on failure of which the plaintiff is not entitled to a verdict for even nominal damages, but the defendant is entitled to the verdict. (*Proudlow v. Twemlow*, 1 C. & M. 326; *Rogers v. Parker*, 18 C. B. 112; 25 L. J. C. P. 220; *Lucas v. Tarleton*, 3 H. & N. 116; 27 L. J. Ex. 246; since the last two cases it would seem advisable to allege special damage in the declaration.) The landlord is liable for the irregularities committed by his broker in conducting the distress; but he is not, in general, liable for acts wholly unlawful committed by the broker, as where the latter distrains on the wrong premises, or on goods privileged from distress, as fixtures, unless he expressly sanctioned them by prior authority or subsequent assent after notice. (*Lewis v. Reed*, 13 M. & W. 834; *Gauntlett v. King*, 3 C. B. N. S. 59; *Haseler v. Lemoyne*, 5 C. B. N. S. 530; 28 L. J. C. P. 103.) The person who authorizes the broker is liable, although he is only an agent of the landlord. (*Bennett v. Bayes*, 5 H. & N. 391; 29 L. J. Ex. 224.)

(a) A sale to the landlord himself at the appraised price is not a sale within the statute, and if made without the consent of the owner it does not change the property in the goods. (*King v. England*, 4 B. & S. 782; 33 L. J. Q. B. 145.)

statute in such case made and provided; whereby [*here state the special damage*].

Count for excessive charges for impounding, under 1 & 2 P. & M. c. 12, s. 2: Child v. Chamberlain, 5 B. & Ad. 1049.

Action against a bailiff to recover excessive charges paid to redeem a distress (a): see Hills v. Street, 5 Bing. 37.

Count against the broker or person distraining for not giving the tenant a copy of the charges of the distress, under 57 Geo. III. c. 93, s. 6; Hart v. Leach, 1 M. & W. 560.

Counts for irregularities in conducting distresses of growing crops, under 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 8: Owen v. Legh, 3 B. & Ald. 470; Proudlove v. Twemlow, 1 C. & M. 326; Piggott v. Birtles, 1 M. & W. 441; Rogers v. Parker, 18 C. B. 112; 25 L. J. C. P. 220.

Count for pound-breach and rescue of a distress (b): Parrett Navigation Co. v. Stower, 6 M. & W. 564; Smith v. Wright, 6 H. & N. 821; 30 L. J. Ex. 313.

Count for abusing a distress by impounding it in an improper place (c): Wilder v. Speer, 8 A. & E. 547; Bignell v. Clark, 5 H. & N. 485; 29 L. J. Ex. 257.

Count by the assignees of a bankrupt against the landlord for distraining for more than a year's arrears, under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 129: Paull v. Best, 3 B. & S. 537; 32 L. J. Q. B. 96; see Williams v. Cadbury, L. R. 2 C. P. 453; 36 L. J. C. P. 233.

(a) The reasonableness of the charges made for conducting a distress may be disputed, and any excess recovered under the count for not leaving the overplus after the sale of the distress in the hands of the sheriff. (*Ante*, p. 323; *Lyon v. Tomkies*, 1 M. & W. 603.) Where the goods have been redeemed and excessive charges have been paid to the broker in order to redeem them, the excess may be recovered back from him under a count for money received to the plaintiff's use. (*Hills v. Street*, 5 Bing. 37.) Where the rent distrained for does not exceed £20, the charges are limited by 57 Geo. III. c. 93; where the rent exceeds that sum the charges must be reasonable. (*Lyon v. Tomkies*, 1 M. & W. 603.)

(b) The plaintiff in this action is entitled to treble damages under 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5, s. 4. The person guilty of pound-breach and rescue may be proceeded against summarily before justices, under the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 30, s. 1.

(c) Where the distrainer abuses a distress, as by working it, it is considered as no longer impounded or in the custody of the law, and the owner may interfere to prevent the working of the distress without being guilty of a pound-breach or rescue. (*Smith v. Wright*, 6 H. & N. 821; 30 L. J. Ex.

EASEMENTS (a).

See "*Common*," ante, p. 285; "*Lights*," post, p. 347; "*Support*," post, p. 407; "*Watercourses*," post; "*Ways*," post.

ELECTION.

Counts against the returning officer at an election of a member of Parliament for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote: Ashby v. White, 2 L. Raym. 938; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 227; *Pryce v. Belcher*, 3 C. B. 58; 4 D. & L. 238.

Count against churchwardens for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote at an election of vestrymen, under the Metropolitan Local Management Act: Tozer v. Child, 6 E. & B. 289; 7 *Ib.* 377; 25 L. J. Q. B. 337; 26 *Ib.* 151.

Counts for penalties for bribery, etc., at elections, see "Penal Statutes," ante, p. 232.

EXECUTORS (b).

Counts by and against executors and administrators for conversion of goods, see "Conversion," ante, p. 296.

Counts against the executors of a deceased rector for dilapidations, see "Dilapidations," ante, p. 314.

(a) See the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 71, cited in full and the mode of pleading under it explained, ante, "*Common*," p. 285. See the doctrine of continuous and apparent easements explained in *Suffield v. Brown*, 33 L. J. C. 249.

(b) *Actions by and against executors and administrators.*]—With respect to actions for wrongs independent of contract done either to or by a deceased person in his lifetime, the rule of the common law was, *actio personalis moritur cum personâ*; and the executor could neither sue nor be sued.

This rule still remains in force with respect to injuries to the person; as, assault, battery, false imprisonment, libel, and slander: but by the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (Lord Campbell's Act), with respect to injuries to the person from the wrongful act or default of another resulting in death, an action is given to the executor or administrator of the deceased for the benefit of the relatives of the deceased. (See post, p. 326.)

For injuries to the personal estate of the testator an action was given to the executor by the statute 4 Edw. III. c. 7, which was afterwards extended to executors of executors by 25 Edw. III. c. 5, and to administrators upon their institution under the 31 Edw. III. c. 11. Upon the construction of this statute an executor now has the same action for any injury done to the personal estate of the testator in his lifetime, whereby it has become less beneficial to the executor, as the testator himself might have had. (1 Wms. Saund. 217 b.)

Count against Carriers by the Executor or Administrator of a Passenger killed by the Negligence of the Defendants, under the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (a).

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, pp. 17, 19.]—That the de-

For injuries to the real estate of the deceased in his lifetime an action is given to the executor by the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42. By s. 2, after reciting that no remedy is provided by law for injuries to the real estate of any person deceased committed in his lifetime, it is enacted "that an action may be maintained by the executors or administrators of any person deceased, for any injury to the real estate of such person committed in his lifetime, for which an action might have been maintained by such person, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before the death of such deceased person, and provided such action shall be brought within one year after the death of such person, and the damages when recovered shall be part of the personal estate of such person."

And with respect to injuries done by a person deceased in his lifetime to another in respect of his property real or personal, the last mentioned statute, by s. 2, after reciting that no remedy is provided by law for such injuries, enacts "that an action may be maintained against the executors or administrators of any person deceased, for any wrong committed by him in his lifetime to another in respect of his property real or personal, so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before such person's death, and so as such action shall be brought within six calendar months after such executors or administrators shall have taken upon themselves the administration of the estate and effects of such person; and the damages to be recovered in such action shall be payable in like order of administration as the simple contract debts of such person."

In actions brought under these sections the declaration should show that the facts bring the case within these provisions. This may be done either incidentally in describing the plaintiff or defendant, and in stating the injury, or by a distinct allegation at the end of the count. Such allegation where the executor is suing may be as follows:—"And the plaintiff says that the injury herein complained of was committed within six calendar months before the death of the said *C. D.*, and this action was brought within one year after his death." Where the action is brought against the executor the allegation may be thus:—"And the plaintiff says that the injury herein complained of was committed within six calendar months before the death of the said *G. H.*, and this action was brought within six calendar months after the defendant took upon himself the administration of the estate and effects of the said *G. H.*" No such allegation is required in an action brought under the above statutes of Edw. III.

See further as to actions by and against executors for wrongs, *Wms. Exs.* 6th ed. 746, 820; 1597.

(a) By the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 (Lord Campbell's Act), s. 1, it is enacted, "that whensoever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect, or default, and the act, neglect, or default is such as would (if death had not ensued) have entitled the party injured to maintain an action and recover damages in respect thereof, then and in every such case the person who would have been liable if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages, notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and although the death shall have been caused under such circumstances as amount in law to felony." By s. 2, it is enacted, "that every such action shall be for the benefit of the wife, husband, parent, and child of the person whose death shall have been so caused, and shall be brought by and in the name of the executor or administrator of the person deceased; and in every such action the jury may give such damages as they may think pro-

defendants were carriers of passengers upon a railway from — to — for reward to the defendants; and the said *C. D.* in his life-

portioned to the injury resulting from such death to the parties respectively for whom and for whose benefit such action shall be brought; and the amount so recovered, after deducting the costs not recovered from the defendant, shall be divided amongst the before-mentioned parties in such shares as the jury by their verdict shall find and direct." By s. 3, it is provided "that not more than one action shall lie for and in respect of the same subject-matter of complaint; and that every such action shall be commenced within twelve months after the death of such deceased person." By s. 4, "that in every such action the plaintiff on the record shall be required, together with the declaration, to deliver to the defendant or his attorney a full particular of the person or persons for whom and on whose behalf such action shall be brought, and of the nature of the claim in respect of which damages shall be sought to be recovered." By s. 5, the word "person" shall apply to bodies politic and corporate; and the word "parent" shall include father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother, and stepfather and stepmother; and the word "child" shall include son and daughter, and grandson and granddaughter, and stepson and stepdaughter.

The 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95, amending the above Act, enacts by s. 1, that "if, and so often as it shall happen at any time or times hereafter, in any of the cases intended and provided for by the said Act, that there shall be no executor or administrator of the person deceased, or that there being such executor or administrator, no such action as in the said Act mentioned shall within six calendar months after the death of such deceased person as therein mentioned have been brought by and in the name of his or her executor or administrator, then and in every such case such action may be brought by and in the name or names of all or any of the persons (if more than one) for whose benefit such action would have been if it had been brought by and in the name of such executor or administrator; and every action so to be brought shall be for the benefit of the same person or persons, and shall be subject to the same regulations and procedure as nearly as may be, as if it were brought by and in the name of such executor or administrator."

And by s. 2, after reciting the 2nd section of the former Act (*supra*), it is enacted and declared "that it shall be sufficient, if the defendant is advised to pay money into court, that he pay it as a compensation in one sum to all persons entitled under the said Act for his wrongful act, neglect, or default, without specifying the shares into which it is to be divided by the jury; and if the said sum be not accepted, and an issue is taken by the plaintiff as to its sufficiency, and the jury shall think the same sufficient the defendant shall be entitled to the verdict upon that issue."

By s. 3, the two Acts are to be read together as one Act.

The defendant is liable for negligence under these statutes only where he would have been liable to an action for the same cause at the suit of the deceased had he survived. Thus, where a servant is killed in the employment of his master, the master is not liable for negligence for which the servant could not have sued him. (*Senior v. Ward*, 1 E. & E. 385; 28 L. J. Q. B. 139.) It has been said that the action given to the representative is a new remedy, and not the same with that which accrued to the deceased. (*Blake v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 18 Q. B. 93.) If so, it may not perhaps be barred by an accord and satisfaction made with the latter, or a release by him. (See *Baker v. L. & S. W. Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 91; 37 L. J. Q. B. 53.)

The measure of damages is the pecuniary loss occasioned to the relatives by the death; and in estimating the damages the reasonable expectation of pecuniary advantage which the relatives had from the deceased, and the probable pecuniary loss sustained by his death, are to be taken into account.

time became and was received by the defendants as a passenger to be by them as such carriers safely and securely carried upon the said railway on a journey from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants; yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said *C. D.* upon the said railway on the said journey, and so negligently and unskilfully conducted themselves in that behalf that the said *C. D.* was thereby wounded and injured, and by reason of the wounds and injuries thereby occasioned to him as aforesaid, the said *C. D.* afterwards, and within twelve calendar months next before this suit, died; and the plaintiff as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid, for the benefit of *I. D.* the wife, and *K. D.* and *L. D.* and *M. D.*, children of the said *C. D.* [as the case may be], according to the statute in such case made and provided, claims £—.

Like counts: Hutchinson v. York, Newcastle, and Berwick Ry. Co., 5 Ex. 343; *Dalton v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 296; 27 L. J. C. P. 227; *Birkett v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 730; 28 L. J. Ex. 348.

Like counts for accidental deaths occasioned by defendants leaving a drawbridge open at night: Manley v. St. Helen's Canal Co., 2 H. & N. 840; 27 L. J. Ex. 159.

By defendants negligently managing an engine: Tose v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 728; 27 L. J. Ex. 249.

By defendant keeping a trap-door in a passage open: Chapman v. Rothwell, E. B. & E. 168; 27 L. J. Q. B. 315.

By defendant keeping an open area adjoining the highway: Barnes v. Ward, 9 C. B. 392.

By defendant's omnibus running over the plaintiff: Cotton v. Wood, 8 C. B. N. S. 568; 29 L. J. C. P. 333.

By the fall of defendant's wall into the highway on the deceased: Duckworth v. Johnson, 4 H. & N. 653; 29 L. J. Ex. 25.

Particulars under the above Count. (9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, s. 4, ante, p. 327 n.)

In the —.

Between *A. B.*, executor of the last will and testament [or ad-

Funeral and mourning expenses are not to be included. (*Dalton v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 296; 27 L. J. C. P. 227; *Franklin v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & N. 211; *Pym v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 4 B. & S. 396; 31 L. J. Q. B. 249; 32 *ib.* 377.) The pecuniary loss is the only damage recoverable (*Blake v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 18 Q. B. 93), but it need not be stated in the declaration. (*Chapman v. Rothwell*, E. B. & E. 168; 27 L. J. Q. B. 315.) The plaintiff is not entitled to a verdict with nominal damages on proof merely of the death by negligence, without further proof of damage. (*Duckworth v. Johnson*, 4 H. & N. 653; 29 L. J. Ex. 25.)

The declaration need not negative the existence of any relations entitled to compensation other than those named therein. (*Barnes v. Ward*, 9 C. B. 392.) The word "child" in the Act means legitimate child only. (*Dickinson v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & C. 735; 33 L. J. Ex. 91.)

The Act applies to loss of life arising from collisions at sea, but subject to the limitations of liability contained in the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 63, s. 54. (See *Glaholm v. Barker*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 223.)

ministrator of the goods, chattels, and credits] of *C. D.*, deceased, plaintiff, and *G. H.*, defendant.

The following is a full particular of the persons for whom and on whose behalf this action is brought, namely, *I. D.*, the wife, and *K. D.* and *L. D.* and *M. D.*, the children of the said *C. D.* [*as the case may be*]. And the following is a full particular of the nature of the claim in respect of which damages are sought to be recovered in this action, namely [*state the nature of the claim according to the fact*].

Dated —.

Yours, etc.,

E. F., plaintiff's attorney [*or agent*].

To *Mr. N. O.*, defendant's attorney or agent.

A like Count to the above, under the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93 and the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95, where there is no Executor or Administrator of the Deceased.

That the defendants were carriers of passengers upon a railway from — to — for reward to the defendants, and *E. F.*, in his lifetime, became and was received by the defendants as a passenger to be by them as such carriers safely and securely carried upon the said railway on a journey from — to — aforesaid, for reward to the defendants; yet the defendants did not safely and securely carry the said *E. F.* upon the said railway on the said journey, and so negligently and unskilfully conducted themselves in that behalf that the said *E. F.* was thereby wounded and injured, and by reason of the wounds and injuries thereby occasioned to him as aforesaid the said *E. F.* afterwards and within twelve calendar months and more than six calendar months next before this suit died; and the plaintiff says that there never was any executor of any will or testament or any administrator of any estate of the said *E. F.*, and this action is brought by and in the name of the plaintiff, who is the [mother] of the said *E. F.*, for [her] own benefit and also for the benefit of *G. F.* and *H. F.*, children of the said *E. F.*, according to the said statutes in such case made and provided.

FENCES (a).

Count for not Repairing the Fences between adjacent Closes of Land.

(*Venue local.*) That at the time of the committing of the grievances hereinafter mentioned the plaintiff was possessed and in the

(a) The general rule of law is that the owner of cattle is bound to take care that they do not trespass on the land of others. But the owner of land may be bound by prescription or otherwise to maintain and repair a fence for the benefit of the owner of the adjoining land who may have a corresponding right to have the fence so maintained and repaired. (1 Wms. Saund. 322 a; *Churchill v. Evans*, 1 Taunt. 529; *Doraston v. Payne*, 2 H. Bl. 527; *Boyle v. Tamlyn*, 6 B. & C. 329; and see *Ricketts v. East and West India Docks Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. 160.) As to fences between common

occupation of a close of land, and the defendant was possessed and in the occupation of another close of land next adjoining the said close of the plaintiff, and divided therefrom by a fence; and the defendant, by reason of the possession of his said close, then of right ought to have maintained and repaired, and kept maintained and repaired the said fence so as to prevent cattle lawfully feeding and depasturing, or being in the said respective closes, from escaping from and out of the one into the other of the said closes through defects of the said fence; yet the defendant suffered the said fence to be and continue, and the same was out of repair, whereby divers cattle of the plaintiff then lawfully being in the said close of the plaintiff escaped through the said fence, out of the said close of the plaintiff into the said close of the defendant, and were lost to the plaintiff; [and divers other cattle, as well of the defendant as of other persons, then being in the said close of the defendant, escaped through the said fence, out of the said close of the defendant into the said close of the plaintiff, and trod down, consumed, and spoiled the grass and herbage of the last-mentioned close.]

A like count: Boyle v. Tamlyn, 6 B. & C. 329.

Count for not repairing the fences of a close adjoining that of the plaintiff, whereby a horse of the plaintiff fell through and was killed: Rooth v. Wilson, 1 B. & Ald. 59.

Count for not repairing the fences of the adjoining close, whereby

land and ancient enclosure, see *Barber v. Whiteley*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 212. A person having the right to dig shafts for minerals is impliedly bound to fence the shafts for the protection of the owner of the surface (*Groucott v. Williams*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 237).

Where cattle trespass on the plaintiff's land through a defect in the fence which the defendant is bound to repair, the plaintiff may maintain an action in the above form in respect of the damage done, or he may maintain an action of trespass against the owner of the cattle (see *post*, "*Trespass*"), or he may distrain the cattle *damage feasant*; and the defendant is liable for mischief done by his cattle so straying, without proof that he knew they were of a mischievous disposition. (*Lee v. Riley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 722; 34 L. J. C. P. 212; see "*Mischievous Animals*," *post*, p. 366.)

Where cattle escape from the plaintiff's land through a defect in the fence which the defendant is bound to repair, the plaintiff may maintain an action for not repairing the fence in respect of any damage thereby occasioned to his cattle, or even to cattle not his own but kept by him on his land for another person to whom he was liable. (*Rooth v. Wilson*, 1 B. & Ald. 59; and see *Carruthers v. Hollis*, 8 A. & E. 113; *Singleton v. Williamson*, 7 H. & N. 410; 31 L. J. Ex. 17.)

A plaintiff whose cattle trespassed on the land adjoining the defendant's cannot maintain an action against him for damage occasioned to them by the defect in the fence, although the defendant is bound to repair it as against the owner of the adjoining land. (*Ricketts v. East and West India Docks Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. 160.)

So where the defendant was bound to repair the fence between his land and the highway it was held that the plaintiff, in order to maintain this action, must show that his cattle were lawfully using the highway. (*Doraston v. Payne*, 2 H. Bl. 527.)

The action must be brought against the person bound to repair, who is, in general, the occupier and not the owner. (*Cheetham v. Hampton*, 4 T. R. 318.)

the plaintiff's horses escaped into the defendant's close, and were there killed by the falling of a haystack: Powell v. Salisbury, 2 Y. & J. 391.

Counts against railway companies on the statutory obligation to maintain fences between the railway and the adjoining land, under the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 68): Ricketts v. East and West India Docks Ry. Co., 12 C. B. 160; Bessant v. Great Western Ry. Co., 8 C. B. N. S. 368; Marfell v. South Wales Ry. Co., 8 C. B. N. S. 525; and see Roberts v. Great Western Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 506; 27 L. J. C. P. 266; and Sharrod v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 4 Ex. 580.

Count against a railway company for not maintaining sufficient gates or stiles on a level crossing, under the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845 (8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, ss. 46, 61): Ellis v. London and South-Western Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 424; 26 L. J. Ex. 349; see Fawcett v. York and North Midland Ry. Co., 16 Q. B. 610; and see "Negligence," post, p. 374.

Count for not fencing a shaft of the defendant's mine in the plaintiff's close, whereby the plaintiff's horse fell in and was killed: Sybray v. White, 1 M. & W. 435; and see Groucott v. Williams, 32 L. J. Q. B. 237.

FERRY (a).

Count for Disturbing the Plaintiff's Ferry.

(*Tenue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of an ancient ferry, called — ferry, for the carriage [of foot-passengers and their goods] across the river —, from — to —, taking for the carriage of such [passengers and goods] across such ferry certain reasonable freights and ferryages; and the defendant wrongfully disturbed the plaintiff in the possession of his said ferry by carrying divers [foot-passengers and their goods] for hire across the said river near to the said ferry of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff has lost the profits of his said ferry.

Like counts: Huzzey v. Field, 2 C. M. & R. 432; Peter v. Kendal, 6 B. & C. 703; Pim v. Curell, 6 M. & W. 234; Blacketer v. Gillett, 9 C. B. 26; Giles v. Groves, 12 Q. B. 721; Newton v. Cubitt, 5 C. B. N. S. 627; 28 L. J. C. P. 176; 31 Ib. 246.

(a) As to the mode of describing the right see "Common," ante, p. 285; "Ways," post. Where the declaration described the ferry as to and from certain places across a river, and the right proved was for a ferry one way only, it was held that the allegation was divisible, and the plaintiff was entitled to have the verdict entered for so much of the right as was proved. (*Giles v. Groves, 12 Q. B. 721.*)

FISHERY (a).

Count for Trespass to the Plaintiff's Fishery.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant, on divers days and times, broke and entered the several fishery of the plaintiff in the river —, and fished in the said fishery for fish, and chased and disturbed the fish therein, and caught, took, and carried away and converted to his own use divers quantities of the plaintiff's fish therein.

Like counts: *Smith v. Kemp*, 2 Salk. 637; *Richardson v. Mayor of Orford*, 2 H. Bl. 182; *Holford v. Bailey*, 8 Q. B. 1000; 13 *Ib.* 426; *Mannall v. Fisher*, 5 C. B. N. S. 856; *Marshall v. Ulleswater Steam Nav. Co.*, 3 B. & S. 732; 32 L. J. Q. B. 139.

Count for injuring oyster beds of the plaintiff: *Mayor of Colchester v. Brooke*, 7 Q. B. 339.

Count for a trespass in throwing down a weir of the plaintiff appurtenant to his fishery: *Williams v. Wilcor*, 8 A. & E. 314.

FIXTURES.

Count for depriving the Plaintiff of Fixtures (b).

That the defendant for a long time wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's fixtures and goods, that is to say, lathes, machines, and machinery in and affixed to a foundry and premises at —, whereby the plaintiff lost the use and benefit of the said fixtures and goods and the advantages which he would otherwise have derived therefrom.

A like count: *London and Westminster Loan and Discount Co. v. Drake*, 6 C. B. N. S. 798; 28 L. J. C. P. 297.

Count by reversioner for injury to the reversion by removing fixtures, see "Reversion," post, p. 394.

(a) It seems that trespass will lie for breaking and entering a several fishery even *in alieno solo*. (*Holford v. Bailey*, 8 Q. B. 1000; 13 *Ib.* 426.) A "sole and exclusive fishery" is not a sufficient description of a several fishery (*Ib.*). Trespass will lie for taking the plaintiff's fish. (*Ib.*)

(b) If the fixtures have not been removed they form part of the realty, and in an action for an injury to them the venue is local. If the fixtures have been removed and carried away, the plaintiff may sue for a wrongful conversion; see *ante*, p. 293, and see further as to fixtures, *ante*, p. 157.

FRAUD (a).

Count for Fraud in selling Goods by a false Warranty.

That the defendant, by fraudulently warranting a horse to be then sound, induced the plaintiff to buy the said horse from the defendant for £——, which the plaintiff paid to the defendant; whereas the said horse was not then sound, as the defendant then well knew; whereby the said horse was of no use to the plaintiff, and he incurred expense in keeping it and in the resale of the same, and also a loss upon such resale.

(a) *Fraud.*]—An action to recover damages arising from fraud will lie where the defendant has stated or represented as a matter of fact what is untrue, knowing it to be untrue, with intent to induce the plaintiff to act upon it, and has thereby induced the plaintiff to act upon it, to his loss. (*Pasley v. Freeman*, 3 T. R. 51; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 71; *Langridge v. Levy*, 2 M. & W. 519; *Eastwood v. Bain*, 3 H. & N. 738; 28 L. J. Ex. 74; *Behn v. Kemble*, 7 C. B. N. S. 260; *Bedford v. Bagshaw*, 4 H. & N. 538; 29 L. J. Ex. 59.) Such action will not lie upon a statement made by the defendant without an intention of inducing the plaintiff to act upon it. (*Way v. Hearn*, 13 C. B. N. S. 292; 32 L. J. C. P. 34; *Rawlings v. Bell*, 1 C. B. 951; *Barley v. Walford*, 9 Q. B. 197; and see *Freeman v. Cooke*, 2 Ex. 654.) And it seems that it will not lie upon a statement made by the defendant without knowing whether it is false or true, and with the intention of inducing the plaintiff to act upon it, if the defendant believed it to be true. (*Cornfoot v. Fowke*, 6 M. & W. 358; *Early v. Garret*, 9 B. & C. 928; *Evans v. Collins*, 5 Q. B. 804; *Shrewsbury v. Blount*, 2 M. & G. 475; *Ormrod v. Huth*, 14 M. & W. 651.) But if under the last-mentioned circumstances the defendant did not believe it to be true the action will lie. (*Taylor v. Ashton*, 11 M. & W. 401, 415; *Rawlins v. Wickham*, 3 De G. & J. 304; 28 L. J. C. 188; *Evans v. Edmonds*, 13 C. B. 777.) And the defendant is also responsible for false statements made through defect of memory. (*Slim v. Croucher*, 2 Giff. 37; 29 L. J. C. 273.) As to fraudulent concealment, see *Horsfall v. Thomas*, 1 H. & C. 90; 31 L. J. Ex. 322; *Keats v. Earl Cadogan*, 10 C. B. 591; *Hill v. Gray*, 1 Starkie, 434; and the cases cited *post*, p. 334.

Upon an express warranty given on a sale, or where the contract of sale implies a warranty, the declaration may be framed either upon the contract, or upon the wrong; and in such case the defendant's knowledge of the defect is immaterial, and if laid in the declaration need not be proved. (*Williamson v. Allison*, 2 East, 446; *Brown v. Edgington*, 2 M. & G. 279; see forms upon the contract, "*Warranties*," *ante*, p. 263.) Where no warranty exists in the contract, but the contract is induced by false representations, known by the seller to be false, the action is grounded on the fraud and should be so framed. (*Ormrod v. Huth*, 14 M. & W. 651; *Meyer v. Everth*, 4 Camp. 22.) The knowledge of the defendant is in such case essential to the cause of action. (*Ib.*; *Freeman v. Baker*, 5 B. & Ad. 797; see note to *Pasley v. Freeman*, 2 Smith, L. C. 6th ed. 71.) A count for fraud should be joined with a count for a breach of warranty where it is doubtful whether a warranty can be proved.

If a declaration discloses a state of facts upon which an action may be maintained without fraud, fraud need not be proved although it be alleged; and the plaintiff may recover upon the facts disclosed though fraud be alleged and disproved. (*Swinfen v. Lord Chelmsford*, 5 H. & N. 890, 921.) The words "falsely and fraudulently" may be struck out of a declaration provided there is left a good cause of action. (*Per Parke, B., Thom v. Bigland*, 8 Ex. 725.)

For Fraud in selling a Picture by a false Representation that it was painted by a certain Master.

That the defendant, by fraudulently representing to the plaintiff that a certain picture was painted by —, induced the plaintiff to buy the said picture for £—, which the plaintiff paid to the defendant; whereas the said picture was not painted by —, as the defendant at the time of making the said representation and of the said purchase well knew; whereby the plaintiff lost the said £—.

Like counts: Milne v. Marwood, 15 C. B. 778; Power v. Barham, 4 A. & E. 473; see Hill v. Gray, 1 Starkie, 434.

Count for fraud in selling goods by a false representation that they corresponded with samples shown: Ormrod v. Huth, 14 M. & W. 651; Meyer v. Everth, 4 Camp. 22.

For fraud in selling a cargo of wheat by a false representation that it accorded with a report and samples: Russell v. Nicolopulo, 8 C. B. N. S. 362.

For selling the cargo of a ship by a false representation that the ship was on its voyage: Risbourg v. Bruckner, 3 C. B. N. S. 812.

Against a manufacturer for fraud in selling goods by a false representation that they were fit for a particular purpose: Jones v. Bright, 5 Bing. 533; and see ante, p. 269.

For fraud in selling an insufficient crane rope for a crane to raise casks of wine: Brown v. Edgington, 2 M. & G. 279.

For fraud in selling a dangerous gun to be used by the purchaser and also his sons, one of whom being injured by its bursting brought the action: Langridge v. Levy, 2 M. & W. 519; 4 Ib. 337; and see Winterbottom v. Wright, 10 M. & W. 109; Longmeid v. Holliday, 6 Ex. 761.

For fraudulently Concealing a Defect upon the Sale of a Horse to the Plaintiff.

That the defendant was possessed of a horse which, as the defendant then well knew, was diseased, and the defendant, by then fraudulently concealing from the plaintiff that the said horse was diseased and representing to him that it was sound, induced the plaintiff to buy the said horse for £—, which the plaintiff paid to the defendant; whereby the plaintiff lost the said £—.

Count for selling a ship as copper-fastened, and fraudulently keeping it afloat to prevent an examination of the bottom: Freeman v. Baker, 5 B. & Ad. 797.

For selling a log of mahogany by fraudulently concealing a defect: see Udell v. Atherton, 7 H. & N. 172; 30 L. J. Ex. 337.

For selling a diseased cow to the plaintiff by fraudulently concealing that it was diseased: Mullett v. Mason, L. R. 1 C. P. 559; 35 L. C. P. 299.

For a fraudulent Misrepresentation of the Value of a Business, whereby the Plaintiff was induced to purchase it.

That the defendant kept a public-house, and there carried on the

business of a publican, and was possessed of a lease of the said house for an unexpired term of years, and of certain fixtures, goods, and stock in trade in the said house, and of the goodwill of the said business; and thereupon the defendant, with the intent to induce the plaintiff to purchase the said lease, fixtures, goods, stock in trade, and goodwill from the defendant for the price of £—, represented to the plaintiff that the said public-house was then a free public-house, that is to say, that the same was free from the control or interference of any particular brewer, and that the trade of the said public-house had been and then was £— per month, all retail over the counter; whereas the said public-house was not then a free public-house as aforesaid, and the trade of the said public-house had not been and was not then £— per month, all retail over the counter, as the defendant then well knew; and the defendant by the said representation induced the plaintiff to purchase the said lease, fixtures, goods, stock in trade, and goodwill from the defendant for the price of £—, which the plaintiff then paid to the defendant for the same; whereby the said lease, fixtures, goods, stock in trade, and goodwill were of no use to the plaintiff, and he lost the said £—, and incurred expenses in carrying on the said business and in disposing of the said lease, fixtures, goods, stock in trade, and goodwill.

A like count: Roles v. Davis, 4 H. & N. 484; 28 L. J. Ex. 287.

A like count for the sale of a business of a potato salesman by misrepresentation of its value: Mummery v. Paul, 1 C. B. 316.

Count for inducing the plaintiff to buy a public-house from a third party by false representations made by the defendant respecting the business: Richardson v. Dunn, 8 C. B. N. S. 655; 30 L. J. C. P. 44.

By the purchaser of land against the vendor for fraudulently representing that the land was unincumbered: Sikes v. Wild, 1 B. & S. 587; 4 Ib. 421; 30 L. J. Q. B. 325; 32 Ib. 375.

By the purchaser of a house against the vendor for fraudulent misrepresentation by his agent that the house was free from rates and taxes: Fuller v. Wilson, 3 Q. B. 58; and see *Cornfoot v. Fowke*, 6 M. & W. 358.

Count against a director of a mining company for fraudulent representations made to the committee of the Stock Exchange, in order to get the shares of the company inserted in the official list of the committee, whereby the plaintiff was induced to purchase shares: Lane v. Bagshaw, 16 C. B. 576; *Bedford v. Bagshaw*, 4 H. & N. 538; 29 L. J. Ex. 59.

Count against the directors of a bank for making a false report as to its prosperous condition, whereby the plaintiff was induced to take shares: Taylor v. Ashton, 11 M. & W. 401; *Gerhard v. Bates*, 2 E. & B. 476; and see *re Royal British Bank, ex parte Nicol*, 28 L. J. C. 257; *Scott v. Dixon*, 29 L. J. Ex. 62, n.

Like counts against the directors of a mining company: Shrewsbury v. Blount, 2 M. & G. 475; *Clarke v. Dickson*, 6 C. B. N. S. 453; 28 L. J. C. P. 225.

Against directors of a company for falsely representing that they had authority to order the acceptance of a bill: Eastwood v. Bain, 3 H. & N. 738; 28 L. J. Ex. 74.

Against an insurance company for misrepresenting their mode of conducting business, whereby the plaintiff was induced to insure; Pontifex v. Bignold, 3 M. & G. 63.

For inducing the plaintiff to sell goods for the defendant by misrepresenting that he had authority to sell: Adamson v. Jarvis, 4 Bing. 66.

For inducing the plaintiff to accept bills upon the security of goods by the false representation of the defendant that he was the owner of the goods: Dyster v. Battye, 3 B. & Ald. 448.

For a false representation that the defendant had authority to accept a bill for the drawee, whereby the plaintiff sued the drawee and failed to recover: Polhull v. Walter, 3 B. & Ad. 114.

For a false representation by the defendant that he had received goods for the plaintiff which the plaintiff had purchased, whereby the plaintiff was induced to pay the vendor: Coleman v. Riches, 16 C. B. 104.

For a fraudulent misrepresentation that a pattern which the plaintiff, a printer of silks, was using was a registered pattern, whereby the plaintiff was induced to abstain from using it: Barley v. Walford, 9 Q. B. 197.

For fraudulently inducing the plaintiff to use the trade marks of another manufacturer, whereby he was subjected to a Chancery suit, an injunction: Dixon v. Fawcus, 30 L. J. Q. B. 137.

By the sheriff against an attorney who had sued out a writ of ca. sa., for inducing the sheriff to take the wrong person: Evans v. Collins, 5 Q. B. 804.

By the sheriff against the execution creditor for pointing out the wrong goods to be taken under a fi. fa.: Humphrys v. Pratt, 5 Bligh, N. S. 154; Childers v. Wooler, 29 L. J. Q. B. 129.

For fraudulently representing that a third Person might be trusted with Goods on Credit (a).

That the defendant fraudulently represented to the plaintiff that *G. H.* then held a responsible situation, and was in good circumstances, and might safely be trusted with goods on credit; whereas the said *G. H.* did not then hold a responsible situation, and was

(a) By 9 Geo. IV. c. 14 (Lord Tenterden's Act), s. 6, "no action shall be brought whereby to charge any person upon or by reason of any misrepresentation or assurance made or given concerning or relating to the character, conduct, credit, ability, trade or dealings of any other person, to the intent or purpose that such other person may obtain credit, money, or goods upon (*sic*), unless such representation or assurance be made in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith." A representation partly written and partly verbal is sufficient, if the written part formed a material part of the representation. (*Tatton v. Wade*, 18 C. B. 371; 25 L. J. C. P. 240; and see *Clarke v. Dickson*, 6 C. B. N. S. 453; 28 L. J. C. P. 225.) It is not necessary to aver in the declaration that the representation was in writing, that being merely required by statute and a matter of evidence.

not then in good circumstances, and could not then safely be trusted with goods on credit, as the defendant then well knew; and the defendant by so representing as aforesaid induced the plaintiff to sell and deliver to the said *G. H.* goods on credit; whereby the plaintiff lost the price of the said goods, and incurred expense in endeavouring to recover the same.

Like counts: Pasley v. Freeman, 3 T. R. 51; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 71; *Eyre v. Dunsford*, 1 East, 318; *Corbett v. Brown*, 8 Bing. 33; *Tatton v. Wade*, 18 C. B. 371; 25 L. J. C. P. 240; *Sheen v. Bumpstead*, 1 H. & C. 358; 32 L. J. Ex. 124.

For inducing the plaintiff to lend money to a third party on the security of his promissory note only, by misrepresentations as to his credit and estate: Swann v. Phillips, 8 A. & E. 457; *Turnley v. Macgregor*, 6 M. & G. 46.

For misrepresentations made by the defendant as to the credit of a firm in which he was a partner: Devaux v. Steinkeller, 6 Bing. N. C. 84.

For inducing the plaintiff to employ an agent by giving him a false character: Foster v. Charles, 6 Bing. 396; 7 Bing. 105; *to take a dishonest clerk: Wilkin v. Reed*, 15 C. B. 192.

GAME.

See "*Shooting*," post, p. 404. As to property in game, see "*Conversion*," ante, p. 295.

HIGHWAYS (a).

See "*Nuisance*," post, p. 377; "*Ways*," p. 430.

(a) *Highways.*]—The highways in England are now regulated by the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50, the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, and the 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101; which are called collectively "*The Highway Acts*," and severally "*The Highway Act, 1835*," "*The Highway Act, 1862*," and "*The Highway Act, 1863*," and are to be construed together as one Act. (See 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, ss. 1, 2.)

By the 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50, "*The Highway Act, 1835*," s. 109, it is enacted, "that no action or suit shall be commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of or under the authority of this Act until twenty-one days' notice (which must now be a calendar month's notice by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 97) has been given thereof in writing to the justice, surveyor, or person against whom such action is intended to be brought, nor after sufficient satisfaction or tender of satisfaction has been made to the party aggrieved, nor after three calendar months next after the facts committed for which such action or suit shall be so brought; and every such action shall be brought, laid, and tried where the cause of action shall have arisen, and not in any other county or place; and the defendant in such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and every special matter

HUNDREDORS.

Commencement and conclusion of a declaration in an action against hundredors : see ante, p. 33.

Actions against the inhabitants of a hundred, under 7 & 8 Geo. IV. c. 31, to recover damages for an injury done to machinery, etc., feloniously destroyed by persons riotously assembled : Lowe v. Hundred of Broxtowe, 3 B. & Ad. 550 ; Duke of Newcastle v. Broxtowe, 4 B. & Ad. 273 ; Birley v. Salford, 11 M. & W. 391 ; and see as to proceedings against hundredors, Chit. Statutes, title, "Hundred," 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1197.

HUSBAND AND WIFE (a).

in evidence at any trial which shall be had thereupon ; and if the matter or thing shall appear to have been done under or by virtue of this Act, or if it shall appear that such action or suit was brought before twenty-one days' notice thereof given as aforesaid, or that sufficient satisfaction was made or tendered as aforesaid, or if any action or suit shall not be commenced within the time before limited, or shall be laid in any other county than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant therein ; and if a verdict shall be found for such defendant, or if the plaintiff in such action or suit shall become nonsuit, or suffer a discontinuance of such action, or if upon any demurrer in such action judgment shall be given for the defendant therein, then and in any of the cases aforesaid such defendant shall have costs as between attorney and client, and shall have such remedy for recovering the same as any defendant may have for his or her costs in any other case by law." (See "*Notice of Action*," *post*, Chap. VI.)

No action will lie against a surveyor of highways appointed under the above Act for damages caused to an individual by the non-repair of the highway. (*Young v. Davis*, 7 H. & N. 760 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 250 ; and see *Parsons v. St. Matthew, Bethnal Green*, L. R. 3 C. P. 56.)

(a) *Husband and Wife.*—With respect to injuries to the person, or to the personal or real estate of the wife committed before the marriage, the husband and wife must join in suing ; the husband cannot sue alone. If the wife sue alone, the defect can be taken advantage of only by a plea in abatement. (*Milner v. Milnes*, 3 T. R. 627, 631.)

With respect to injuries to the person of the wife during coverture, the husband and the wife must join in suing. The husband cannot sue alone for damages in respect of the injury to the wife ; but may sue alone for the damages occasioned thereby to himself solely. If the wife sues alone, it is only matter for a plea in abatement. By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 40, "in any action brought by a man and his wife for an injury done to the wife, in respect of which she is necessarily joined as co-plaintiff, the husband may add thereto claims in his own right ; and separate actions brought in respect of such claims may be consolidated, if the Court or a judge shall think fit ; provided that, in the case of the death of either plaintiff, such suit so far only as relates to the causes of action, if any, which do not survive shall abate." This section is not imperative, and after a recovery in the joint action for the injury to the wife, the husband may bring a separate action for his claim in his own right in respect of the same injury. (*Brockbank v. Whitehaven Junction Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 834 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 349.) The claims which the husband may add in his own right are not limited to those which arise consequentially from the injury to the wife. (*Hemstead v. Phoenix Gas-Light Co.*, 3 H. & C. 745 ; 34 L. J. Ex. 108.)

A wife cannot sue in respect of any injuries to personal property committed during the coverture, as all such property vests in the husband exclusively. The husband alone can sue for such injuries. (*Chambers v. Donaldson*, 9 East, 471; *Boggett v. Frier*, 11 East, 301; see *Shingler v. Holt*, 7 H. & N. 65; 30 L. J. Ex. 322.)

With respect to injuries done during coverture to the real property of which the husband and wife are seised, or to which they are entitled in right of the wife, the husband may sue alone, or the husband and wife may join in suing. (*Bidgood v. Way*, 2 Bl. 1236; 1 Ch. Pl. 7th ed. 84; *Wallis v. Harrison*, 5 M. & W. 142.)

Upon the bankruptcy of the husband the assignees must join with the wife in suing upon causes of action in right of the wife which if vested in the husband would pass to the assignees, as for a conversion of the wife's goods before marriage; and the husband cannot join in the action. (*Richbell v. Alexander*, 10 C. B. N. S. 324; 30 L. J. C. P. 268.) Nor can the assignees sue alone. (*Sherrington v. Yates*, 12 M. & W. 855.)

In respect of wrongs done by the wife before the marriage, or wrongs done by the wife during coverture, the husband and wife must be jointly sued. (2 Wms. Saund. 47 u; 201 g; *Vine v. Saunders*, 4 Bing. N. C. 96; *Catterall v. Kenyon*, 3 Q. B. 310.) They may be jointly sued for wrongs done by them jointly. (*Id.*; *Keyworth v. Hill*, 3 B. & Ald. 685.) The wife sued alone can object only by plea in abatement.

A married woman is liable for all torts committed by her, including frauds; but when the fraud is directly connected with a contract with her, and is the means of effecting it and part of the same transaction, she is exempt from liability; thus, an action will not lie against husband and wife for a fraudulent representation by the wife that she was unmarried, whereby the plaintiffs were induced to take her promissory note. (*Liverpool Adelphi Loan Ass. v. Fairhurst*, 9 Ex. 422.) Where the wife fraudulently represented that a bill was accepted by her husband, whereby the plaintiff was induced to discount it, the Court was equally divided as to the action. (*Wright v. Leonard*, 11 C. B. N. S. 258; 30 L. J. C. P. 365.)

As to the position of a married woman and her rights and liabilities in cases of judicial separation under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, see *ante*, p. 173 n., where ss. 21, 25, and 26 of that Act are cited.

By the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 108, s. 7, it is enacted, "that the provisions contained in this Act and in the said Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, respecting the property of a wife who has obtained a decree for judicial separation or an order for protection, shall be deemed to extend to property to which such wife has become or shall become entitled as executrix, administratrix, or trustee since the sentence of separation or the commencement of the desertion (as the case may be), and the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time when such wife became entitled as executrix or administratrix."

By s. 8 it is enacted, "that in every case in which a wife shall, under this Act, or under the said Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, have obtained an order to protect her earnings or property, or a decree for judicial separation, such order or decree shall, until reversed or discharged, so far as necessary for the protection of any person or corporation who shall deal with the wife, be deemed valid and effectual; and no discharge, variation, or reversal of such order or decree shall prejudice or affect any rights or remedies which any person would have had in case the same had not been so reversed, varied, or discharged in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of the making such order or decree and of the discharge, variation, or reversal thereof, and property of or to which the wife is possessed or entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion at the date of the desertion or decree (as the case may be) shall be deemed to be included in the protection given by the order or decree."

Husband for enticing away his Wife (a).

That *G. B.* was and is the wife of the plaintiff, and the defendant, well knowing the same, wrongfully enticed and procured the said *G.* unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff to depart and remain absent from the house and society of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the society and services of the said *G.*

A like count: Winsmore v. Greenbank, Willes, 577.

By Husband for wrongfully harbouring his Wife (a).

That *G. B.* was and is the wife of the plaintiff, and unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff departed from the house and society of the plaintiff; and the defendant, well knowing the premises, wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff received, harboured, and detained the said *G.*, and refused to deliver her to the plaintiff, although requested by the plaintiff so to do; whereby the plaintiff lost the society and services of the said *G.*

Count by Husband and Wife [for a Trespass to the Wife] with a Count by the Husband in his own right for Damages sustained from the same [Trespass]. (Ante, p. 338, n. (a).)

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 22.) That the defendant [assaulted and beat the said *C.*, then being the wife of the said *A. B.*]; whereby she became sick and wounded and permanently disabled, and suffered great pain for a long time. And the plaintiff, *A. B.*, also sues the defendant for [that the defendant committed the trespass or trespasses, or grievance or grievances] in the first count mentioned as therein alleged; whereby the said *A. B.* lost the comfort and services of the said *C.* for a long time, and will be permanently deprived thereof, and incurred expense in nursing her and for medical attendance [conclude as in the form, ante, p. 22].

By husband and wife for an injury to the wife arising from the defendant leaving an open cellar near a public highway, with a count by the husband alone for the damage sustained in his own right: Stone v. Jackson, 16 C. B. 199.

The separation of husband and wife, except under a judicial separation, makes no difference with respect to the joinder of husband and wife as parties to actions. (*Head v. Briscoe*, 5 C. & P. 484.) Upon a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, the disability of the wife to sue or be sued alone ceases, and the husband ceases to be liable for wrongs previously committed by her. (*Capel v. Powell*, 17 C. B. N. S. 743; 34 L. J. C. P. 168.)

(a) By the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, s. 59, "no action shall be maintainable in England for criminal conversation." The above counts for enticing away and harbouring a wife disclose entirely distinct causes of action from the old action for criminal conversation, and are not affected by the above provision. Where the defendant harbours the wife from motives of humanity, the action will not lie. (*Philp v. Squire*, Peake, 115; *Berthon v. Cartwright*, 2 Esp. 480.)

Count against husband and wife for an assault committed by the wife: Pursell v. Horn, 8 A. & E. 602.

Counts by and against husband and wife for conversion of goods : see " Conversion," ante, p. 296.

IMPRISONMENT.

See " Trespass to the Person," post, p. 413.

INFANTS

See ante, pp. 23, 24 ; post, Chap. V, " Infancy.

INJUNCTION (a).

Claim of a Writ of Injunction in an ordinary Case.

(At the conclusion of the declaration, after the words and the plaintiff claims £——, add the claim of an injunction, according to the facts, which may be as follows or to the like effect:) And the

(a) Claim of a Writ of Injunction under the C. L. P. Act, 1854.]—By s. 79, "in all cases of breach of contract or other injury, where the party injured is entitled to maintain and has brought an action, he may claim a writ of injunction against the repetition or continuance of such breach of contract or other injury, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right ; and he may also in the same action include a claim for damages or other redress." By s. 81 the proceedings in such action shall be the same, as nearly as may be, and subject to the like control as the proceedings in an action to obtain a mandamus under the provisions of the Act. (See post, p. 356.) As to the practice under these provisions, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1113–1121 ; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 646. The above sections do not apply to actions of ejectment. (Raylis v. Legros, 2 C. B. N. S. 316 ; 26 L. J. C. P. 176.)

The following form of indorsement on a writ of summons of a claim of a writ of injunction under the statute is given by the R. M. V. 1854, sched. 36 :—

"The plaintiff intends to claim a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant from [*here state concisely for what the writ of injunction is required, as for example, thus: 'felling or cutting down any timber or trees standing, growing, or being in or upon the land and premises at ——, in the county of ——, and from committing any further or other waste or spoil in or upon the said land or premises'*]. And take notice, that in default of the defendant's entering an appearance as within commanded, the plaintiff may, besides proceeding to judgment and execution for damages and costs, apply for and obtain such writ."

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 32, it is enacted, that "in all cases in which

plaintiff also claims a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant from the continuance and repetition of the injuries above complained of, and the committal of other injuries of a like kind relating to the same right.

a writ of mandamus or of injunction is issued under the provisions of The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854,' such writ shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge, in addition to the matter directed to be inserted therein, command the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the costs of preparing, issuing, and serving such writ; and payment of such costs may be enforced in the same manner as costs payable under a rule of court are now by law enforceable." (See *Grindley v. Booth*, 3 H. & C. 669; 34 L. J. Ex. 135.)

By s. 33, "Writs of injunction against a corporation may be enforced either by attachment against the directors or other officers thereof, as in the case of a mandamus, or by writ of sequestration against their property and effects, to be issued in such form and tested and returnable in like manner as writs of execution, and to be proceeded upon and executed in like manner as writs of sequestration issuing out of the Court of Chancery."

The claim for an injunction in the declaration is inserted merely by way of notice of the plaintiff's intention to claim it, and cannot be pleaded to; the plaintiff, if successful in the action, is not entitled to the writ of injunction as a matter of course, but must make a substantive application for it, when the defendant may show cause why it should not issue. (*Booth v. Taylor*, L. R. 1 Ex. 51.) But if the claim be made in a case in which the writ cannot be issued, it is bad and informal, and may be met by demurrer. (*Ib.*; see *Bilke v. London, Chatham, and Dover Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 95; 33 L. J. Ex. 206; *Carnes v. Nisbett*, 7 H. & N. 158, 778.)

Where by the terms of a contract it is stipulated that a certain sum shall be payable upon a breach as liquidated damages, the plaintiff cannot sue for such liquidated damages and also claim an injunction against the breach; but he might sue for unliquidated damages, and also claim an injunction. (*Carnes v. Nisbett*, 7 H. & N. 158, 778; 30 L. J. Ex. 348.) The plaintiff in an action of detinue for photographs belonging to him which the defendant had copied, was held entitled to recover his goods or their value, and also to have an injunction to restrain the defendant from using them by multiplying and selling copies of them. (*Mayall v. Highey*, 1 H. & C. 148; 31 L. J. Ex. 329.)

In some recent decisions in Chancery, the following principles have been laid down as to granting injunctions:—that the Court will not, in general, grant a mandatory injunction where damages are an adequate remedy (*Isenberg v. East India House Estate Co.*, 33 L. J. C. 392; *Johnson v. Wyatt*, 2 De G. J. & S. 18; 33 L. J. C. 394); that the Court will not, as a general rule, grant an injunction against a nuisance which is temporary and occasional only (*Swaine v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 33 L. J. C. 399); that the Court may grant relief by way of injunction, notwithstanding the injurious act was completed before the injunction was asked for, as where a right of way had been stopped, or light obstructed by a wall or other building (*Durell v. Pritchard*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 244; see *Jessel v. Chaplin*, in Ex. 2 Jur. N. S. 931; 4 W. R. 610.) And see generally Drewry on 'Injunctions.'

The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to award damages under Sir H. Cairns's Act, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 27, but it is discretionary with the Court whether it will do so or leave the plaintiff to obtain them at law (*Swaine v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 33 L. J. C. 399; *Durell v. Pritchard*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 244); and the Court may award damages under that Act, notwithstanding it refuses an injunction (*Swaine v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, *supra*).

See further as to injunctions, *post*, "Lights," p. 347.

Claim of a Writ of Injunction in an Action for the Infringement of a Patent or of a Copyright (a).

(*At the conclusion of the declaration, after the words and the plaintiff claims £—, add,)* And the plaintiff also claims a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant from a continuance and repetition of the said injury, and the committal of any injury of a like kind by the defendant relating to the said patent [*or copyright*].

Claim of an injunction to restrain the infringement of a patent: Gittins v. Symes, 15 C. B. 362; Hills v. London Gas Light Co., 5 H. & N. 312.

Claim of an injunction to restrain the continuance of a nuisance in carrying on a noxious trade: De la Rue v. Fortescue, 2 H. & N. 324; 26 L. J. Ex. 339.

Claim of an injunction to restrain the defendant from continuing to obstruct the lights of the plaintiff by a wall: Jessel v. Chaplin, 2 Jur. N. S. 931; 4 W. R. Ex. 610. (b)

Claim of a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant from printing copies of the plaintiff's photographic negatives: Mayall v. Higbey, 1 H. & C. 148; 31 L. J. Ex. 329.

INNKEEPER (c).

Against an Innkeeper for refusing to Lodge the Plaintiff.

That the defendant was an innkeeper and kept a common inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the plaintiff then being a traveller* came to the said inn and required the defendant to receive and lodge the plaintiff as a guest in the said inn then and during the night then next ensuing, and the defendant had sufficient room and accommodation in the said inn to receive and lodge the plaintiff therein as a guest then and during the said night, and the plaintiff was then ready and willing and offered the defendant to pay him a reasonable sum of money for such lodging, of all which premises the defendant then had notice; yet the defendant did not nor would receive and lodge the plaintiff as a guest in the said inn then

(a) By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 42, in any action in any of the superior courts at Westminster for the infringement of letters-patent, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff or defendant respectively, make such order for an injunction, inspection, or account, and give such directions respecting the same as to such Court may seem fit. As to the mode of proceedings under this section, see *Gittins v. Symes*, 15 C. B. 362; and see *post*, "Patents," p. 385.

(b) It was held in this case that the injunction might be granted, although the effect of it was to compel the defendant to take down the wall.

(c) By the custom of the realm an innkeeper is bound to receive a guest at any hour of the day or night, provided the guest offers himself in proper to be received into the inn, and is ready to pay for his accom- and there is room to accommodate him. (*Fell v. Knight*, 8 M. W. 269; *R. v. Ivens*, 7 C. & P. 213; *Hawthorn v. Hammond*, 1 C. & K.

Counts in Actions for Wrongs.

and during the said night, whereby the plaintiff was obliged to procure a lodging elsewhere, and was put to inconvenience and expense.

Like counts: Fell v. Knight, 8 M. & W. 269; *Hawthorn v. Hammond*, 1 C. & K. 404.

Count by a Guest against an Innkeeper for the Loss of Goods (a).

That the defendant was an innkeeper and kept a common inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the plaintiff as and being a traveller was received into the said inn by the defendant, and brought into the said inn as such traveller a carpet-bag of the plaintiff con-

(a) An innkeeper at the common law is not an insurer of the goods of his guests, but is liable only for negligence or default in keeping the goods by himself or his servants. (*Calye's Case*, 8 Co. Rep. 32; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 105; *Dawson v. Chamney*, 5 Q. B. 164.) The loss of the goods is presumptive evidence of such negligence, which it lies upon the innkeeper to rebut. He may do this by showing that the loss happened by the negligence of the guest, or by the act of God or the Queen's enemies. (*Richmond v. Smith*, 8 B. & C. 9; *Armistead v. Wilde*, 17 Q. B. 261; *Morgan v. Ravey*, 6 H. & N. 265; 30 L. J. Ex. 131.) In order to exonerate the innkeeper, the negligence of the guest must have occasioned the loss in such a way as that the loss would not have happened if the guest had used the ordinary care that a prudent man might reasonably be expected to take under the circumstances. (*Cashill v. Wright*, 6 E. & B. 891, 900.) The law implies a promise on the part of the innkeeper to take care of the goods of his guest according to his common law duty, and a count against him for loss of the goods may be framed either in tort as above or upon such promise. (*Morgan v. Ravey*, 6 H. & N. 265; 30 L. J. Ex. 131.)

The law casts no obligation on a lodging-house keeper to take care of the goods of his lodgers. (*Holder v. Soulby*, 8 C. B. N. S. 254; 29 L. J. C. P. 246.)

By the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 41, s. 1, it is enacted that "no innkeeper shall, after the passing of this Act, be liable to make good to any guest of such innkeeper any loss of or injury to goods or property brought to his inn, not being a horse or other live animal, or any gear appertaining thereto, or any carriage, to a greater amount than the sum of £30, except in the following cases (that is to say):—

- (1.) Where such goods or property shall have been stolen, lost, or injured, through the wilful act, default, or neglect of such innkeeper, or any servant in his employ;
- (2.) Where such goods or property shall have been deposited expressly for safe custody with such innkeeper:

Provided always that in case of such deposit it shall be lawful for such innkeeper, if he think fit, to require as a condition of his liability that such goods or property shall be deposited in a box or other receptacle fastened and sealed by the person depositing the same."

By s. 2, "if any innkeeper shall refuse to receive for safe custody as before mentioned any goods or property of his guest, or if any such guest shall, through any default of such innkeeper, be unable to deposit such goods or property as aforesaid, such innkeeper shall not be entitled to the benefit of this Act in respect of such goods or property."

By s. 3, "every innkeeper shall cause at least one copy of the first section of this Act printed in plain type, to be exhibited in a conspicuous part of the hall or entrance to his inn, and he shall be entitled to the benefit of this Act in respect of such goods or property only as shall be brought to his inn while such copy shall be so exhibited."

taining goods of the plaintiff, and the said bag and its contents were then and thence until and at the time of the loss hereinafter mentioned within the said inn, and the plaintiff during all that time abided as a traveller and guest in the said inn ; yet the defendant did not keep the said bag and its contents safely and without diminution or loss, but the defendant and his servants so negligently conducted themselves in that behalf, that the said bag and its contents were by and through the default of the defendant and his servants in that behalf, wrongfully taken and carried away by some person to the plaintiff unknown, and are lost to the plaintiff.

Count for an injury done to the plaintiff's horse while in the stable of the innkeeper : Dawson v. Chamney, 5 Q. B. 164.

Count, framed in contract, against the executor of a deceased innkeeper for the loss of goods : Morgan v. Ravey, 6 H. & N. 265 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 131.

JUDGE (a.)

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (b).

Count against Justices for Imprisonment.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendants were justices of the peace in and for the county of —, and the defendants purporting and assuming to act as such justices, but without any jurisdiction or authority in that behalf, caused the plaintiff to be assaulted and impri-

(a) No action will lie against a judge for an act within his jurisdiction, although it may be irregular or founded on an erroneous judgment. (*Calder v. Halket*, 3 Moore, P. C. 28 ; *Dicas v. Lord Brougham*, 6 C. & P. 249 ; *Kemp v. Neville*, 10 C. B. N. S. 523 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 158 ; and see the cases there cited.) But a judge of a court of limited jurisdiction is liable to an action of trespass for an act done by his authority for which he had no jurisdiction. (*Houlden v. Smith*, 14 Q. B. 841 ; *Carratt v. Morley*, 1 Q. B. 18 ; *Beaurain v. Scott*, 3 Camp. 388 ; *per Parke, B.*, 3 Moore P. C. 28, 77) ; and such judge is responsible for mistakes of law respecting his jurisdiction ; but is justified in determining his jurisdiction upon the facts as they appear before him, although they may subsequently be found to be false. (*Lowther v. Earl Radnor*, 8 East, 113 ; *Houlden v. Smith*, 14 Q. B. 841, 852 ; and see *Pease v. Chaytor*, 1 B. & S. 658 ; 31 L. J. M. 1 ; 32 *Ib.* 121.)

The judge of a court is not answerable for the wrongful acts or defaults of the ministerial officers of the Court in executing the commands of the Court. (*Holroyd v. Breare*, 2 B. & Ald. 473 ; *Tunno v. Morris*, 2 C. M. & R. 298.)

In an action of trespass against a judge for an act done by his command, the want of jurisdiction must be shown by the plaintiff under an issue raised by the plea of not guilty at common law, and no special plea is necessary. (*Calder v. Halket*, 3 Moore, P. C. 28, 76 ; *Dicas v. Lord Brougham*, 6 C. & P. 249 ; *Houlden v. Smith*, 14 Q. B. 841 ; and see *Buron v. Denman*, 2 Ex. 167.)

As to the liability of a judge for defamatory words, see *ante*, p. 303, n.

As to actions against justices of the peace, see *infra*.

(b) By the Act 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, to protect justices of the peace in the

soned, and to be kept and detained in custody until payment by him of a sum of £ —, which the defendants had adjudged the plaintiff to pay under and by virtue of a certain conviction before them, made by them without any jurisdiction or authority in that behalf, and which said conviction was afterwards quashed in due form of law upon the appeal of the plaintiff against the same; whereby the plaintiff was compelled to pay the said sum of £ — in order to liberate himself from the said imprisonment and custody, and was also put to great costs and charges in and about appealing against the said conviction, and procuring the same to be quashed.

Count against a justice of the peace for a malicious conviction: Kirby v. Simpson, 10 Ex. 358; Gelen v. Hall, 2 H. & N. 379; 27 L. J. M. 78.

Against a justice of the peace for maliciously procuring the plaintiff to be arrested on a charge of assault and committing him for trial: Taylor v. Nesfield, 3 E. & B. 724.

Count against justices for seizing plaintiff's goods under a distress warrant for church rates after notice to dispute the validity of the rate: Pease v. Chaytor, 1 B. & S. 658; 31 L. J. M. 1; 32 Ib. 121.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

See "*Distress*," ante, p. 316; "*Replevin*," post, p. 393; "*Damages*."

execution of their duty, it is enacted. (s. 1.) "that every action against any justice of the peace for any act done by him in the execution of his duty as such justice, with respect to any matter within his jurisdiction as such justice, shall be an action on the case as for a tort; and in the declaration it shall be expressly alleged that such act was done maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause; and if, at the trial of any such action, upon the general issue being pleaded, the plaintiff shall fail to prove such allegation he shall be non-suit, or a verdict shall be given for the defendant."

By s. 2, "For any act done by a justice of the peace in a matter of which by law he has not jurisdiction, or in which he shall have exceeded his jurisdiction, any person injured thereby, or by any act done under any conviction or order made or warrant issued by such justice in any such matter, may maintain an action against such justice in the same form and in the same case as he might have done before the passing of this Act, without making any allegation in his declaration that the act complained of was done maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause; provided nevertheless, that no such action shall be brought for anything done under such conviction or order until after such conviction shall have been quashed, either upon appeal or upon application to Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench; nor shall any such action be brought for anything done under any such warrant which shall have been issued by such justice to procure the appearance of such party, and which shall have been followed by a conviction or order in the same matter, until after such conviction or order shall have been so quashed as aforesaid; or if such last-mentioned warrant shall not have been followed by any such conviction or order, or if it be a warrant upon an information for an alleged indictable offence, nevertheless if a summons were issued previously to such warrant, and such summons were served upon such person, either personally or by leaving the same for him with some person at his last or most usual place of abode, and he did not appear according to the exigency of such summons, in such case no such action shall be maintained against such justice for anything done under such warrant."

p. 394 ; “ *Waste*,” p. 423 ; *as to the liability of a landlord for nuisances arising out of premises demised by him, see post, p. 380.*

LIBEL. See “ *Defamation*,” *ante*, p. 301.

LIGHTS.

For Obstructing the Plaintiff's Windows (a).

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a dwelling-house, and was entitled to have the light and air enter therein through a

Magistrates are not liable for acting erroneously in point of law in matters within their jurisdiction, unless they act maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause ; and the declaration must then be framed according to the first section of the above statute. (*Sommerville v. Mirehouse*, 1 B. & S. 652.) They are liable for acts done without jurisdiction ; and the declaration need not charge such acts as done maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause. (*Pease v. Chaytor*, 1 B. & S. 658 ; 31 L. J. M. 1 ; 32 *Ib.* 121.) They are not liable for a wrong decision as to jurisdiction unless they have proceeded without reasonable and probable cause. (*Ib.*)

By s. 8, “ No action shall be brought against any justice of the peace for anything done by him in the execution of his office, unless the same be commenced within six calendar months next after the act complained of had been committed.” (See *post*, Chap. VI, “ *Limitations*.”)

By s. 9, “ No action shall be commenced against any such justice of the peace until one calendar month at least after a notice in writing of such intended action shall have been delivered to him, or left for him at his usual place of abode, by the party intending to commence such action, or by his attorney or agent, in which said notice the cause of action, and the Court in which the same is intended to be brought, shall be clearly and explicitly stated ; and upon the back thereof shall be indorsed the name and place of abode of the party so intending to sue, and also the name and place of abode or of business of the said attorney or agent, if such notice have been served by such attorney or agent.” (See *post*, Chap. VI, “ *Notice of Action*.”)

By s. 10, the venue shall be laid in the county where the act complained of was committed ; and the defendant may plead the general issue by statute. (See *post*, Chap. VI, “ *General Issue*.”)

By s. 11, he may tender amends. (See *post*, Chap. VI, “ *Tender of Amends*.”)

See further as to actions against justices, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1269 ; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 736 ; and see counts in trespass, *post*, p. 413.

(a) By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 W. IV. c. 71, s. 3, it is enacted, “ That when the access and use of light to and for any dwelling-house, workshop, or other building shall have been actually enjoyed therewith for the full period of twenty years without interruption, the right thereto shall be deemed absolute and indefeasible, any local usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding, unless it shall appear that the same was enjoyed by some consent or agreement made or given for that purpose by deed or writing.”

As to the period here prescribed and the mode of pleading the right, see ss. 4 and 5, cited *ante*, “ *Common*,” p. 285.

The custom of the City of London, authorizing the building on ancient

certain window in the said dwelling-house ; and the defendant prevented and obstructed the light and air from entering through the

foundations so as to obstruct a neighbour's ancient lights, is abolished by the above enactment. (*Salters Co. v. Jay*, 3 Q. B. 109; *Merchant Taylors Co. v. Truscott*, 11 Ex. 855; 25 L. J. Ex. 173.)

A right to the passage of air for the use of a windmill is not within the statute and cannot be acquired under it. (*Webb v. Bird*, 10 C. B. N. S. 268; 13 *Ib.* 841; 30 L. J. C. P. 384; 31 *Ib.* 335.)

The right to light may be acquired by one tenant as against another tenant of land under the same landlord. (*Frewen v. Phillips*, 11 C. B. N. S. 449; 30 L. J. C. P. 356; see *Daniel v. Anderson*, 31 L. J. C. 610.)

The Metropolitan Building Act enabling the owner to rebuild a party-wall, on making good all damage, does not authorize him in so doing to obstruct the ancient lights of the adjoining owner. (*Crofts v. Haldane*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 194; 36 L. J. Q. B. 85.)

It was formerly held that if the plaintiff altered or enlarged his lights, or added new ones, the defendant might obstruct them wholly, and the plaintiff had no remedy until he had reduced his lights to the original form and number. (*Garritt v. Sharp*, 3 A. & E. 325; *Renshaw v. Bean*, 18 Q. B. 112; *Cawkwell v. Russell*, 26 L. J. Ex. 34; *Hutchinson v. Copestake*, 8 C. B. N. S. 102; 9 C. B. N. S. 863; 31 L. J. C. P. 19; *Jones v. Tapling*, 12 C. B. N. S. 826; 31 L. J. C. P. 110; *Binckes v. Pash*, 11 C. B. N. S. 324; 31 L. J. C. P. 121; *Weatherly v. Ross*, 1 H. & M. 349; 32 L. J. C. 128.) But this doctrine is overruled; and it is now held that if a person opens new lights or alters and enlarges old ones, the adjoining proprietor is entitled to obstruct the new lights or alterations only, and in so doing he is not entitled to obstruct the original lights, though he cannot otherwise obstruct the new ones. (*Tapling v. Jones*, 11 H. L. C. 290; 34 L. J. C. P. 342.)

The owner of ancient lights may improve his light through the old apertures, provided he does not increase them, as by altering or removing the window frames and bars. (*Turner v. Spooner*, 1 Drew & Sm. 467; 30 L. J. C. 801; *Cooper v. Hubbuck*, 30 Beav. 160; 31 L. J. C. 123) The right to ancient lights is abandoned or extinguished by closing them up with the intention of abandoning them. (*Moore v. Rawson*, 3 B. & C. 332; and see *Jones v. Tapling*, 11 C. B. N. S. 289; 31 L. J. C. P. 110; *Stokoe v. Singers*, 8 E. & B. 31; and as to abandonment of rights see *Crossley v. Lightowler*, L. R. 3 Eq. 279; 2 Ch. Ap. 478.)

The plaintiff, whether tenant or reversioner, may maintain repeated actions so long as the obstruction continues (*Shadwell v. Hutchinson*, 2 B. & Ad. 97; *Battishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290); or claim an injunction. (*Jessel v. Chaplin*, 4 W. R. 610; 2 Jur. N. S. 931.)

An injunction will be granted where the obstruction materially interferes with the use and enjoyment of premises, but not for slight obstructions, having regard to the situation of the premises. (*Clarke v. Clark*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 16; 35 L. J. C. 151; *Robson v. Whittingham*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 442; 35 L. J. C. 227; *Dent v. Auction Mart Co.*, L. R. 2 Eq. 238; *Martin v. Headon*, L. R. 2 Eq. 425; *Durell v. Pritchard*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 244; 35 L. J. C. 223.)

The Court will not in an ordinary case restrain the erection of a building the height of which above an ancient light is not greater than the distance from the light. (*Beadel v. Perry*, L. R. 3 Eq. 465.)

The right to light is not restricted to the quantity made use of for present purposes where a right to a greater quantity has been previously acquired; but an injunction will not be granted against possible future injury though an action might lie for the obstruction. (*Yates v. Jack*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 295; see *Martin v. Goble*, 1 Camp. 320, 323; *Jackson v. Duke*

said window into the said dwelling-house by erecting a wall [or by keeping and continuing a wall before then wrongfully erected] near to the said window, whereby the said dwelling-house has been rendered dark, unwholesome, and of less value, and the plaintiff has incurred expense in opening other windows to obtain light and air in the said dwelling-house. [*The plaintiff may also claim an injunction under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, ante, p. 341 (Jessel v. Chaplin, 4 W. R. 610; 2 Jur. N. S. 931).*]

Like counts: Flight v. Thomas, 11 A. & E. 688; Wells v. Ody, 1 M. & W. 452; Merchant Taylors Co. v. Truscott, 11 Ex. 855; 25 L. J. Ex. 173; Glave v. Harding, 27 L. J. Ex. 286; Wale v. Westminster Palace Hotel Co., 8 C. B. N. S. 276; Davies v. Marshall, 10 C. B. N. S. 697; 31 L. J. C. P. 61; White v. Bass, 7 H. & N. 722; 31 L. J. Ex. 283.

By a Reversioner for an Obstruction to Light.

(*Venue local.*) That a dwelling-house was in the possession of G. H. as tenant thereof to the plaintiff, the reversion thereof then belonging to the plaintiff, in which said dwelling-house there of right were and still ought to be divers windows, through which the light and air of right ought to have entered and still ought to enter into the said dwelling-house; yet the defendant prevented and obstructed the light and air from entering through the said windows into the said dwelling-house, by erecting a wall near to the said windows; whereby the said dwelling-house was rendered dark, unwholesome, and of less value, and the plaintiff was injured in his reversionary estate therein.

Like counts: Turner v. Sheffield and R. Ry. Co., 10 M. & W. 425; Salters' Co. v. Jay, 3 Q. B. 109; Metropolitan Association, etc. v. Petch, 5 C. B. N. S. 504; 27 L. J. C. P. 330; Stokoe v. Singers, 8 E. & B. 31; 26 L. J. Q. B. 257; and see post, "Reversion," p. 394.

Claim of an injunction to restrain the defendant from continuing to obstruct the lights of the plaintiff by a wall: Jessel v. Chaplin, 2 Jur. N. S. 931; 4 W. R. 610 Ex.; and see ante, "Injunction," p. 341.

MAGISTRATE. See "*Justice of the Peace*," ante, p. 345.

of Newcastle, 33 L. J. C. 698; Lanfranchi v. Mackenzie, 36 L. J. C. 518; L. R. 4 Eq. 421.) An injunction will not be granted against an obstruction merely on the ground that it obscures the view of a shop from the outside. *Smith v. Owen, 35 L. J. C. 317; Brett v. Imperial Gas Co., L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 158; and see Rickett v. Metropolitan Ry. Co., L. R. 2 H. L. 175.)*

An injunction may be granted to prevent an obstruction notwithstanding the obstruction may have been completed before the claim for the injunction is made. (*Durell v. Pritchard, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 244; Jessel v. Chaplin, 2 Jur. N. S. 931; 4 W. R. 610, Ex.; and see "Injunction," ante, p. 345.*)

MAINTENANCE (a).

Count for instigating a pauper to bring an action without reasonable and probable cause against the plaintiff, and for maintaining an action already commenced, wherein the pauper was nonsuited, but the plaintiff incurred expense: Pechell v. Watson, 8 M. & W. 691.

Count for instigating the bringing of an action against the plaintiff: Flight v. Leman, 4 Q. B. 883 [held bad for not stating it to have been without reasonable or probable cause.]

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION (b.)

(a) The statutes against maintenance are only declaratory of the common law (see 2 Inst. 208), and therefore the declaration need not charge the maintenance to have been committed against the form of the statute. (*Pechell v. Watson*, 8 M. & W. 691; see the statutes against champerty and maintenance, 1 Chit. Statutes, 3rd ed. 422; see further as to maintenance, *post*, Chap. V, "Maintenance.")

(b) *Malicious Prosecution.*]—This cause of action consists in the prosecution by the defendant of legal proceedings, of a civil or criminal nature, against the plaintiff, maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause; whereby the plaintiff is injured, as by being arrested and imprisoned or put to expense. (*Johnstone v. Sutton*, 1 T. R. 493, 544.)

The declaration must accordingly state the legal proceedings instituted by the defendant against the plaintiff, and the termination of them in his favour. (*Whitworth v. Hall*, 2 B. & Ad. 695; *Mellor v. Baddeley*, 2 C. & M. 675; *Barber v. Lissiter*, 7 C. B. N. S. 175; 29 L. J. C. P. 161); the absence of reasonable or probable cause for instituting the proceedings and the malice of the defendant in so doing (*Saron v. Castle*, 6 A. & E. 652; *De Medina v. Grove*, 10 Q. B. 168; *Dimmock v. Bowley*, 2 C. B. N. S. 542; 26 L. J. C. P. 231); also the arrest or other loss or injury suffered by the plaintiff. (*Cotterell v. Jones*, 11 C. B. 713.)

The termination of the proceedings in the plaintiff's favour is essential to the cause of action, where the proceedings were capable of such a termination (*Basébé v. Matthews*, 36 L. J. M. 93); but where the proceedings were *ex parte*, and the plaintiff had no opportunity of preventing an unfavourable termination, as where the defendant maliciously exhibited articles of the peace against him, the plaintiff may recover notwithstanding such unfavourable termination. (*Steward v. Gromett*, 7 C. B. N. S. 191; 29 L. J. C. P. 170.) In an action for maliciously arresting the plaintiff on a *ca. sa.* for a larger sum than was really due under the judgment, it is not necessary that he should have obtained his discharge by an order of the Court before action, because the illegality of the arrest does not depend upon the result of any legal proceedings, but only on the amount for which execution might issue. (*Gilding v. Eyre*, 10 C. B. N. S. 592; 31 L. J. C. P. 174.)

The absence of reasonable and probable cause is a question of law for the judge to determine; the facts and inferences of fact are for the jury. (*Venafra v. Johnson*, 10 Bing. 301; *Panton v. Williams*, 2 Q. B. 169; *James v. Phelps*, 11 A. & E. 483; *Douglas v. Corbett*, 6 E. & B. 511. As to what constitutes reasonable and probable cause see *James v. Phelps*, 11 A. & E. 483; *Haddrick v. Heslop*, 12 Q. B. 267; *Heslop v. Chapman*, 23 L. J. Q. B. 49; *Hinton v. Heather*, 14 M. & W. 131; *Busst v. Gibbons*, 30 L. J. Ex. 75; *Turner v. Ambler*, 10 Q. B. 252.)

Count for a Malicious Arrest on a Capias obtained by the False and Malicious Pretence that there was a cause of Action (a).

That the defendant commenced an action against the plaintiff in the Court of—— at Westminster, and maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause procured from a judge of one of the superior courts of law at Westminster a special order of the said judge directing the now plaintiff to be held to bail for £—— in the said action, by then falsely and maliciously representing to the said judge by a false affidavit that he the defendant had a cause of action against the now plaintiff to the amount of £——; and thereupon in pursuance of the said order, the defendant caused to be sued out of the said Court of ——, in the said action, a writ of capias directed to the sheriff of ——, whereby the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [*set out the writ: see post, "Sheriff," p. 400*]; and the defendant caused the said writ to be endorsed for bail for £——, and to be delivered to the said sheriff to be executed, and caused the plaintiff to be arrested

The malice necessary to support this action consists in the defendant being actuated by indirect and improper motives. It is a question of fact for the jury, which may generally be inferred by them from the fact of the defendant having acted without reasonable and probable cause (*Mitchell v. Jenkins*, 5 B. & Ad. 588; and see *Moore v. Gardner*, 16 M. & W. 595; *Weston v. Beeman*, 27 L. J. Ex. 57); but a prosecution instituted with malicious motives is not a ground of action, unless also without reasonable and probable cause. (See *Musgrove v. Newell*, 1 M. & W. 582.)

In an action for malicious prosecution of civil proceedings must be charged in the declaration and proved in order to sustain the action. (*Cottrell v. Jones*, 11 C. B. 713.) The extra costs incurred in successfully defending a civil action, beyond the amount of costs awarded by the Court, are not damage sufficient to maintain this action. (*Ib.*)

An action for malicious prosecution may be brought by joint plaintiffs in respect of a joint damage, as for expenses jointly incurred in defending an action against them. (*Barratt v. Collins*, 10 Moore, 446; *Pechell v. Watson*, 8 M. & W. 691.)

Where the action is in substance for a malicious prosecution, whether terminating in an arrest and imprisonment or not, it cannot be brought in the county court. (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58; *Jones v. Currey*, 20 L. J. Q. B. 438; *Chivers v. Savage*, 5 E. & B. 697; 25 L. J. Q. B. 85; *Brandt v. Craddock*, 27 L. J. Ex. 314; *Hunt v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 451.) It may be remitted there under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 10.

(a) By the 3rd sect. of the 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, which abolished arrest on mesne process in certain cases, the plaintiff in any action in which the defendant was previously liable to arrest may, at any time after the commencement of the suit and before final judgment, obtain an order for issuing a writ of capias, to arrest and hold the defendant to bail, on satisfying the judge by affidavit that the cause of action amounts to £20 or upwards, and that there is probable cause that the debtor is about to quit England unless forthwith apprehended. A warrant for an arrest may also be obtained on similar grounds from the Commissioners of Bankruptcy and judges of the County Courts under the Absconding Debtors' Act, 1851, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 52. (See *Williams v. Gibbons*, 4 B. & S. 617; 33 L. J. Q. B. 33.) If such an order or warrant is obtained maliciously, without any probable cause for supposing either that there is any cause of action, or that the defendant is about to quit England, and the defendant is arrested, he may sue the plaintiff in an action for malicious arrest.

by virtue of the said writ, and to be detained and imprisoned thereon for a long time [until the plaintiff and certain other persons became bound by bond to the said sheriff for the plaintiff's causing special bail to be put in for him to the said action as required by the said writ, *or as the case may be*]; and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said action that the now plaintiff obtained final judgment [of non pros., *or nonsuit, or state generally* of nil capiat] therein against the now defendant, whereby the said action was determined; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment, and in defending the said action.

counts: where the action was terminated by a rule of court ordering the plaintiff to be discharged from arrest, and proceedings to be stayed: Brook v. Carpenter, 3 Bing. 297, 303.

Where no declaration was filed within a year after the return of the writ: Pierce v. Street, 3 B. & Ad. 397; Norrish v. Richards, 3 A. & E. 733; Ireland v. Berry, 5 Q. B. 551.

Where the action was terminated by an order to stay pro Austin v. Debnam, 3 B. & C. 139.

For a Malicious Arrest on a Capias obtained by the False and Malicious Pretence that the Plaintiff was about to quit England.

That the defendant commenced an action against the plaintiff in the Court of — at Westminster, and maliciously and without any reasonable or probable cause procured from a judge of one of the superior courts of law at Westminster, a special order of the said judge directing the now plaintiff to be held to bail for £—— in the said action, by then falsely and maliciously representing to the said judge by a false affidavit that the plaintiff was then about to quit England, unless forthwith apprehended; and thereupon, in pursuance of the said order, the defendant caused to be sued out of the said Court of —, in the said action, a writ of capias, directed to the sheriff of —, whereby the Queen commanded the said sheriff, that [*set out the writ: see post, "Sheriff," p. 400*], and the defendant caused the said writ to be endorsed for bail for £——, and to be delivered to the said sheriff to be executed, and caused the plaintiff to be arrested by virtue of the said writ, and to be detained and imprisoned thereon for a long time, until the plaintiff applied to the said judge to be discharged out of the custody of the said sheriff, on the ground that the now plaintiff was not about to quit England as aforesaid, and such proceedings were thereupon had in the matter of the said application, that afterwards, by an order duly made in the said action by the said judge, it was ordered that the now plaintiff should be discharged out of the custody of the said sheriff, on the ground that the plaintiff was not about to quit England as aforesaid [*stating the substance of the order according to the fact*], and the plaintiff was so discharged accordingly; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment.

Like counts: *Petrie v. Lamont*, 3 M. & G. 702; *Daniels v. Fielding*, 16 M. & W. 200.

Counts for Malicious Arrest on final Process (a).

Count for maliciously signing judgment for a sum exceeding £20, and arresting plaintiff under a ca. sa.: see *Huffer v. Allen*, L. R. 2 Ex. 15; 36 L. J. Ex. 17.

For arresting the plaintiff on a writ of ca. sa., after he had been previously arrested on a concurrent writ and had paid the debt: *Tebbut v. Holt*, C. & K. 282; *Lewis v. Morris*, 2 C. & M. 712.

For refusing to discharge the plaintiff arrested under a ca. sa. after tender of the debt and costs: *Crozer v. Pilling*, 4 B. & C. 26.

For arresting the plaintiff on a ca. sa. endorsed to levy more than was due: *Wentworth v. Bullen*, 9 B. & C. 840; *Saron v. Castle*, 6 A. & E. 652; *Churchill v. Siggers*, 3 E. & B. 929; *Jenings v. Florence*, 2 C. B. N. S. 467; 26 L. J. C. P. 277; *Gilding v. Eyre*, 10 C. B. N. S. 592; 31 L. J. C. P. 174 (b).

For detaining the plaintiff in custody under an attachment from the Court of Chancery for non-payment of the costs of a suit after payment: *Moore v. Gardner*, 16 M. & W. 595.

Against overseers for maliciously obtaining a warrant to arrest the plaintiff for poor-rates: *Philips v. Naylor*, 3 H. & N. 14; 4 565; 27 L. J. Ex. 222; 28 *Ib.* 225.

Count for maliciously and without probable cause issuing a writ of extent under which the plaintiff's goods were seized: *Craig v. Hasell*, 4 Q. B. 481.

(a) An action will not lie for an arrest on final process upon a subsisting unsatisfied judgment (*Blanchenay v. Burt*, 4 Q. B. 707; *Huffer v. Allen*, L. R. 2 Ex. 15; 36 L. J. Ex. 17); but if the party arrested can get the judgment set aside for irregularity or on any other ground, or can show that the judgment was satisfied by payment or otherwise before the arrest, he may then maintain an action: the arrest in such case would in general support an action of trespass; see "*Trespass*," *post*, p. 412.

A person privileged from arrest on the ground that he is attending a court of justice as a witness, or on any similar ground, if arrested, cannot maintain an action, although the arrest was made maliciously and with knowledge of the privilege: for the privilege is that of the Court granting it, and not that of the person, and it is discretionary in the Court to allow the privilege even if claimed by the plaintiff. (*Magnay v. Burt*, 5 Q. B. 381; *Fearsley v. Heane*, 14 M. & W. 322; *Philips v. Naylor*, 3 H. & N. 14; 4 *Ib.* 565; 27 L. J. Ex. 222; 28 *Ib.* 225; see *post*, "*Sheriff*," p. 397.)

(b) In this action it is not necessary for the plaintiff to aver or to prove that he has obtained his discharge by an order of the Court or a judge, as the proceedings are terminated before the execution, and the illegality depends only on the amount due, which is a question for the jury. (*Gilding v. Eyre*, 10 C. B. N. S. 592; 31 L. J. C. P. 174.)

Special damage beyond the mere arrest must be alleged and proved in order to maintain the action, as that by reason of the arrest for the larger sum the imprisonment was prolonged or the expense of obtaining a discharge was increased. (*Churchill v. Siggers*, 3 E. & B. 929; *Jenings v. Florence*, 2 C. B. N. S. 467; 26 L. J. C. P. 277.)

For issuing a writ of fi. fa. on a warrant of attorney for a larger sum than was really due: Gough v. Cribb, 11 M. & W. 497.

For falsely and maliciously opposing a grant of letters-patent: Haddan v. Lott, 15 C. B. 411 [held not to lie because the damage is too remote].

For Maliciously Filing a Petition for Adjudication in Bankruptcy under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861 (a).

That the defendant falsely and maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against the plaintiff according to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and caused and procured the plaintiff to be adjudicated a bankrupt, and his goods and effects to be seized and taken from him; and the plaintiff disputed the said adjudication, and such proceedings were thereupon had that afterwards the commissioner authorized to act in the said petition and adjudication, and having competent authority in that behalf, ordered that the said adjudication should be annulled, and the same was then annulled accordingly [and the said order was afterwards confirmed by the Lords Justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery sitting in bankruptcy on appeal against the same by the defendant, and the petition of the defendant on the said appeal was dismissed by the said Lords Justices], and the proceedings on the said [or first-mentioned] petition were determined; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff was put to inconvenience and anxiety, and was prevented from transacting his business, and was injured in his credit, and incurred expense in procuring the said adjudication to be annulled [and in opposing the defendant's said petition to the Lords Justices].

A like count where the petition and adjudication were under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849: Farley v. Danks, 4 E. & B. 493.

Like counts under the former Bankruptcy Acts: Whitworth v. Hall, 2 B. & Ad. 695; Hay v. Weakley, 5 C. & P. 361; Atkinson v. Raleigh, 3 Q. B. 79.

Count for filing a judge's order for debt and costs in the Bankruptcy Court under 137th sect. of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, after payment of the same: Dimmock v. Bowley, 2 C. B. N. S. 542; 26 L. J. C. P. 231.

Count for a Malicious Prosecution on a Charge of Felony (b).

That the defendant falsely and maliciously and without reasonable

(a) A summary remedy is provided by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. which enacts that "if the debt stated by the petitioning creditor in his affidavit, or in his petition for adjudication to be due to him from any debtor, shall not be really due, or if, after a petition for adjudication of bankruptcy filed, it shall not have been proved that the person against whom such petition has been filed was liable to an adjudication of bankruptcy at the time of the filing of such petition, and it shall also appear that such petition was filed fraudulently or maliciously, the Courts (see s. 229) shall and may, upon petition of any person aggrieved by such petition, examine into the same, and order satisfaction to be made to him for the damages by him sustained."

(b) The defendant is liable for maliciously and without reasonable or

or probable cause appeared before a justice of the peace, and charged [or caused and procured one *G. H.* to appear before a justice of the peace and charge] the plaintiff with having [feloniously stolen certain goods], and upon such charge procured the said justice to grant his warrant for apprehending the plaintiff and bringing him before the said justice to be dealt with according to law, and under and by virtue of the said warrant caused the plaintiff to be arrested and to be imprisoned for a long time, and afterwards to be brought in custody before the said justice [if a remand be charged (a) add : and then procured the said justice to remand the plaintiff to prison, and caused the plaintiff to be imprisoned for another long time, and afterwards to be again brought in custody before the said justice], and the said justice having heard the said charge dismissed the same, and discharged the plaintiff out of custody, whereby the said prosecution was determined ; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff has been injured in his reputation, and suffered pain of body and mind, and was prevented from attending to his business, and incurred expense in defending himself from the said charge, and in obtaining his release from the said imprisonment.

Like counts : Weston v. Beeman, 27 L. J. Ex. 57 ; *Huntley v. Simson*, 2 H. & N. 600 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 135 ; *Dubois v. Keats*, 11 A. & E. 329.

Like count against a corporation : Stevens v. Midland Co. Co., 10 Exch. 352 ; see "*Corporations*," ante, p. 300, n.

Count for a malicious prosecution on a charge of perjury : Ellis v. Abrahams, 8 Q. B. 709 ; *Delisser v. Towne*, 1 Q. B. 333 ; *Fitzjohn v. Mackinder*, 8 C. B. N. S. 78 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 167.

For a malicious prosecution for an assault : Byne v. Moore, 5 Taunt. 187.

For a malicious prosecution before magistrates for poaching : Mellor v. Baddeley, 2 C. & M. 675.

For procuring the plaintiff to be apprehended under a magistrate's warrant upon a charge of uttering menaces : Venastra v. Johnson, 10 Bing. 301.

For maliciously swearing the peace against the plaintiff : Steward v. Gromett, 7 C. B. N. S. 191 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 170.

probable cause procuring the prosecution of a criminal charge against the plaintiff, notwithstanding he has also procured himself to be bound over by recognizance to prosecute. (*Dubois v. Keats*, 11 A. & E. 329.) Where the defendant gave false evidence as a witness in a previous action, whereupon the presiding judge, at his own instance, ordered the prosecution for perjury of the plaintiff who was another witness in that action, and bound over the defendant to prosecute, and the defendant appeared to prosecute, and repeated his false evidence before the grand jury, it was held that he was liable in an action for maliciously, and without reasonable or probable cause, causing the plaintiff to be prosecuted for perjury (so held by a majority of one in the Exchequer Chamber ; *Fitzjohn v. Mackinder*, 9 C. B. N. S. 505 ; reversing the judgment of a majority of one in the Court below ; 8 C. B. N. S. 78 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 257).

(a) A remand is the act of the magistrate, and may be sued for in an action for malicious prosecution. It cannot, even in an action for false imprisonment, be charged as the act of the defendant. (See *Lock v.* 12 Q. B. 871.)

For maliciously procuring a charge to be made before a magistrate: Delegal v. Highley, 3 Bing. N. C. 950.

For maliciously procuring a warrant to search the plaintiff's house, and searching it upon a charge of his having stolen goods: Hensworth v. Fowkes, 4 B. & Ad. 449.

For maliciously procuring a search warrant for stolen goods under which the plaintiff was apprehended: Wyatt v. White, 5 H. & N. 371; 29 L. J. Ex. 193.

For maliciously prosecuting the plaintiff before a court-martial (held not to form a cause of action): Sutton v. Johnstone, 1 T. R. 493.)

Count against justices of the peace for acts done within their jurisdiction maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause: see "Justices of the Peace," ante, p. 345.

MANDAMUS (a).

Count for a Mandamus against a Joint-Stock Company to Register the Plaintiff as a Shareholder.

[See the form of commencement, ante, p. 27.]—That the defendants

(a) *Claim of a Writ of Mandamus under the C. L. P. Act, 1854.*—By s. 68 of the above Act, "the plaintiff in any action in any of the superior courts, except replevin and ejectment, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of mandamus, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the declaration, either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of mandamus commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested."

By s. 69, "the declaration in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains or may sustain damage by the non-performance of such duty, and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused or neglected."

By s. 70, "the pleadings and other proceedings in any action in which a writ of mandamus is claimed shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, and costs shall be recoverable by either party, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages."

By s. 71, "in case judgment shall be given to the plaintiff that a mandamus do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court in which such judgment is given, if it shall see fit, besides issuing execution in the ordinary way for the costs and damages, also to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced."

By s. 73, "the writ of mandamus so issued as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect as a peremptory writ of mandamus issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment."

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 32, "the writ of mandamus shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge, in addition to the matter directed to be inserted therein, command the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the costs of preparing, issuing, and serving the writ." (As to enforcing the writ against corporations, see s. 33.)

A claim for a writ of mandamus will not lie for the specific performance

are a joint-stock company incorporated under [the Companies Act, 1862,] and the plaintiff subscribed the memorandum of association of the said company for — shares in the said company, and took and became proprietor of the said shares [or became and was the transferee and proprietor of — shares in the said company], and was and is entitled to be entered by the defendants in the register of shareholders of the said company as a shareholder in respect of the said shares, according to the provisions of the said statute in that behalf, and it was and is the duty of the defendants to enter the plaintiff in the said register of shareholders as a shareholder in respect of the said shares, according to the provisions of the said statute in that behalf; and the plaintiff was and is personally interested in being so entered as aforesaid, and sustains and may sustain damage by the non-performance by the defendants of their said duty to enter him as aforesaid; and performance of the said duty by the defendants has been demanded by the plaintiff of the defendants, and the defendants have refused and neglected to perform the same; and all conditions have been fulfilled, and all things have happened, and all times have elapsed, necessary to entitle the plaintiff to the performance of the said duty by the defendants, and to claim a writ of mandamus in that behalf; and the plaintiff claims a writ of mandamus commanding the defendants to enter the plaintiff in the register of shareholders of the said company as a shareholder in respect of the said shares.

A like count: Copeland v. North-Eastern Ry. Co., 6 E. & B. 277.

A like count by the administrator of a deceased shareholder: Norris v. Irish Land Co., 8 E. & B. 512; 27 L. J. Q. B. 115.

A like count to replace the name of the plaintiff wrongfully removed: Swan v. North British Australian Co., 7 H. & N. 603; 31 L. J. Ex. 425.

Indorsement of writ claiming a mandamus to enter a transfer of stock, to register the plaintiff as proprietor thereof, and to deliver a certificate of his being such proprietor: Ward v. South-Eastern Ry. Co., 29 L. J. Q. B. 177.

Count against a railway company for a mandamus to issue a warrant for a jury to assess compensation for land taken: Fotherby v. Metropolitan Ry. Co., L. R. 2 C. P. 188; 36 L. J. C. P. 88.

Count against a local board of health for a mandamus to levy a rate for the payment of a debt due to the plaintiff: Ward v. Lowndes,

of a mere personal contract, as to accept a lease under an agreement (*Benson v. Paul*, 6 E. & B. 273; 25 L. J. Q. B. 274); it will not lie where there is any other remedy, as for a personal debt for which an action will lie. (*Bush v. Beavan*, 1 H. & C. 500; 32 L. J. Ex. 54.)

For instances in which it has been held to lie, see the cases referred to above.

No statute limits the time for claiming a mandamus under the C. L. P. Act, 1854. (*Ward v. Lowndes*, E. & E. 940; 29 L. J. Q. B. 40. And see *Bush v. Beavan*, 1 H. & C. 500; 32 L. J. Ex. 54.)

As to the forms and proceedings in the action for a mandamus, see Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 643; 2 Chit. Pr., 12th ed. 1110.

E. & E. 940, 956; 28 L. J. Q. B. 265; 29 *Ib.* 40; *Burland v. Local Board of Kingston-upon-Hull*, 3 B. & S. 271; 32 L. J. Q. B. 17; and see *Worthington v. Hulton*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 63; *Queen v. Rotheram*, 8 E. & B. 906; 27 L. J. Q. B. 156.

Claim of a Writ of Mandamus following a Count for the same Cause of Action.

And for that [here set forth the grounds upon which the claim is founded, which may be done in some cases by reference to the allegations in the preceding count, taking care that it appears sufficiently set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested in the duty claimed to be fulfilled, and that he sustains or may sustain damage by the non-performance of such duty, and that performance thereof has been demanded by him and refused or neglected, and conclude:] and the plaintiff claims a writ of mandamus commanding the defendant that [here state the duty claimed to be fulfilled].

MARKET (a).

For Disturbing the Plaintiff's Market.

(*Tenue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a market for the sale of goods, wares and merchandize, holden in the town of —, in the county of —, on [Saturday] in every week, together with tolls, stallage and other profits to the said market appertaining; and the defendant disturbed the plaintiff's said market and prevented his enjoyment thereof, and of the said tolls, stallages and other profits [by unlawfully holding a new market for the sale of divers goods, wares and merchandize in the said town near to the place where the said market of the plaintiff was holden as afore-said]; whereby the plaintiff lost the tolls, stallages and other profits of his said market.

For disturbing the plaintiff's market by selling goods near the market: Bridgland v. Shapter, 5 M. & W. 375; *Mayor of Brecon v. Edwards*, 1 H. & C. 51; 31 L. J. Ex. 368.

For disturbing the plaintiff's market by selling goods in private shops on market days: Mayor of Devizes v. Clark, 3 A. & E. 506; *Mosley v. Walker*, 7 B. & C. 40; *Mayor of Macclesfield v. Pedley*, 4 B. & Ad. 397; *Mayor of Macclesfield v. Chapman*, 12 M. & W. 18. [As to a disturbance by selling in a shop within the limits of a market, see *Ib.*; *Pope v. Whalley*, 6 B. & S. 303; 34 L. J. M. 76]

For disturbing the plaintiff's right of holding a stall in a market adjoining his house by removing the market: Ellis v. Mayor of Bridgnorth, 15 C. B. N. S. 52; 32 L. J. C. P. 273 (and see as to removal of markets, *R. v. Starkey*, 7 A. & E. 95).

(a) See the "Market and Fairs Clauses Act, 1847," 10 Vict. c. 14, as to markets authorized by statutes incorporating that Act.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Count for Enticing away the Plaintiff's Servant (a).

That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a —; and the defendant, well knowing the same, wrongfully enticed and procured the said *G. H.* unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff to depart from the said service of the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff lost the services of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

A like count: Hartley v. Cummings, 5 C. B. 247.

Count for enticing away the plaintiff's apprentice: Cox v. Muncey, 6 C. B. N. S. 375; the plaintiff's daughter: Evans v. Walton, L. R. 2 C. P. 615; 36 L. J. C. P. 307.

Count for Receiving and Harboursing the Plaintiff's Servant.

That *G. H.* was and still is the servant of the plaintiff in his business of a —, and unlawfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff departed from the service of the plaintiff; and the defendant, well knowing the premises, wrongfully and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, received, harboured and detained the said *G. H.*, and refused to deliver the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff, although requested by the plaintiff so to do; whereby the plaintiff lost the service of the said *G. H.* in his said business.

Like counts: Blake v. Lanyon, 6 T. R. 221; Forbes v. Cochrane, 2 B. & C. 418; Sykes v. Dixon, 9 A. & E. 693.

Count for enticing and procuring a singer engaged to perform at the plaintiff's theatre to break her engagement: Lumley v. Gye, 2 E. & B. 216.

For the Loss of Services caused by the Seduction of the Plaintiff's Servant (b).

That the defendant debauched and carnally knew *G. H.*, then

(a) In order to maintain this action there must be a valid contract of service, or an actual subsisting service in fact (*Sykes v. Dixon, 9 A. & E. 693; Hartley v. Cummings, 5 C. B. 247*), to the knowledge of the defendant (*Fores v. Wilson, Peake, 55*), and an actual loss of service by the act of the defendant. (See *Eager v. Grimwood, 1 Ex. 61*.) An action will not lie for enticing away an apprentice if the indentures of apprenticeship are void. (*Cox v. Muncey, 6 C. B. N. S. 375*.) The services of a daughter residing at home are sufficient to entitle the father to maintain an action for enticing her away. (*Evans v. Walton, L. R. 2 C. P. 615; 36 L. J. C. P. 307*.) Where the defendant has enticed away the plaintiff's apprentice, or has kept him after notice, the plaintiff may waive the tort and sue as upon a contract for the value of his services. (See an indebitatus count on this cause of action, *Lightly v. Clouston, 1 Taunt. 112; Foster v. Stewart, 3 M. & S. 191*.)

(b) In order to maintain an action for seduction the relation of master and servant must subsist at the time of the seduction. (See preceding note;

being the [daughter and] servant of the plaintiff, whereby the said *G. H.* became pregnant with child; and the plaintiff lost the services of the said *G. H.* for a long time, and incurred expense in nursing and taking care of her and about the delivery of the said child.

Like counts: Davies v. Williams, 10 Q. B. 725; *Eager v. Grimwood*, 1 Ex. 61; *Grinnell v. Wells*, 7 M. & G. 1033; *Griffiths v. Teetgen*, 15 C. B. 344; *Thompson v. Ross*, 5 H. & N. 16; 29 L. J. Ex. 1.

For loss of services caused by defendant assaulting and beating the plaintiff's son and servant (a): Newton v. Holford, 6 Q. B. 921; *Dixon v. Bell*, 5 M. & S. 198; *by defendant driving a carriage against him: Williams v. Holland*, 10 Bing. 112; *Hull v. Hollander*, 4 B. & C. 660; *Martinez v. Gerber*, 3 M. & G. 88.

For loss of service caused by the plaintiff's servant being bitten by the defendant's dog: Hodson v. Stallebrass, 11 A. & E. 301.

[*Davies v. Williams*, 10 Q. B. 725). Where the relation is contracted after the seduction the action is not maintainable. (*Ib.*)

A father can maintain an action for the seduction of his daughter only in respect of his loss of his daughter's services occasioned by the seduction, and not in respect of his being compelled to maintain her by reason of the seduction. (*Grinnell v. Wells*, 7 M. & G. 1033.) The loss of service must be alleged in the declaration, and proved. (*Ib.* 1041.) As to the kind of service required to support the action, see *Thompson v. Ross*, 5 H. & N. 16; 29 L. J. Ex. 1; *Manley v. Field*, 7 C. B. N. S. 96; 29 L. J. C. P. 79; *Rist v. Faux*, 4 B. & S. 409; 32 L. J. Q. B. 386; *Evans v. Walton*, *supra.*)

The loss of service must be occasioned by the act of the defendant; where the jury found that the defendant seduced the plaintiff's daughter, but was not the father of the child whose birth occasioned the loss of service, he was held entitled to a verdict. (*Eager v. Grimwood*, 1 Ex. 61.)

The plea of the general issue, not guilty, to the above form does not put in issue that *G. H.* was the servant or daughter of the plaintiff, which must be denied by a distinct traverse. (*Torrence v. Gibbins*, 5 Q. B. 297.) Even where the form of allegation used is "that the defendant debauched and carnally knew the plaintiff's daughter and servant," without naming the person, or identifying her otherwise than by the relationship, as in the form given for criminal conversation in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 27, it has been held that the plea of the general issue does not deny the service or relationship. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "General Issue.")

The County Court has no jurisdiction in actions for seduction (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58); unless remitted there under 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 10.

(a) A master may, in general, sue for loss of services caused by an injury to his servant, inflicted by the defendant. (See the cases above cited.) And he may maintain the action although the injury done to the servant was not direct, but consequential, and for which the servant could not have maintained an action of trespass (*Martinez v. Gerber*, 3 M. & G. 88); but where the injury to the servant is actionable only by reason of a contract between the servant and the defendant, to which the plaintiff is not a party, the plaintiff cannot maintain the action; as where the servant became a passenger on the defendant's railway, and was injured in the carriage by the defendant's neglect of duty, it was held that the plaintiff could not recover for the loss of services. (*Alton v. Milton Ry. Co.*, 19 C. B. N. S. 213; 34 L. J. C. P. 292.)

By the mother and testamentary guardian of children having them in her custody, for the loss of services by their removal by the defendant: Gilbert v. Schwenck, 14 M. & W. 488.

Against the Master for Injuries occasioned by the Negligent Driving of his Servant (a).

That the defendant, by G. H. his servant, so negligently and un-

The loss of service is the gist of the action, as in the action for seduction, *ante*, p. 359.

An action may be maintained by a parent for the loss of service of his child, if the child is living with the parent, and capable of performing acts of service; but where the child was incapable of performing any service by reason of his tender age, the action was held not maintainable. (*Hall v. Hollander*, 4 B. & C. 660.)

(a) The master is, in general, liable for the negligence of his servant in the course of his employment, and he is also liable for wrongful acts done by the servant wilfully and intentionally, if done in the course of the employment and for the purposes of the master. (*Limpus v. London General Omnibus Co.*, 32 L. J. Ex. 34; *Huzzey v. Field*, 2 C. M. & R. 432; *Croft v. Alison*, 4 B. & Ald. 590; *Greenwood v. Seymour*, 7 H. & N. 355; 30 L. J. Ex. 327; *Patten v. Rea*, 2 C. B. N. S. 606; 26 L. J. C. P. 235); but the master is not liable for acts done by the servant beyond the scope of his employment, or for acts done for his own purposes. (*Lyons v. Martin*, 8 A. & E. 512; *Williams v. Jones*, 3 H. & C. 256; 33 L. J. Ex. 297; *Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237; 22 L. J. C. P. 100; and see *Coleman v. Riches*, 16 C. B. 104; *Poulton v. London and South Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 334; 36 L. J. Q. B. 294.)

The master is not in general liable for the negligence of persons employed by the servant to do his work, between whom and the master the relation of master and servant does not exist. (*Milligan v. Wedge*, 12 A. & E. 737; *Rapson v. Cubitt*, 9 M. & W. 710.) The hirer of a carriage and horses, to be driven by the servant of the owner, is not liable for the negligent driving of the servant. (*Laugher v. Pointer*, 5 B. & C. 547; *Quarman v. Burnett*, 6 M. & W. 499; and see *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48.) Where a person contracts for the performance by him of certain work, the work being proper to be done and the contractor a proper person to do it, the employer is not in general liable for injuries caused by the negligence of the contractor or of the servants employed by the contractor in the performance of the work (*Reedie v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 4 Ex. 244; *Overton v. Freeman*, 11 C. B. 867; *Peachey v. Rowland*, 13 C. B. 182; *Steel v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 16 C. B. 550; *Allen v. Hayward*, 7 Q. B. 960; *Butler v. Hunter*, 7 H. & N. 826; 31 L. J. Ex. 214; *Murphy v. Caralli*, 3 H. & C. 462; 34 L. J. Ex. 14, questioning *Randelson v. Murray*, 8 A. & E. 109); but he is liable where the work contracted for is wrongful, and causes the injury. (*Ellis v. Sheffield Gas Co.*, 2 E. & B. 767; *Hole v. Sittingbourne Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 488; 30 L. J. Ex. 81; *Blake v. Thirst*, 2 H. & C. 20; 32 L. J. Ex. 188.) And he may be liable where he retains a control over the contractor, or personally interferes with the work. (*Burgess v. Gray*, 1 C. B. 578.) And where a duty is incumbent upon a person, he is not excused the omission or imperfect performance of the duty by reason of his having engaged a contractor to do it for him, who neglected it. (*Pickard v. Smith*, 10 C. B. N. S. 470; *Hole v. Sittingbourne Ry. Co.*, *supra*; *Gray v. Pullen*, 5 B. & S. 970; 32 L. J. Q. B. 169; 34 *Ib.* 265.)

Where the act of the servant complained of was specifically ordered by the master, or necessarily followed upon or was comprised in his specific

skilfully managed and drove a horse and cart along a public highway that the said horse and cart were forced and driven against the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff was thrown down and wounded, and for a long time was sick and disordered, and was prevented from attending to his affairs, and is permanently disabled, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

Like counts: *Croft v. Alison*, 4 B. & Ald. 590; *Moreton v. Hardern*, 4 B. & C. 223; *Davies v. Mann*, 10 M. & W. 546; *Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237; 22 L. J. C. P. 100; *Patten v. Rea*, 2 C. B. N. S. 606; 26 L. J. C. P. 235.

Count against the hirer of a driver and horses for an injury caused by the negligence of the driver: *Laugher v. Pointer*, 5 B. & C. 547; *Quarman v. Burnett*, 6 M. & W. 499 [where the hirer was held not to be liable]; *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48 [where the hirer was held to have made himself liable by personal interference].

Count against an omnibus proprietor for injuries caused by the negligence of his driver: *Cotton v. Wood*, 8 C. B. N. S. 568; 29 L. J. C. P. 333; *Limpus v. London General Omnibus Co.*, 32 L. J. Ex. 34.

Count against the owner of a public conveyance for want of care in his servant in removing the plaintiff from the conveyance for misconduct: *Seymour v. Greenwood*, 6 H. & N. 359; 7 *Ib.* 355; 30 L. J. Ex. 189, 327.

Against the master for an injury done by a servant in the course of the work which he was employed to do: *Scott v. Mayor of Manchester*, 1 H. & N. 59; 26 L. J. Ex. 132, 406.

By a Servant against his Master for employing him to Work upon an unsafe Scaffolding (a).

That the plaintiff was employed [as a bricklayer] by the defendant

order, it may be charged in the declaration as the immediate act of the master. (*Savignac v. Roome*, 6 T. R. 125; *Brucker v. Fromont*, 6 T. R. 659; *Gregory v. Piper*, 9 B. & C. 591.) Where the act complained of is an independent act of the servant not specifically ordered, although one for which the master may be liable, it cannot be charged as the immediate act of the master. (*M'Manus v. Crickett*, 1 East, 106; *Gordon v. Rolt*, 4 Ex. 365; *Sharrod v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 4 Ex. 580.) In the latter case, the liability of the master will depend upon whether the act of the servant was done in the course of his employment or not, as explained above.

(a) A master is not in general liable to an action at the suit of a servant for an injury arising from the negligence of a fellow-servant in the course of their common employment. (*Priestley v. Fowler*, 3 M. & W. 1; *Hutchinson v. York, Newcastle, and Berwick Ry. Co.*, 5 Ex. 343; *Wigmore v. Jay*, 5 Ex. 354; *Wiggett v. Fox*, 11 Ex. 832; 25 L. J. Ex. 188; *Degg v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 773; 26 L. J. Ex. 171; *Fose v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 728; 27 L. J. Ex. 249; *Griffiths v. Gidlow*, 3 H. & N. 648; 27 L. J. Ex. 404; *Searle v. Lindsay*, 11 C. B. N. S. 429; 31 L. J. C. P. 106; *Morgan v. Vale of Neath Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 149; 35 L. J. Q. B. 23.) As to what constitutes common employment

to do certain work for the defendant upon a certain scaffolding constructed by the defendant for that purpose, which said scaffolding was, by the negligence and default of the defendant, constructed unsafely and with defective and improper materials, and was in an unsafe condition and unfit for the purpose aforesaid, which the defendant well knew, but of which the plaintiff was ignorant; and by reason of the premises, whilst the plaintiff was so employed [as such bricklayer] as aforesaid doing the said work upon the said scaffolding, the said scaffolding broke and gave way, and thereby the plaintiff was thrown to the ground, and his leg was broken, and he was permanently injured and rendered unfit for work, and incurred expense for medical attendance.

Like counts : *Tarrant v. Webb*, 18 C. B. 797; 25 L. J. C. P. 261; *Roberts v. Smith*, 2 H. & N. 213; 26 L. J. Ex. 319.

see the above cases, and see *Lovegrove v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 16 C. B. N. S. 669; 33 L. J. C. P. 329; *Waller v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & C. 102; 32 L. J. Ex. 205; *Gallagher v. Piper*, 16 C. B. N. S. 669; 33 L. J. C. P. 329; *Hall v. Johnson*, 3 H. & C. 589; 34 L. J. Ex. 222; *Tunney v. Midland Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 291; *Feltham v. England*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 33; 36 L. J. Q. B. 14.) A person who volunteers to assist a servant in his work is in the same position as a servant in respect of the right of action against the master. (*Degg v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 773; 26 L. J. Ex. 171; *Potter v. Faulkner*, 1 B. & S. 800; 31 L. J. Q. B. 30; and see *Abraham v. Reynolds*, 5 H. & N. 143.) Where a railway station was used by two companies, it was held that the respective servants of the two companies in the course of their ordinary duties were not on that account engaged in a common employment. (*Warburton v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Ex. 30; 36 L. J. Ex. 9.) In an ordinary contract of service there is no implied promise on the part of the master not to expose the servant to extraordinary risk in the course of the employment. (*Riley v. Baxendale*, 6 H. & N. 445; 30 L. J. Ex. 87.) Nor is the master liable to an action at the suit of a servant for an injury incurred in the service consequent upon the insufficient number of servants employed. (*Skipp v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 9 Ex. 223.)

But an action will lie at the suit of a servant against his master for knowingly providing bad materials or instruments for the work, unless the servant undertakes the work with the knowledge of the state of the materials or instruments. It is the master's duty to be careful that his servant is not induced to work under a notion that tackle or machinery is staunch and secure, when in fact the master knows or ought to know that it is not so; and if from any negligence in this respect damage arise to the servant the master is responsible. (*Per* L. Cranworth, C., *Patterson v. Wallace*, 1 Macq. H. L. C. 748; *Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid*, 3 Macq. H. L. C. 266, 288; *Roberts v. Smith*, 2 H. & N. 213; 26 L. J. Ex. 319; *Ashworth v. Stanwix*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183; *Mellors v. Shaw*, 1 B. & S. 437; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333.) So also an action will lie at the suit of a servant against the master for negligently employing an incompetent fellow-servant, through whose incompetence the plaintiff is injured, although there is no generally implied warranty by the master of the competency of his workmen. (*Tarrant v. Webb*, 18 C. B. 797; 25 L. J. C. P. 261.) And the master is liable for risks arising from the state of machinery beyond those undertaken by the workmen; as where the fencing round machinery became broken during the employment, of which the master had notice, the servant was held entitled to recover for an injury caused by the unfenced machinery, though he was aware of it (*Holmes v. Clarke*, 6 H. & N. 349; 7 *Ib.* 937; 30 L. J. Ex. 135; 31 *Ib.* 356.)

Like count for providing an unsafe ladder for the servant's use: Williams v. Clough, 3 H. & N. 258; 27 L. J. Ex. 325; for employing the servant to work in an unsafe building: Brown v. Accrington Cotton Spinning Co., 3 H. & C. 511; 34 L. J. Ex. 208.

Like count for employing the plaintiff to cut up carcasses of cattle which defendant knew to be diseased, whereby plaintiff became infected with the disease: Davies v. England, 33 L. J. Q. B. 321.

Like count for employing the servant to work in a mine in a dangerous state: Mellors v. Shaw, 1 B. & S. 437; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333; see Hall v. Johnson, 3 H. & C. 589; 34 L. J. Ex. 222.

Like count for negligently keeping the machinery at the mouth of a mine in a dangerous state: Griffiths v. Gidlow, 3 H. & N. 648; 27 L. J. Ex. 404; Senior v. Ward, 1 E. & E. 385; 28 L. J. Q. B. 139; Ashworth v. Stanwir, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183.

Count by servant against master for not fencing machinery: see "Negligence," post, 375.

MEDICAL MEN.

Counts against medical men for negligence and unskilfulness in the treatment of a patient: Slater v. Baker, 2 Wils. 359; Seare v. Prentice, 8 East, 348; Gladwell v. Steggall, 5 Bing. N. C. 733; Hancke v. Hooper, 7 C. & P. 81; Lanphier v. Phipos, 8 C. & P. 475.

MESNE PROFITS. See "*Trespass to Land*," post, p. 422.

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS (a).

(a) By "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106, it is enacted that "No writ or process shall be sued out against or served upon, and no proceeding shall be instituted against the Metropolitan Board of Works or any vestry or district board or their clerk, or any clerks, surveyor, contractor, officer or person whomsoever, acting under their or any of their directions, for anything done or intended to be done under the powers of such board or vestry under the said Acts ("The Metropolis Management Act, 1855," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120; "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1856," 19 & 20 Vict. c. 112; "The Metropolis Management Amendment Act, 1858," 21 & 22 Vict. c. 104), or this Act until the expiration of one calendar month next after notice in writing shall have been served upon such board or vestry, or where the action or proceeding shall be against such officer or other person acting under their or any of their directions shall have been delivered to him, or left at his office or place of abode, stating the cause of action or grounds of the proceeding or demand, and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff or claimant, and of his attorney or agent in the cause or proceeding; and upon the trial of any action the plaintiff shall not be permitted to go into evidence of any cause of action except such as is stated in the notice so served or delivered, and unless such notice be proved the

MINES.

Count for a trespass in breaking and entering the plaintiff's coal mine, and taking his coals: post, p. 420; Morgan v. Powell, 3 Q. B. 278; Keyse v. Powell, 2 E. & B. 132; Brain v. Harris, 10 Ex. 908; Martin v. Porter, 5 M. & W. 351; [where see as to the measure of damages; and see Morewood v. Wood, 3 Q. B. 440 n.; Hilton v. Woods, L. R. 4 Eq. 432; 36 L. J. C. 941; "Conversion," ante, p. 293.]

Counts for working a mine under or near to the plaintiff's land, whereby it lost its natural or acquired right to support, and sank; see "Support," post, p. 407.

By the owner of a mine against the owner of an adjacent mine for removing barriers of coal, whereby water flowed into the plaintiff's mine and prevented him from working it (a): Firmstone v. Wheeley, 2 D. & L. 203; Shaw v. Stenton, 2 H. & N. 858; 27 L. J. Ex. 253.

By the owner of a mine against the owner of an adjacent mine for pumping up the water higher than the natural level, whereby it flowed into the plaintiff's mine: Baird v. Williamson, 15 C. B. N. S. 376; 33 L. J. C. P. 101; and see Smith v. Kenrick, 7 C. B. 515, 563; Fletcher v. Rylands, 3 H. & C. 774; 4 Ib. 263; 34 L. J. Ex. 177; 1 L. R. Ex. 265; Westminster Brymbo Coal Co. v. Clayton, 36 L. J. C. 476.

Against the owner of a mine for not properly fencing a shaft in

jury shall find for the defendant; and every such action and proceeding shall be brought or commenced within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action or ground of claim or demand and not afterward; and every such action shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the cause of action accrued and not elsewhere; and the defendant shall in any such action be at liberty to plead the general issue and give the said recited Acts, and this Act, and all special matter in evidence thereunder; and it shall be lawful for the board or vestry, or any person to whom such notice is given as aforesaid, to tender amends to the plaintiff, his attorney or agent, at any time within one calendar month after service of such notice, and in case the same be not accepted to plead such tender in bar and (by leave of the Court) with the general issue or other plea or pleas; and if upon issue joined upon any plea pleaded to the whole action the jury find generally for the defendant, or if the plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinued, or if judgment be given for the defendant, then the defendant shall be entitled to full costs of suit and have judgment accordingly; and in case amends have not been tendered as aforesaid, or in case the amends tendered be insufficient, it shall be lawful for the defendant by leave of the Court at any time before trial to pay into court under plea such sum of money as he may think proper and (by the like leave) to plead the general issue or other plea or pleas, any rule of Court or practice to the contrary notwithstanding."

This section does not apply to a claim for injuriously affecting property in the exercise by the Board of the powers conferred upon them, nor to an action on an award in respect of such a claim, but only to illegal acts done by them or their contractors in respect of which compensation may be tendered. (*Delany v. Metropolitan Board of Works*, L. R. 2 C. P. 532, confirmed in error, Weekly Notes, Dec. 7th, 1867, p. 287.)

(a) Where the defendant wrongfully dug from his mine into the adjacent mine and left apertures through which water passed and damaged the latter, it was held that the defendant was liable for the trespass, but could not be sued for omitting to close up the apertures. (*Clegg v. Dearden*, 12 Q. B. 576)

the plaintiff's close, whereby the plaintiff's horse fell in and was killed: *Sybray v. White*, 1 M. & W. 435; and see *Groucott v. Williams*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 237.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS (a).

For knowingly keeping a fierce Dog which injured the Plaintiff.

That the defendant wrongfully kept a dog of a fierce and mischievous nature and accustomed to bite mankind, well knowing that the said dog was of such fierce and mischievous nature and so accustomed as aforesaid; and the said dog, whilst the defendant so kept the same, attacked and bit the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff was wounded and so remained for a long time, and was prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

A like count: Worth v. Gilling, L. R. 2 C. P. 1.

(a) An action lies against one who keeps a mischievous animal, knowing it to be mischievous, in respect of any damage done by the animal to the plaintiff. (4 Co. 18, b; *Thomas v. Morgan*, 2 C. M. & R. 496; *Card v. Case*, 5 C. B. 622.) The averment that the animal was of a fierce and mischievous nature and accustomed to bite, may be supported by evidence that it was of a fierce disposition and attempted to bite, to the knowledge of the defendant, without proof that it had actually bitten any one before (*Worth v. Gilling*, L. R. 2 C. P. 1); but it is not sufficient to show merely that the dog was of a fierce disposition and usually tied up by the defendant. (*Beck v. Dyson*, 4 Camp. 198.) Proof of the defendant's dog having bitten a child, was held to be evidence in support of an allegation that the dog was of a fierce and mischievous nature in an action for the loss of sheep destroyed by the dog. (*Gettring v. Morgan*, 5 W. R. 536; 29 L. T. 106, and see *Jenkins v. Turner*, L. Raym. 109.) A specific averment that the defendant's dog was accustomed to bite sheep, is not supported by proof that the dog was of a fierce and mischievous nature, and accustomed to bite men. (*Hartley v. Harriman*, 1 B. & Ald. 620.) A complaint made to defendant's wife on the premises, for the purpose of being communicated to the plaintiff was held to be evidence of defendant's knowledge. (*Gladman v. Johnson*, 36 L. J. C. P. 153.)

Negligence of the defendant in keeping the animal insecurely is no part of the cause of action, and need not be stated in the declaration. The wrongful act consists in keeping the dangerous animal after knowledge of its propensities. (*May v. Burdett*, 9 Q. B. 101.) If the injury was in fact caused by the defendant's negligence, the defendant may be so charged independently of his knowledge of the mischievous propensities of the animal. (See *post*, "Negligence.") So where the defendant's mare strayed through a defect of fences which he was bound to repair, and trespassed into the plaintiff's field and there injured a horse of the plaintiff, the defendant was held liable, though he did not know that the mare was of a mischievous nature. (*Lee v. Riley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 722; 34 L. J. C. P. 212.) But where a horse, straying on the highway, kicked a child there, the owner was held not liable for this injury without proof that he was aware of a vicious propensity in the horse. (*Cox v. Burbidge*, 13 C. B. N. S. 430; 32 L. J. C. P. 89; and see *R. v. Dant*, 1 L. & C. C. C. 567; 34 L. J. M. 119.) As to trespasses by animals of the defendant, see "*Trespass*," *post*, p. 417.

A like count, in respect of an injury to plaintiff's apprentice: Hodson v. Stallebrass, 11 A. & E. 301.

A like count against a corporation: Stiles v. Cardiff Steam Nav. Co., 33 L. J. Q. B. 310. [Knowledge of the nature of the dog in a servant of the corporation, having control over the dog, or whose duty it would be to inform the corporation would render them liable, Ib. As to the liability of a railway company for an injury caused by a strange dog upon their station, see Smith v. Great Eastern Ry. Co., L. R. 2 C. P. 4; 36 L. J. C. P. 22.]

Like counts for knowingly keeping mischievous animals: a ram, Jackson v. Smithson, 15 M. & W. 563; a monkey, May v. Burdett, 9 Q. B. 101.

Counts for knowingly keeping fierce dogs, which worried the plaintiff's sheep and cattle (a): Hartley v. Harriman, 1 B. & Ald. 620; Thomas v. Morgan, 2 C. M. & R. 496; Card v. Case, 5 C. B. 622.

For knowingly keeping a dog accustomed to chase and destroy game, which entered into plaintiff's premises and destroyed the game there: Read v. Edwards, 17 C. B. N. S. 245; 34 L. J. C. P. 31.

For knowingly driving a vicious and unmanageable horse, which ran against the plaintiff's carriage: Martinez v. Gerber, 3 M. & G. 88.

For driving a bull in a public street knowing it to be prone to run at anything red, whereby it injured the plaintiff, who was dressed in red: Hudson v. Roberts, 6 Ex. 697.

Count for knowingly selling by public auction a glandered horse, which infected the horses of the plaintiff, who purchased it believing

(a) With respect to injuries done to sheep and cattle by dogs, it is enacted, by 28 & 29 Vict. c. 60, s. 1, that "the owner of every dog shall be liable in damages for injury done to any cattle or sheep by his dog, and it shall not be necessary for the party seeking such damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in such dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of such owner. Such damages shall be recoverable in any court of competent jurisdiction by the owner of such cattle or sheep killed or injured. Where the amount of the damages claimed shall not exceed five pounds, the same shall be recoverable in a summary way before any justice or justices sitting in petty sessions under the provisions of the Act Eleven and Twelve Victoria Chapter Forty-three."

By s. 2 it is provided that "the occupier of any house or premises where any dog was kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of such injury shall be deemed to be the owner of such dog, and shall be liable as such unless the said occupier can prove that he was not the owner of such dog at the time the injury complained of was committed, and that such dog was kept or permitted to live or remain in the said house or premises without his sanction or knowledge: provided always that where there are more occupiers than one in any house or premises let in separate apartments or lodgings or otherwise, the occupier of that particular part of the premises in which such dog shall have been kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of such injury shall be deemed to be the owner of such dog."

it to be sound: *Hill v. Balls*, 2 H. & N. 299; 27 L. J. Ex. 45. [Held bad on demurrer, the sale not being shown to have been illegal, and no warranty or fraud being alleged, and the damage being too remote.]

For knowingly keeping diseased sheep which infected the sheep of the plaintiff: *Cooke v. Waring*, 2 H. & C. 332; 32 L. J. Ex. 262.

For fraudulently selling a cow as sound, knowing it to be diseased, which infected other cows of the plaintiff: *Mullett v. Mason*, L. R. 1 C. P. 559; ante, p. 266.

NEGLIGENCE (a).

(a) *Negligence*.]—An action lies for the omission or negligent performance of any duty of the defendant whereby the plaintiff has sustained damage. The negligence, in respect of the duty, which is actionable, has been described as being the omission to do something which a reasonable man would do, or the doing of something which a reasonable man would not do. (Per Alderson, B., *Blyth v. Birmingham Waterworks Co.*, 11 Ex. 781, 784; 25 L. J. Ex. 212.) If such negligence causes damage to another an action will lie in respect of the damage so caused.

The mere happening of an accident is not in general *prima facie* evidence of negligence, but the plaintiff must show affirmative evidence of negligence on the part of the defendant. (*Cotton v. Wood*, 8 C. B. N. S. 568; 29 L. J. C. P. 333; *Hammack v. White*, 11 C. B. N. S. 588; 31 L. J. C. P. 129.) Thus, the mere fact of the defendant's omnibus running over the plaintiff while crossing the road is not evidence of negligence against the defendant (*Cotton v. Wood*, *supra*; and see *Singleton v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, *infra*): and where the defendant rode a horse in the public street, which he had just bought, and of which he had no experience, and which became unmanageable and knocked down the plaintiff, it was held that these facts afforded no evidence of negligence. (*Hammack v. White*, 11 C. B. N. S. 588; 31 L. J. C. P. 129; and see *Bird v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, *infra*.) The mere fact of the defendant driving or riding on the wrong side of the road at the time of the accident happening is said to be no evidence of negligence. (See *Lloyd v. Ogleby*, 5 C. B. N. S. 667; *North v. Smith*, 10 C. B. N. S. 572, 575.)

But in some cases the circumstances of the accident alone raise a sufficient presumption of negligence; thus, in an action against the proprietor of a stage-coach, evidence of the coach breaking down was held sufficient *prima facie* proof of negligence (*Christie v. Griggs*, 2 Camp. 79); so, a barrel falling from defendant's warehouse on to the plaintiff below (*Byrne v. Boadle*, 2 H. & C. 722; 33 L. J. Ex. 13); so, a packing-case of defendant's on his premises falling down against the plaintiff. (*Briggs v. Oliver*, 4 H. & C. 403; 35 L. J. Ex. 163; Martin, B., *dissentiente*.) Where goods fall upon the plaintiff from a crane fixed over a doorway upon the defendant's premises, under which the plaintiff was passing, no explanation being given of the cause, it was held that there was sufficient evidence of negligence. (*Scott v. London Dock Co.*, 34 L. J. Ex. 17, Martin, B., *dissentiente*; S. C. on appeal, *Id.* 220; 3 H. & C. 596, Erle, C. J. and Mellor, J., *dissentientibus*.) In the latter case it was laid down by the Court, "that where the thing is solely under the management of the defendant or his servants, and the accident is such as in the ordinary course of things does not happen to those who have the management of machinery and use proper care, it affords reasonable evidence, in the absence of explanation by the defen-

For Injuries done by the Negligent Driving of the Defendant (a).

That the defendant so negligently and unskilfully drove and managed a horse and carriage in a public highway, that the same

dant, that the accident arose from want of care." (See *Skinner v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, and *Carpue v. same*, *infra*.)

The omission to guard against extraordinary accidents is not negligence; thus, a water company whose pipes were constructed with reasonable care with reference to ordinary frosts was held not to be liable for the breaking of the pipes by an extraordinary frost. (*Blyth v. Birmingham Waterworks Co.*, 11 Ex. 781; 25 L. J. Ex. 212.) The omission of a voluntary precaution is not actionable. (*Skelton v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 1. R. 2 C. P. 631.)

The following cases have been decided as to accidents on railways:— Railway companies are not liable for accidental fires occasioned by their engines, if they have taken all possible precautions to avoid them, and are not guilty of some negligence in fact. (*Vaughan v. Taff Vale Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 679; 29 L. J. Ex. 247; and see *Freemantle v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 10 C. B. N. S. 89; 31 L. J. C. P. 12.) Where two trains, both belonging to the same company, came into collision upon their railway, it was held that this alone showed a *prima facie* case of negligence (*Skinner v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 5 Ex. 787); and so it has been held where an accident occurred to a train on a railway while the train and the railway were under the exclusive management of the defendants. (*Carpue v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 5 Q. B. 747.) A train running off the line in an unexplained manner was held not to be conclusive proof of negligence. (*Bird v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 28 L. J. Ex. 3.) The fact of a train running over a child, without evidence how the child got on the railway, is not evidence of negligence against the railway company. (*Singleton v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 7 C. B. N. S. 287.) Where passengers were directed to walk round the train to leave the station, and one stumbled over a hamper laid in the way, it was held to be evidence of negligence. (*Nicholson v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 534; 34 L. J. Ex. 81.)

The plaintiff cannot recover for damage caused by the negligence of the defendant where he has by his own negligence so contributed to the damage that it cannot be attributed to the defendant; and the defendant may defeat the action by showing such contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "Negligence.")

A declaration merely alleging that the defendant acted "negligently," and that damage ensued to the plaintiff, does not alone show a cause of action, unless it is also shown, or can be inferred from the facts alleged, that the negligence amounted to a breach of duty or wrong. (*Dutton v. Powles*, 2 B. & S. 174; 31 L. J. Q. B. 191, 192; *Gautret v. Egerton*, 1. R. 2 C. P. 371; 36 L. J. C. P. 191; *Jones v. Egerton*, *Ib.*; *Metcalfe v. Hetherington*, 11 Ex. 257.) Where the cause of action is founded on contract, or arises out of a relationship created by bailment or retainer, it is necessary to show expressly the creation of the duty alleged to have been broken; and where it arises independently of contract, the statement of the facts must show that the defendant was bound to do or not to do what he is alleged to have negligently omitted or committed, or that he was bound, as regarded the plaintiff, not to do negligently what he did. An express allegation of duty on the part of the defendant is a mere inference of law, and is immaterial and cannot be traversed. If the facts stated do not raise the duty, the express allegation will not supply the defect; and if the facts sufficiently show the duty, the express allegation is unnecessary, and therefore ought not to be introduced. (*Cane v. Chapman*, 5 A. & E. 647; *Seymour v. Maddox*, 16 Q. B. 326; and see *ante*, pp. 9, 121.)

(a) The plaintiff may charge the injury resulting from the negligent

were forced and driven against a horse and carriage of the plaintiff; whereby the said horse of the plaintiff was thrown down and wounded, and his said carriage was broken and damaged, and the plaintiff incurred expense in curing the said horse and in repairing the said carriage, and was deprived of the use thereof for a long time, and was delayed and injured in his business.

Like counts: Williams v. Holland, 10 Bing. 112; *Wheatley v. Patrick*, 2 M. & W. 650; *Gough v. Bryan*, 2 M. & W. 770; *Taverner v. Little*, 5 Bing. N. C. 678; *Hart v. Crowley*, 12 A. & E. 378.

For injuries caused by the negligent driving of the defendant's servant: see "Master and Servant," ante, p. 361.

For Negligent Driving where the Damage occurred in endeavouring to avoid a Collision.

That at the time of the committing of the grievances hereinafter mentioned the plaintiff was possessed of a carriage and horses, and was driving the same along a public highway, and the defendant then so negligently and violently drove a waggon and horses along the same highway, and so unskilfully and improperly conducted the said waggon and horses that the same would then necessarily and inevitably have been driven and forced against the said carriage and horses of the plaintiff and have damaged them, if the said carriage and horses of the plaintiff had then continued and remained upon the said highway as aforesaid; wherefore the plaintiff, in a reasonable and necessary endeavour under the circumstances to avoid the said damage, reasonably and necessarily and with proper and reasonable care and skill in that behalf guided and conducted his said carriage and horses to and off one side of the said highway, and in so doing his said carriage and horses, without any negligence, unskilfulness, or default of the plaintiff, but solely and immediately in consequence of the negligence, violence, and improper conduct of the defendant as aforesaid, were upset and injured; whereby the plaintiff was put to expense in repairing his said carriage, and in curing his said horses, and was deprived of the use of his said carriage and horses for a long time, and was put to expense in hiring another carriage and other horses.

For negligence in driving a coach, whereby the plaintiff, a passenger, was obliged to jump off to avoid danger, and sustained damage in so doing: Jones v. Boyce, 1 Starkie, 493 [where see the observations of Lord Ellenborough upon this cause of action, which are also applicable to the preceding count].

driving of the defendant himself as a trespass, (see *post*, "Trespass") or he may charge it as the consequence of the defendant's negligence, notwithstanding the act is immediate, so long as it is not a wilful act. (*Day v. Edwards*, 5 T. R. 648; *Ogle v. Barnes*, 8 T. R. 188; *Savignac v. Roome*, 6 T. R. 125; *Williams v. Holland*, 10 Bing. 112, 117; and see *Covell v. Laming*, 1 Camp. 497; *Turner v. Hawkins*, 1 B. & P. 472; *Moreton v. Hardern*, 4 B. & C. 223; *Wells v. Ody*, 1 M. & W. 452, 462.) The act of the defendant's servant cannot be charged as the immediate act of the defendant, unless he specifically authorized it. See *ante*, p. 361, n.

For an injury arising from the negligence of the defendant in leaving his horses unattended: Quarman v. Burnett, 6 M. & W. 499.

For leaving a horse and cart unattended, whereby the plaintiff, an infant, was injured while playing with them: Lynch v. Nurdin, 2 Q. B. 29.

For spurring a horse while passing close to the plaintiff on a highway, whereby the plaintiff was kicked by the horse: North v. Smith, 10 C. B. N. S. 572; and see Hammack v. White, 11 C. B. N. S. 588; 31 L. J. C. P. 129.

For Negligence in Navigating a Ship, whereby it ran foul of the Plaintiff's Ship (a).

That the defendant so negligently and unskilfully navigated and directed a steam-ship [in the river Thames], that the said steam-ship ran foul of and struck against a ship of the plaintiff; whereby the said ship of the plaintiff was swamped and sank, and divers goods of the plaintiff then being in the said ship were wetted and spoiled, and the plaintiff incurred expenses in raising the said ship, and in clearing the water therefrom, and in surveying and repairing the damage done to the same, and in preserving divers goods of the plaintiff then in the said ship, and the plaintiff lost the use of the said ship for a long time, and the freight and profits which he might have derived therefrom.

Like counts: Lucey v. Ingram, 6 M. & W. 302; Martin v. Temperley, 4 Q. B. 298; Rodrigues v. Melhuish, 10 Ex. 110; Smith v. Toss, 2 H. & N. 97; 26 L. J. Ex. 233; Nelson v. Couch, 15 C. B. N. S. 99; 33 L. J. C. P. 46.

(a) As to this action see "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, Part IX., on "the liability of shipowners," and the following cases decided under it:—*Smith v. Toss, 2 H. & N. 97; 26 L. J. Ex. 233; Tuff v. Warman, 2 C. B. N. S. 740; 5 Ib. 573; 26 L. J. C. P. 263; 27 Ib. 322.*

By "The Admiralty Court Act, 1861," 24 Vict. c. 10. s. 7, it is enacted that "the High Court of Admiralty shall have jurisdiction over any claim for damage done by any ship," including damage to any property or to the person. (*The Sylph, L. R. 2 Adm. 24; 37 L. J. Adm. 14; The Uhla, L. R. 2 Adm. 29; 37 L. J. Adm. 16.*) And by s. 15, all decrees and orders of the High Court of Admiralty, whereby any sum of money, or any costs, charges, or expenses shall be payable to any person, shall have the same effect and remedies as judgments in the superior courts of common law. An action against the shipowner in the common law courts is not barred by proceedings against the ship in the Admiralty Court for the same collision, under which the ship has been sold, and the proceeds paid to the plaintiff; unless the whole amount of damage has been thereby satisfied. (*Nelson v. Couch, 15 C. B. N. S. 99; 33 L. J. C. P. 46.*)

By "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," s. 388, "No owner or master of any ship shall be answerable to any person whatever for any loss or damage occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any qualified pilot acting in charge of such ship, within any district where the employment of such pilot is compulsory by law." But in order to exonerate himself under this section, the owner or master must show that the negligence was exclusively that of the pilot (*Rodrigues v. Melhuish, 10 Ex. 110; The Iona, L. R. 1 P. C. 426; Tyne Commissioners v. General Steam Nav. Co., L. R. 2 Q. B. 65; The Velasquez, L. R. 1 P. C. 494; 36 L. J. Adm. 19*); as to when pilotage is compulsory, see *The Hanna, 36 L. J. Adm. 1*. As to compulsory pilotage in foreign waters, see *The Halley, L. R. 2 Adm. 3; 37 L. J. Adm. 1*.

Like counts, alleging the defendant's ship to have been under the management of his servants: Harris v. Willis, 15 C. B. 710; Fenton v. Dublin S. P. Co., 8 A. & E. 835; Dowell v. Gen. S. Nav. Co., 5 E. & B. 195; 26 L. J. Q. B. 59; Morrison v. Gen. S. Nav. Co., 8 Ex. 733; Dalyell v. Tyrer, E. B. & E. 899; 28 L. J. Q. B. 52.

Count for negligence in navigating a steamer, whereby the plaintiff's barge was swamped by the swell of the water: Smith v. Dobson, 3 M. & G. 59.

Against the owners of a transport under the command of an officer of the navy, for an injury occurring in execution of orders: Hodgkinson v. Fernie, 2 C. B. N. S. 415; 26 L. J. C. P. 217.

For negligence in navigating a ship contrary to the Admiralty regulations: General Steam Nav. Co. v. Morrison, 13 C. B. 581.

For negligent navigation, whereby plaintiff's telegraph cable, laid at the bottom of the sea, was injured: Submarine Telegraph Co. v. Dickson, 15 C. B. N. S. 759; 33 L. J. C. P. 139.

For negligently leaving a wreck in a navigable channel for ships, without any buoy or mark, whereby the plaintiff's vessel was injured: White v. Crisp, 10 Ex. 312; Brown v. Mallett, 5 C. B. 599.

For negligently constructing a wharf and placing piles in a navigable channel, whereby plaintiff's vessel was injured: White v. Phillips, 15 C. B. N. S. 245; 33 L. J. C. P. 33.

For negligently driving a Train against the Plaintiff.

That the defendants [by their servants] so negligently and unskillfully drove and managed an engine and a train of carriages attached thereto upon and along a certain railway, which the plaintiff was then lawfully crossing, that the said engine and train of carriages were driven and struck against the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff was thrown down and wounded and permanently injured, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

Like counts: Waite v. North-Eastern Ry. Co., E. B. & E. 719; 27 L. J. Q. B. 417; Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Harrison, 10 Ex. 376.

Against a Railway Company for Negligence in using and managing an Engine, whereby the Plaintiff's Buildings were burned.

That the plaintiff was possessed of certain sheds and buildings situate near to a railway used by the defendants for the purpose of driving along the same (amongst other things) locomotive engines, and the defendants were possessed of a locomotive engine containing fire and burning matter, which was being driven along the said railway near to the said sheds and buildings, under the management of the defendants; and the defendants so negligently and unskillfully managed the said engine and the said fire and burning matter therein contained as aforesaid [and the said engine was so insufficiently and improperly constructed] that sparks from the said fire and portions of the said burning matter escaped and flew from the

Negligence.

said engine to and upon the said sheds and buildings; whereby the said sheds and buildings were set on fire, and the same, together with certain plant, tools, stock-in-trade, and goods of the plaintiff, then being in and near the said sheds and buildings, were burnt and destroyed, and the plaintiff lost the use and enjoyment of the same, and was prevented for a long time from carrying on his business.

Like counts: Aldridge v. Great Western Ry. Co., 3 M. & G. 515; Piggott v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 3 C. B. 229; Vaughan v. Taff Vale Ry. Co. 5 H. & N. 679; 28 L. J. Ex. 41; see ante, p. 369 n.

Against a Railway Company for the Negligence of their Porter, who knocked the Plaintiff down with a Truck.

That the defendants by their servants so negligently and unskillfully wheeled and managed a truck upon the platform of a railway station, along which the plaintiff was then lawfully passing, that the said truck was forced and struck against the plaintiff; whereby he was thrown down and wounded and lamed and injured, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

Against a Railway Company for neglecting to light a Station, whereby the Plaintiff, a Passenger, fell and was injured.

That at the time of the committing of the grievance hereinafter mentioned the defendants were carriers of passengers for hire from — to —, in carriages on a railway, and used a certain station at — aforesaid for the reception and accommodation of their said passengers, and the said station was then in the possession and under the management of the defendants for the purposes aforesaid; yet the defendants negligently managed the said station and carriages, and placed the said carriages at inconvenient and dangerous places in the said station, and kept the said station in a dangerous state, and omitted to provide sufficient accommodation for the safe access of their passengers to the said carriages there, and to light the said station in proper places and in a sufficient manner for the use of their said passengers during the hours of darkness; whereby the plaintiff, having been received there by the defendants as and then being a passenger to be carried by them from — to — aforesaid, fell and was thrown down with great violence at the said station, and one of the arms of the plaintiff was broken, and he was permanently injured and suffered great pain, and was prevented from transacting his business for a long time, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

A like count: Martin v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 16 C. B. 179; Nicholson v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co., 3 H. & C. 534; 34 L. J. Ex. 84.

Against a railway company for negligently keeping an obstruction on the platform of a station, which the plaintiff fell over: Cornman v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co., 4 H. & N. 781; 29 L. J. Ex. 94.

For keeping a railway station in a dangerous state: Toomey v. London and Brighton Ry. Co., 3 C. B. N. S. 146.

For negligently keeping a dangerous staircase at a station: Long-

more *v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 19 C. B. N. S. 183; 35 L. J. C. P. 135; *Crafter v. Metropolitan Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 300; 35 L. J. C. P. 132.

For negligently allowing a dog to be on the station, which bit plaintiff: *Smith v. Great Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 C. P. 4; 36 L. J. C. P. 22.

For negligently providing a defective carriage: *Readhead v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. Q. B. 181.

For negligence in not keeping the line in a proper state for traffic: *Blake v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 987; 31 L. J. Ex. 346; [the defendant's responsibility extends over the lines of other companies over which the defendants undertake to carry: *Ib.*]

For not providing proper means for alighting from the train: *Foy v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 18 C. B. N. S. 225.

For not providing proper means of departure from the train: *Nicholson v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 534; 34 L. J. Ex. 84.

Counts against railway companies in respect of carriage-ways crossing the line upon a level (under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 47): *Wyatt v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 6 B. & S. 709; 34 L. J. Q. B. 204; *Lunt or Lunn v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 277; 35 L. J. Q. B. 105.

Counts against railway companies in respect of footways crossing the line upon a level (concerning these there is no statutory obligation): *Bilbee v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 18 C. B. N. S. 584; 34 L. J. C. P. 182; *Stubley v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ex. 13; 35 L. J. Ex. 3; *Stapley v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ex. 21; 35 L. J. Ex. 7; *Skelton v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 249; L. R. 2 C. P. 631; *James v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 255.

Against a railway company for neglecting to maintain fences: see "*Fences*," ante, p. 287.

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For Damage done to the Plaintiff's House by the Defendant negligently pulling down the adjoining House (a).

(*Tenue local.*) That the defendant so negligently and unskilfully pulled down a house adjoining the dwelling-house of the plaintiff, that the walls, floors, and ceilings of the said dwelling-house of the plaintiff were shaken, cracked, and damaged, and bricks, tiles,

(a) Where the plaintiff is not entitled to a right to support for his house from the adjoining house, an action will not lie for pulling down the adjoining house without shoring up the plaintiff's. (*Peyton v. Mayor of London*, 9 B. & C. 725; see "*Support*," post, p. 407.) But an action may be maintained for any damage caused to the plaintiff's house by pulling down the adjoining house in a negligent and improper manner, as distinct from the damage done by the removal of the support to which the plaintiff was entitled. (*Dodd v. Holme*, 1 A. & E. 493; *Langford v. Woods*, 7 M. & G. 625; *Bradbee v. Christ's Hospital*, 4 M. & G. 714; *Trower v. Chadwick*, 3 Bing. N. C. 334; 6 *Ib.* 1.) There is no obligation towards a neighbour cast by law on the owner of a house, merely as owner, to keep it repaired; the only duty is to keep it in such a state, that his neighbour may not be injured by its fall. (*Chauntler v. Robinson*, 4 Ex. 163.)

wood, dust, and rubbish fell from the said house into and upon the said dwelling-house of the plaintiff, and broke the windows thereof, and damaged the furniture and goods of the plaintiff therein; whereby the plaintiff incurred expense in repairing the said walls, floors, ceilings and windows of his said dwelling-house, and his said furniture and goods, and lost the use and enjoyment of his said dwelling-house, goods and furniture for a long time.

Like counts: Dodd v. Holme, 1 A. & E. 493; *Langford v. Woods*, 7 M. & G. 625; *Trower v. Chadwick*, 3 Bing. N. C. 334; *Emblen v. Myers*, 6 H. & N. 54; 30 L. J. Ex. 71; *Butler v. Hunter*, 7 H. & N. 826; 31 L. J. Ex. 214.

A like count, with a count for injuries done to the plaintiff's house by negligently underpinning the party-wall: Bradbee v. Christ's Hospital, 4 M. & G. 714.

For injuries done to the plaintiff's house by negligently constructing a sewer in the neighbourhood: Jones v. Bird, 5 B. & Ald. 837; *Grocers' Company v. Donne*, 3 Bing. N. C. 34; *Ruck v. Williams*, 3 H. & N. 308; 27 L. J. Ex. 357.

For negligently keeping a sewer on the defendant's land, whereby an overflow of the contents was discharged on the plaintiff's premises: Alston v. Grant, 3 E. & B. 128.

For negligence in not fencing machinery under the Factory Act, 7 & 8 Vict. c. 15, s. 21: Caswell v. Worth, 5 E. & B. 849; 25 L. J. Q. B. 121; *Doel v. Sheppard*, 5 E. & B. 856; 25 L. J. Q. B. 124; *Holmes v. Clarke*, 6 H. & N. 349; 7 *Ib.* 397; 30 L. J. Ex. 135; 31 *Ib.* 356.

For negligence in lending a machine with a known defect in it, in using which the plaintiff was injured: Blakemore v. Bristol & Exeter Ry. Co., 8 E. & B. 1035; 27 L. J. Q. B. 167; *M'Carthy v. Young*, 6 H. & N. 329; 30 L. J. Ex. 227; and see "*Bailments*," ante, p. 276. [The borrower, and perhaps any other persons for whose use the loan of the machine was intended, can alone maintain this action, and not persons whom the borrower permits to use the machine without the privity of the lender, *Ib.*]

For negligence in intrusting a young girl with a loaded gun: Dixon v. Bell, 5 M. & S. 198.

For negligently exposing dangerous implements on a highway: Marriott v. Stanley, 1 M. & G. 568; *Hughes v. M'Fie*, 2 H. & C. 744; 33 L. J. Ex. 177; *Mangan v. Atterton*, L. R. 1 Ex. 239; and see "*Nuisance*," post, p. 379.

For negligently constructing a hayrick, which took fire and burnt the plaintiff's house: Vaughan v. Menlove, 3 Bing. N. C. 468.

For negligently lighting a fire which spread to the close of the plaintiff: Filliter v. Phippard, 11 Q. B. 347. [As to damage caused by accidental fires, see 14 Geo. III. c. 78, s. 86.]

For negligently leaving a trap-door in a private passage open: Chapman v. Rothwell, E. B. & E. 168; 27 L. J. Q. B. 315.

For negligently keeping a shoot in a sugar refinery in an unprotected state, through which plaintiff being lawfully on the premises fell: *Indermaur v. Dames*, L. R. 1 C. P. 274; 2 *Ib.* 311; 36 L. J. C. P. 181.

By a guest against the owner of a house for negligence in keeping a door in a dangerous state, whereby the plaintiff, opening the door, was injured: *Southcote v. Stanley*, 1 H. & N. 247; 25 L. J. Ex. 339 [held a bad count].

For negligently keeping private premises in a dangerous state which plaintiff used by license of defendant: see *Seymour v. Maddox*, 16 Q. B. 326; *Gautret v. Egerton*, L. R. 2 C. P. 371; 36 L. J. C. P. 191 [held bad counts].

For negligently driving an ox through the streets, which ran into the plaintiff's shop and broke his goods: *Milligan v. Wedge*, 12 A. & E. 737.

Counts against Corporate Bodies, Commissioners, Trustees, etc., of Public Works, for Negligence (a).

Against the trustees of a harbour for negligence in allowing it to become choked with mud: *Metcalf v. Hetherington*, 11 Ex. 257; *Gibbs v. Trustees of Liverpool Docks*, 1 H. & N. 439; 3 *Ib.* 164; L. R. 1 H. L. 93; 27 L. J. Ex. 321; *Thompson v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 106; 30 L. J. Q. B. 67; 31 *Ib.* 194; *Penhallow v. Mersey Docks Board*, L. R. 1 H. L. 93; 30 L. J. Ex. 329.

Against the trustees of a canal for keeping a dangerous bridge, whereby a person fell in and was drowned: *Manley v. St. Helen's Canal Co.*, 2 H. & N. 840; 27 L. J. Ex. 159.

Against commissioners of a canal navigation for want of repair in a lock, whereby the plaintiff's barge was delayed: *Walker v. Goe*, 3 H. & N. 395; 27 L. J. Ex. 427.

Against commissioners of sewers for negligence in constructing a sewer, whereby the plaintiff's house was injured: *Jones v. Bird*, 5 B. & Ald. 837; *Ruck v. Williams*, 3 H. & N. 308; 27 L. J. Ex. 357; *Grocers' Company v. Donne*, 3 Bing. N. C. 34, *supra*.

Against a local board of health for negligently keeping sewers: *Itchin Bridge Co. v. Southampton Local Board of Health*, 8 E. & B. 801.

(a) Corporate bodies, trustees and commissioners, carrying on public works or performing public duties are liable for negligence upon the same principles as those upon which individuals are liable, notwithstanding they undertake such duties gratuitously or derive no profit from them. (*Mersey Docks v. Gibbs*, L. R. 1 H. L. 93; *Coe v. Wise*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 711; overruling *Metcalf v. Hetherington*, 11 Ex. 257; 5 H. & N. 719; 24 L. J. Ex. 314.) And they are liable for the acts of their servants in the same manner that an individual is liable (*Ib.*; see "*Corporation*," ante, p. 299, (b); "*Master and Servant*," ante, p. 361).

Officers of government performing public duties are not responsible for the negligence or misconduct of inferior officers in their several departments, although they appoint and may dismiss them, as the postmaster-general, commissioners of customs, military and naval officers. (*Whitfield v. Lord Le Despencer*, 2 Cowp. 754; *Lane v. Cotton*, 1 L. Raym. 646; *Nicholson v. Mouncey*, 15 East, 384; and see *Tobin v. The Queen*, 14 C. B. N. S. 505; 16 *Ib.* 310; 32 L. J. C. P. 216; 33 *Ib.*

Against commissioners under an Act of Parliament for the making of certain navigation works for negligence, whereby the plaintiff's land was flooded: Allen v. Hayward, 7 Q. B. 960.

Against the corporation of a town for providing a dangerous wringing machine under the Baths and Washhouses Act, in using which the plaintiff was injured: Cowley v. Mayor of Sunderland, 6 H. & N. 565; 30 L. J. Ex. 127.

Against the trustees of a turnpike road for negligently maintaining the drains of the road: Whitehouse v. Fellowes, 10 C. B. N. S. 765; 30 L. J. C. P. 305.

Against commissioners under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, 10 & 11 Vict. c. 34, for suffering the highway to be in a dangerous condition: Hartnall v. Ryde Commissioners, 4 B. & S. 361; 33 L. J. Q. B. 39; Ohrby v. Ryde Commissioners, 5 B. & S. 743; 33 L. J. Q. B. 296.

Counts for keeping areas, cellars, etc., open and improperly fenced, adjoining public highways, in consequence of which the plaintiff sustained injury: see "Nuisance," infra.

Counts by the executors or administrators of persons killed by the negligence of the defendant, on behalf of surviving relatives, under Lord Campbell's Act: see "Executors," ante, p. 326.

Counts against a master for injuries caused by the negligence of his servant: see "Master and Servant," ante, p. 361.

NUISANCE (a).

For placing on a Highway an Obstruction which the Plaintiff fell over.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant wrongfully dug a trench and heaped up earth and stones in a public highway so as to obstruct it,

(a) Nuisances are either *public* nuisances, as obstructions to highways, noxious trades, etc., which are indictable offences, or *private* nuisances, which are injuries to private property, as obstructing lights or rights of way, diverting watercourses, etc. (3 Bl. Com. 216.) The latter are for the most part injuries to easements, and will be found arranged under the titles "*Ways*," "*Watercourses*," "*Lights*," etc. Some, however, may be conveniently collected under the present title, as polluting the air, nuisances by noise, smoke, etc. See the forms and references given above.

No action will lie for a public nuisance at the suit of a private person, unless he has thereby sustained particular damage over and above what is common to others (3 Bl. Com. 220); thus, no action will lie merely for placing an obstruction on a public highway, but if a person suffers damage by driving or falling against it, he may maintain an action for such damage (see cases, *supra*); so if an obstruction of the highway prevents access to a person's abode and hinders his business, he may maintain an action for the damage thereby done to his trade. (*Iveson v. Moore*, 1 L. Raym. 486;

whereby the plaintiff, whilst lawfully passing along the said highway, fell over the said earth and stones [or into the said trench] and broke his arm and suffered great pain, and was prevented from attending to his business for a long time, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

Like counts: *Ellis v. The Sheffield Gas Co.*, 2 E. & B. 767; *Sadler v. Henlock*, 4 E. & B. 570; *Fisher v. Prowse*, *Cooper v. Walker*, 2 B. & S. 770; 31 L. J. Q. B. 212; *Richardson v. Locklin*, 6 B. & S. 777; 34 L. J. Q. B. 225.

For keeping an Obstruction on a Highway unguarded, whereby the Plaintiff's Carriage was upset.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant wrongfully suffered certain earth and rubbish, which had been placed by him in a heap on a public highway, to remain there during the night, without any light or means to prevent persons from driving against the same; whereby the plaintiff, whilst he was lawfully driving along the said highway in the night-time, drove his horse and carriage against the said earth and rubbish, and upset the said carriage and broke the same and lamed the said horse, and the plaintiff and his wife, who were then riding in the said carriage, were thrown out and injured, and the plaintiff incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance and for repairing the said carriage and curing the said horse, and was deprived for a long time of the use thereof, and was hindered in his business.

Like counts: *Peachey v. Rowland*, 13 C. B. 182; *Burgess v. Gray*, 1 C. B. 578; *Hardwick v. Moss*, 7 H. & N. 136; 31 L. J. Ex. 205.

Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Co., 2 Bing N. C. 281; *Rose v. Groves*, 5 M. & G. 613; *Simmons v. Lillystone*, 8 Ex. 431.) But mere delay caused by the obstruction, or the trouble and expense of removing it, being common to all, is not sufficient damage to enable an individual to maintain an action. (*Winterbottom v. Lord Derby*, L. R. 2 Ex. 316; 36 L. J. Ex. 194.) That the plaintiff and his servants were compelled to go by a longer route, and their work was thereby increased, and the plaintiff was prevented from employing his servants otherwise, is sufficient peculiar damage. (*Blaggrave v. Bristol Waterworks Co.*, 1 H. & N. 369.)

A highway may be dedicated to the public subject to an obstruction or the exercise of some private right upon it, which is then not actionable. (*Fisher v. Prowse*, *Cooper v. Walker*, 2 B. & S. 770; 31 L. J. Q. B. 212.) A highway so dedicated must be accepted in its existing state, and the owner is not responsible for dangers then existing, unless guilty of concealment respecting them. (*Ib.*; *Robbins v. Jones*, 15 C. B. N. S. 221; 33 L. J. C. P. 1; *Gautret v. Egerton*, L. R. 2 C. P. 371; 36 L. J. C. P. 191.)

An action for a nuisance caused on real property is local. (*Richardson v. Locklin*, 6 B. & S. 777; 34 L. J. Q. B. 225.)

In actions for nuisances where they are continuing, and the circumstances make it advisable, the plaintiff may, by his writ and declaration, claim an injunction. (See "*Injunction*," ante, p. 341.)

Damages cannot be claimed for an anticipated continuance of a nuisance, because repeated actions may be brought for the continuance. (*Shadwell v. Hutchinson*, 2 B. & Ad. 97; *Battishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290.) If the defendant persists in continuing a nuisance after a verdict against him for nominal damages, the jury in a second action may give vindictive damages to compel him to abate the nuisance. (*Ib.*)

Against a surveyor of highways for leaving gravel on the highway at night without proper precautions: Davis v. Curling, 8 Q. B. 286. [He is not liable for mere omission to repair, ante, p. 338.]

Against the trustees of a public road for leaving in the road heaps of road-scrappings, which the plaintiff fell over: Harris v. Baker, 4 M. & S. 27.

Against a contractor for not making good the surface of a highway, after opening and filling up holes in it: Hyams v. Webster, L. R. 2 Q. B. 264; 36 L. J. Q. B. 166.

Against the owner of a house, for a nuisance caused by rubbish placed on the highway by a workman employed in repairing the house: Bush v. Steinman, 1 B. & P. 404.

For placing rubbish on a highway by the side of a canal, which caused the plaintiff to fall in: Goldthorpe v. Hardman, 13 M. & W. 377.

For digging a hole in the highway and leaving it without any light or signal: Newton v. Ellis, 5 E. & B. 115.

For exposing dangerous implements for sale on a public highway, by falling against which the plaintiff was injured: Marriott v. Stanley, 1 M. & G. 568; and see Mangan v. Atterton, L. R. 1 Ex. 239.

For placing a shutter against the wall of a public highway, which fell upon the plaintiff: Abbot v. Macfie, Hughes v. Macfie, 2 H. & C. 744; 33 L. J. Ex. 177.

Against a waterworks company for keeping a fire-plug uncovered in a highway, in consequence of which plaintiff's horse placed his foot in the plug-hole, and was lamed: Bayley v. Wolverhampton Waterworks Co., 6 H. & N. 241; 30 L. J. Ex. 57.

For keeping a dangerous Cellar open adjoining a Public Highway (a).

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant was possessed of a vault or cellar

(a) Making an excavation, cellar, or area adjoining a public way, or keeping such an excavation, cellar, or area insecurely fenced and guarded, so as to render the way unsafe to those who use it with ordinary care, is a nuisance, for which an action will lie at the suit of the person who is injured by falling into it or otherwise while using the public way. (*Barnes v. Ward, 9 C. B. 392; Hadley v. Taylor, L. R. 1 C. P. 53.*) In general, a person would not be liable to an action in respect of open excavations on his own land, at such a distance from the highway as not to amount to a nuisance (*Ib.*; *Stone v. Jackson, 16 C. B. 199; Hardeastle v. South Yorkshire Ry. Co., 4 H. & N. 67; 28 L. J. Ex. 139*); although the land is waste land open to the public (*Hounsell v. Smyth, 7 C. B. N. S. 731; 29 L. J. C. P. 203*); and although it is used with the permission of the owner. (*Binks v. South Yorkshire Ry. Co., 3 B. & S. 244; 32 L. J. Q. B. 26.*)

A person using private premises, though with the permission of the occupier, cannot, except under special circumstances, maintain an action to recover damages for an injury occasioned to him by the dangerous state of the premises; but the occupier is bound to use reasonable care to protect persons coming to his premises by his invitation, or upon business, from unusual dangers, which he knows, or ought to know, to be there. (*Indermaur v. Dames, L. R. 1 C. P. 274; 2 Ib. 311; 36 L. J. C. P. 181*; and see *Seymour v. Maddox, 16 Q. B. 326, Southcote v. Stanley, 1 H. & N. 247; 25 L. J. Ex. 339; Bolch v. Smith, 7 H. & N. 736; 31 L. J. Ex. 201; Gallagher v. Humphery, 10 W. R. Q. B. 664.*) Where the plaintiff was lawfully

immediately adjoining a public highway, and wrongfully suffered the said vault or cellar to be open to the said highway without any railing, fence, or protection, and so as to be dangerous to persons lawfully passing along the said highway; and thereby the plaintiff, whilst lawfully passing along the said highway, fell into the said vault or cellar, and was wounded and permanently injured, and was prevented for a long time from attending to his business, and incurred expense for surgical and medical attendance.

using a road on private premises, and was injured by driving against an unguarded obstruction placed thereon by the defendant, he was held entitled to recover. (*Corby v. Hill*, 4 C. B. N. S. 556; 27 L. J. C. P. 318; see *Gautret v. Egerton*, L. R. 2 C. P. 371; 36 L. J. C. P. 191.) Where the defendant left a trap-door open in the entrance of his shop, he was held liable for an injury to a customer falling into it. (*Chapman v. Rothwell*, E. B. & E. 168; 27 L. J. Q. B. 315.) Where the defendant left a shoot in his sugar refinery unprotected, and the plaintiff being lawfully there on business fell down the shoot, the defendant was held liable (*Indermaur v. Dames*, *supra*). But where the plaintiff fell down a staircase on defendant's premises, by reason of his moving about there in the dark, he was held not to be entitled to recover, although he was lawfully there on business. (*Wilkinson v. Pairrie*, 1 H. & C. 633; 32 L. J. Ex. 73.) The occupier of premises is not liable to servants in his employment who take the risk of the dangerous state of the premises (*Seymour v. Maddox*, 16 Q. B. 326); nor, it is said, is he liable to mere visitors. (*Southcote v. Stanley*, 1 H. & N. 247; 25 L. J. Ex. 339.) As to when he is liable to trespassers, see *Bird v. Holbrook*, 4 Bing. 628; *Ilott v. Wilkes*, 3 B. & Ald. 304; *post*, p. 381.

Where the nuisance is caused by real property or the use of real property, the occupier is *prima facie* liable, and not the owner merely as owner: the latter can only be charged upon some special ground of liability. (*Russell v. Shenton*, 3 Q. B. 448; *Chauntler v. Robinson*, 4 Ex. 163, 169; *Cheetham v. Hampson*, 4 T. R. 318; *Bishop v. Trustees of Bedford Charity*, 1 E. & E. 697; 28 L. J. Q. B. 215; 29 *Ib.* 53; *Pickard v. Smith*, 10 C. B. N. S. 470; *Robbins v. Jones*, 15 C. B. N. S. 221; 33 L. J. C. P. 1.) If the damage arises from the nonfeasance or the misfeasance of the landlord of the premises demised, the party injured may sue him. (*Todd v. Flight*, 9 C. B. N. S. 377, 389.) Thus, where the landlord lets land with a standing and continuing nuisance upon it, and suffers it to continue, as with a wall which obstructed the plaintiff's light (*Rosewell v. Prior*, 2 Salk 460; 1 L. Raym. 713), with a noxious privy (see *R. v. Pedly*, 1 A. & E. 822, explained in *Rich v. Basterfield*, 4 C. B. 783, 804), with a dangerous stack of chimneys (*Todd v. Flight*, 9 C. B. N. S. 377), the landlord is liable. The Court of Queen's Bench held in *Gandy v. Jubber* (5 B. & S. 78; 33 L. J. Q. B. 151) that allowing a tenant to continue after his tenancy might have been determined, was equivalent to re-letting; and that where there was such a nuisance upon the premises, the landlord was liable for it, and that the knowledge on the part of the landlord of the existence of the nuisance was immaterial (*Ib.*): but error was brought, and after argument the Court of Exchequer Chamber recommended the plaintiff (below) to settle the matter, which was done, and no judgment was given.

Where the landlord is bound to repair and neglects to do so, he is liable for an injury occasioned by the want of repair. (*Payne v. Rogers*, 2 H. Bl. 350.) In such case, it is said, the occupier is not liable at all. (*Ib.*; but see *Russell v. Shenton*, 3 Q. B. 449, 458.) The landlord is not liable for injuries arising from the want of repair of the premises, unless he is under an obligation to repair. (*Cheetham v. Hampson*, 4 T. R. 318; *Russell v. Shenton*, 3 Q. B. 449.) And the landlord is not liable for nuisances occasioned by the use of the premises by the occupier, and not by the premises alone, as for a nuisance of smoke out of a chimney let with the premises. (*Rich v. Basterfield*, 7 C. B. 783.)

Against the person in occupation for keeping the grating of a cellar under a public footway out of repair, whereby the plaintiff fell through and was injured: Bishop v. Bedford Charity, 1 E. & E. 697; 28 L. J. Q. B. 215; 29 Ib. 53; see Robbins v. Jones, 15 C. B. N. S. 221; 33 L. J. C. P. 1.

For keeping a cellar door projecting over a public highway: Fisher v. Prowse, 2 B. & S. 770; 31 L. J. Q. B. 212.

For a nuisance in keeping an open area adjoining a public highway, into which the plaintiff fell and was injured: Jarvis v. Dean, 3 Bing. 447; Coupland v. Hardingham, 3 Camp. 398; Barnes v. Ward, 9 C. B. 392; Stone v. Jackson, 16 C. B. 199; Hadley v. Taylor, L. R. 1 C. P. 53.

For making a dangerous reservoir of water adjoining a public way, into which a person fell and was drowned: Hardcastle v. South Yorkshire Ry. Co., 4 H. & N. 67; 28 L. J. Ex. 139.

Against commissioners of sewers for keeping an open sewer by the side of a public highway: Cornwell v. Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers, 10 Ex. 771 [where see the law respecting the duty of fencing ditches, etc., in land adjoining public highways].

Count for obstructing a public right of way, whereby the plaintiff was injured in his trade by reason of customers not being able to approach his shop: Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Co., 2 Bing. N. C. 281; Bradbee v. Christ's Hospital, 4 M. & G. 714.

For obstructing a public footpath through the plaintiff's land, whereby he and his servants were compelled to go round in passing from one part of the land to another, and were so delayed in their business: Blagrove v. Bristol Waterworks Co., 1 H. & N. 369; 26 L. J. Ex. 57.

Count by a reversioner for obstructing the access to his house by a public highway: Vallance v. Savage, 7 Bing. 595.

For obstructing the plaintiff's right of way on a railroad: Tanner v. South Wales Ry. Co., 5 E. & B. 618; 25 L. J. Q. B. 7.

Count for obstructing the public road with omnibuses so as to prevent the business of a rival omnibus proprietor: Green v. London General Omnibus Co., 7 C. B. N. S. 290; 29 L. J. C. P. 13.

Count for a nuisance on a private way which the plaintiff was licensed to use: Corby v. Hill, 4 C. B. N. S. 556; 27 L. J. C. P. 318; Gallagher v. Humphrey, 10 W. R. Q. B. 664; and see Robbins v. Jones, 15 C. B. N. S. 221; 33 L. J. C. P. 1; Gautret v. Egerton, L. R. 2 C. P. 371; 36 L. J. C. P. 191.

For setting spring-guns on defendant's own land, whereby the plaintiff trespassing without notice thereof was shot: Bird v. Holbrook, 4 Bing. 628. [If the plaintiff trespassed with notice of the spring-guns the action will not lie: Ilott v. Wilkes, 3 B. & Ald. 304; where see another count.]

For setting dog-traps and dog-spears near public paths: Townsend v. Wathen, 9 East. 277; Deane v. Clayton, 7 Taunt. 489; Jordin v. Crump, 8 M. & W. 782. [As to when the action will lie, see

For a nuisance in a public navigable river, by leaving wreck:

White v. Crisp, 10 Ex. 312; *Brown v. Mallett*, 5 C. B. 599; see ante, p. 372; by driving piles, etc.: *White v. Phillips*, 15 C. B. N. S. 245; 33 L. J. C. P. 33; and see *Bartlett v. Baker*, 3 H. & C. 153; 34 L. J. Ex. 8.

For obstructing the access to plaintiff's house by a public navigable river: *Rose v. Groves*, 5 M. & G. 613; *Davis v. Walton*, 8 Ex. 153; *Simmons v. Lillystone*, 8 Ex. 431.

For a Nuisance by Polluting the Water under the Plaintiff's Land.

(*Venue local*.) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain land and of a well therein and of water in the said well, and was entitled to the use and benefit of the said well and of the said water therein, and to have certain springs and streams of water, which flowed and ran into the said well to supply the same, to flow and run without being fouled or polluted; and the defendant wrongfully fouled and polluted the said well and the said water therein, and the said springs and streams of water which flowed into the said well; whereby the said water in the said well became impure and unfit for domestic and other necessary purposes, and the plaintiff and his family were and are deprived of the use and benefit of the said well and water.

A like count: *Hipkins v. Birmingham Gas Co.*, 5 H. & N. 74; 6 *Ib.* 250; 29 L. J. Ex. 169; 30 *Ib.* 60.

For a Nuisance to the Plaintiff's Dwelling-house by causing Offensive Smells (a).

(*Venue local*.) That the defendant wrongfully caused divers offensive and pestilential stench and vapours to arise, come, and be in and about the dwelling-house of the plaintiff; whereby the said dwelling-house was rendered unhealthy and unfit for habitation.

Like counts: *Flight v. Thomas*, 10 A. & E. 590; *Hole v. Barlow*, 4 C. B. N. S. 334; 27 L. J. C. P. 207.

For a Nuisance in carrying on a Noxious Manufacture on Land adjoining the Plaintiff's.

(*Venue local*.) That the defendant wrongfully caused to issue and proceed from certain smelting-works carried on by the defendant large quantities of offensive, poisonous, and unwholesome smoke and

(a) Smoke, noise, and smells may severally constitute a nuisance, and be the ground for an action or for an injunction. (*Crumphorne v. Lambert*, L. R. 3 Eq. 409, and see the cases there cited.) A material addition to previously existing nuisances is separately actionable. (*Ib.*; and see *Baxendale v. M'Murray*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 790.) A nuisance caused by a noxious trade or manufacture is not justifiable merely on the ground that the trade is carried on in a proper and convenient place. (*Bamford v. Turnley*, 3 B. & S. 62; 31 L. J. Q. B. 286; *Carey v. Lidbetter*, 13 C. B. N. S. 470; 32 L. J. C. P. 104; *St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping*, 4 B. & S. 608, 616; 11 H. L. C. 642; 35 L. J. Q. B. 67; overruling *Hole v. Barlow*, 4 C. B. N. S. 334; 27 L. J. C. P. 207); but the locality and neighbourhood of the trade may be considered by the jury in reference to the question of the nuisance. (See *Ib.*)

other vapours and noxious matter which spread and diffused themselves over and upon certain lands of the plaintiff, and impregnated and corrupted the air, and settled and were deposited on the soil and surface of the said lands, whereby the trees, hedges, herbage and crops of the plaintiff growing on the said lands were damaged and deteriorated in value, and the cattle and live stock of the plaintiff on the said lands became unhealthy and diseased, and divers of them were poisoned and died; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff was unable to depasture the said lands with cattle and sheep as he otherwise might have done, and was obliged to remove his cattle, sheep, and farming stock therefrom, and has been prevented from having so beneficial and healthy a use and occupation of the said lands as he otherwise would have had.

A like count: St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping, 4 B. & S. 608, 616; 35 L. J. Q. B. 66.

A like count with a claim of a writ of injunction to restrain it, under the C. L. P. Act, 1854: Delarue v. Fortescue, 2 H. & N. 324; 26 L. J. Ex. 339.

Count for a nuisance by the manufacture and burning of bricks: Hole v. Barlow, 4 C. B. N. S. 334; 27 L. J. C. P. 207; *Ramford v. Turnley*, 3 B. & S. 62; 31 L. J. Q. B. 286; *Cavey v. Lidbetter*, 13 C. B. N. S. 470; 32 L. J. C. P. 104.

For carrying on a manufacture of iron, so as to cause a nuisance by the noise: Elliotson v. Feetham, 2 Bing. N. C. 134; *Mumford v. Oxford W. & W. Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 34; 25 L. J. Ex. 265; and see *Crump v. Lambert*, L. R. 3 Eq. 409.

A like count for carrying on a manufactory causing a nuisance by smoke: Simpson v. Savage, 1 C. B. N. S. 347; 26 L. J. C. P. 50. [These actions will not lie at the suit of a reversioner, because the nuisance is not of a permanent nature, *Ib.*; and see "Reversion," post, p. 394.]

Against the occupier of the adjoining property for keeping offensive drains: Russell v. Shenton, 3 Q. B. 419; *Itchin Bridge Co. v. Local Board of Health of Southampton*, 8 E. & B. 801; 28 L. J. Q. B. 41.

For keeping a badly constructed sewer on the defendant's land, whereby an overflow of the contents was discharged on the plaintiff's premises: Alston v. Grant, 3 E. & B. 128.

For allowing noxious matters from a tan-pit of defendant to flow into plaintiff's premises: Chadwick v. Marsden, L. R. 2 Ex. 285.

For causing water to flow against the plaintiff's dwelling-house by means of a neighbouring embankment: Brine v. Great Western Ry. Co., 2 B. & S. 402; 31 L. J. Q. B. 101.

Against the owner of the adjoining house for building a projecting cornice, which cast the rain-water from the defendant's roof on to the plaintiff's premises: Fay v. Prentice, 1 C. B. 828. *A like count by a reversioner: Tucker v. Newman*, 11 A. & E. 40.

Against the landlord of the adjoining house who had demised it with a dangerous chimney, which fell on to the plaintiff's house: Todd v. Flight, 9 C. B. N. S. 377; 30 L. J. C. P. 21. [As to the liability of landlords in such cases, see ante, p. 380.]

OFFICERS (a).

PARTNERS (b).

(a) By the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87, s. 117, it is enacted that "no writ shall be sued out against any officer of the army, navy, marines, customs, or excise, or against any person acting under the direction of the commissioners of her Majesty's customs, for anything done in the execution of or by reason of his office until one calendar month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered," as directed by that Act.

By s. 119 of the same statute any such officer may tender amends to the party complaining, and in case the same is not accepted, may plead such tender in bar.

By s. 120, such officer may pay money into court in the usual manner.

By s. 121, "if any action or suit shall be brought or commenced as aforesaid, such action or suit shall be brought or commenced within six months next after the cause of action shall have arisen, and not afterwards, and shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the cause of action is alleged to have occurred, and not in any other county or place; and the defendant or defendants shall and may plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence at any trial had thereupon."

See further as to actions against officers, 2 Chit. Prac. 12th ed. p. 1279.

(b) If several persons are jointly entitled to property injured, they should join in suing for the injury; if one sues separately, the objection that the other should be joined can be taken by plea in abatement only; but the party suing alone can only recover damages proportionate to his own interest. (*Addison v. Overend*, 6 T. R. 766; *Sedgworth v. Overend*, 7 T. R. 279; *Bloxam v. Hubbard*, 5 East, 407; *Broadbent v. Ledward*, 11 A. & E. 209.) After one joint-owner has sued separately and recovered damages, the defendant in an action at the suit of the other joint-owner cannot plead the nonjoinder of the former in abatement. (*Sedgworth v. Overend*, 7 T. R. 279.) The assignee of a separate part of a patent may sue alone for an infringement of that part, and a plea in abatement of the nonjoinder of the owners of the other part of the patent is bad. (*Dunnicliff v. Malet*, 7 C. B. N. S. 209; 29 L. J. C. P. 70.) A person entitled in common with another to the use of a trade-mark may sue alone in Chancery for an injunction to restrain its use, and for an account and payment of profits. (*Dent v. Turpin*, 2 J. & H. 139; 30 L. J. C. 495.)

Partners in trade may join in suing for a slander concerning their trade (*Cook v. Batchellor*, 3 B. & P. 150; *Maitland v. Goldney*, 2 East, 426); so partners in a bank may join in suing for a libel respecting the business of the bank (*Forster v. Lawson*, 3 Bing. 452); and it seems that one partner suing separately in respect of damage occasioned to the firm might be met by a plea in abatement. (See *Robinson v. Marchant*, 7 Q. B. 918.)

See further as to what parties may sue jointly in actions for wrongs, *Coryton v. Lithebye*, 2 Wms. Saund. 115; and notes *Ib.*

A partner is liable for a tort committed by his co-partner in the course of the partnership business. Thus the proprietors of a stage coach were held liable for an injury caused by one of them in negligently driving the coach. (*Moreton v. Hardern*, 4 B. & C. 223.) The proprietors of a mine were held liable for an injury to a workman caused by the negligence of one of the

PATENTS (a).

For the Infringement of a Patent. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 31 (b).)

That the plaintiff was the first and true inventor of a certain new manufacture, that is to say, of [certain improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid], and thereupon her Majesty Queen Victoria, by letters-patent under the Great Seal of England [or of the United

proprietors while engaged in the work of the mine. (*Ashworth v. Stanwix*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183; *Mellors v. Shaw*, 1 B. & S. 437; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333.) But where one of two joint owners of a ship undertook the entire management of the ship and all expenses, paying his co-owner one-third of the profits, the latter was held not to be jointly liable for negligence in the management. (*Burnard v. Aaron*, 31 L. J. C. P. 334.)

By the Carriers Act, 11 Geo. IV. and 1 Will. IV. c. 68, s. 5, it is enacted "that any one or more of mail-contractors, stage proprietors, or common carriers shall be liable to be sued by his, her, or their name or names only; and that no action or suit commenced to recover damages for loss or injury to any parcel, package, or person shall abate for the want of joining any co-proprietor or co-partner in any mail, stage-coach or other public conveyance by land for hire."

As to when joint-tenants and tenants in common of land or goods can sue each other in trespass or trover, see *ante*, p. 292 n., *post*, p. 414 n., 417 n., and see *post*, Chap. VI, "Conversion" and "Trespass."

(a) Patent rights are created and regulated by statute law. The principal statutes relating to patents are the Statute of Monopolies, 21 Jac. I. c. 3; 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 67; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 69, ss. 2-7; 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83 (the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852); 16 & 17 Vict. c. 5; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 115. By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, s. 42, "in any action for the infringement of letters-patent, it shall be lawful for the court in which such action is pending, if the Court be then sitting, or if the Court be not sitting then for a judge of such Court, on the application of the plaintiff or defendant respectively, to make such order for an injunction, inspection, or account, and to give such direction respecting such action, injunction, inspection, and account, and the proceedings therein respectively, as to such Court or judge may seem fit." As to the application of this section, see *Vidi v. Smith*, 3 E. & B. 969; *Holland v. Fox*, 3 E. & B. 977; *Meadows v. Kirkman*, 29 L. J. Ex. 205; *Patent Type Foundry Co. v. Lloyd*, 5 H. & N. 192; 29 L. J. Ex. 207. An injunction may also be applied for under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 79. (*Gittins v. Symes*, 15 C. B. 362; and see "Injunction," *ante*, p. 341.) See a form of order for an account. (*Walton v. Lavater*, 8 C. B. N. S. 162; 29 L. J. C. P. 275.) The plaintiff may be entitled to damages without an injunction when the patent expires pending litigation; and if the Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to grant an injunction at the filing of the bill, and the patent subsequently expires, it will grant an inquiry as to damages under 21 & 22 Vict. c. 27 (Sir H. Cairns' Act), *Davenport v. Rylands*, L. R. 1 Eq. 302. As to when the Court of Chancery will grant an injunction, see *Borill v. Goodier*, L. R. 2 Eq. 195; 35 L. J. C. 432. As to the measure of damages, see *Penn v. Jack*, L. R. 5 Eq. 81; 37 L. J. C. 136.

(b) This form is given in the schedule to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, and is adapted to letters-patent granted before the passing of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, which was passed in the same session as, but subsequently to, the C. L. P. Act, 1852. The alterations inserted above make it applicable to letters-patent granted under the existing law.

By 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 18, "letters-patent sealed with the Great Seal of

Kingdom], granted to the plaintiff the sole privilege to make, use, exercise and vend the said invention within England [or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, or as the case may be], for the term of fourteen years from the — day of —, A.D. —, subject to a condition that the plaintiff should within six calendar months next after the date of the said letters-patent cause to be enrolled [or if the grant was under the *Patent Law Amendment Act*, 1852, filed] in the High Court of Chancery an instrument in writing, under his hand and seal, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same was to be and might be performed; and the plaintiff did within the time prescribed fulfil the said condition; and the defendant during the said term did infringe the said patent right (a).

Like counts : *Heath v. Unwin*, 12 C. B. 522; 16 *Ib.* 713; *Holmes v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. 831; *Bocill v. Pimm*, 11 Ex. 718; *Smith v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 2 E. & B. 69.

A like count, with a prayer for an injunction and an account of profits : *Hills v. London Gas-light Co.*, 5 H. & N. 312; *Walton v. Lavater*, 8 C. B. N. S. 162; 29 L. J. C. P. 275.

Particulars of Breaches (15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 41) (b).

In the —

Between *A. B.*, plaintiff, and *E. F.*, defendant.

The following are the particulars of the breaches complained of in

the United Kingdom shall extend to the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and in case the warrant for the letters-patent so direct, the letters-patent shall be made applicable to her Majesty's colonies and plantations abroad, or such of them as may be mentioned in the warrant; and such letters-patent shall be valid and effectual as to the whole of such United Kingdom and the said islands and isle and the said colonies or plantations, or such of them as aforesaid, and shall confer the like powers, rights and privileges as might, in case this Act had not been passed, have been conferred by several letters-patent of the like purport and effect passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, under the seal appointed to be used instead of the Great Seal of Scotland, and under the Great Seal of Ireland respectively."

By s. 27, "all letters-patent to be granted under this Act (save only letters-patent granted after the filing of a complete specification) shall require the specification to be filed in the Court of Chancery, instead of requiring the same to be enrolled, and no enrolment shall be requisite."

Where a complete specification is filed in the first instance, the letters-patent, in lieu of a condition for making them void in default of the above requirement, are conditioned to become void if such complete specification is not sufficient (see s. 9); and the declaration must be framed accordingly.

(a) A declaration by a patentee of an exclusive right to "vend," charging that the defendant "exposed to sale," was held bad, as not showing an infringement. (*Minter v. Williams*, 4 A. & E. 251.) Selling imported articles made in imitation of the invention is an infringement, although the defendant did not know them to be so made. (*Walton v. Lavater*, 8 C. B. N. S. 162; 29 L. J. C. P. 275.)

(b) By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, s. 41, "in any action for the infringement of letters-patent, the plaintiff shall deliver with his decla-

this action : that the defendant on and between the — day of — A.D. — and the — day of —, A.D. —, at —, in the county of —, used the same process for the manufacture of sulphuric acid as is described in the specification of the letters-patent granted to the plaintiff as in the declaration mentioned [*stating thus the breaches complained of according to the fact.*]

Dated the — day of —, —.

To Mr. G. H., defendant's
attorney or agent.

Yours, etc.,

C. D., plaintiff's attorney [*or agent*].

See a form of particulars, Talbot v. La Roche, 15 C. B. 310; and see Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 840.

By the Assignee of a Patent for Infringement (a).

That G. H. was the first and true inventor of a certain new manufacture, that is to say, of [*state the nature of the invention*], and thereupon her Majesty Queen Victoria, by letters-patent under the Great Seal of [the United Kingdom] granted to the said G. H. and his assigns the sole privilege to make, use, exercise and vend the said invention within [the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man], for the term of fourteen years from the — day of —, A.D. —, subject to a condition that the said G. H. should within six calendar months next after the date of the said letters-patent cause to be enrolled [*or filed as the case may be*] in the High Court of Chancery, an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same was to be and might be performed; and the said G. H. did within the time prescribed fulfil the said condition; and afterwards the said G. H. by deed granted and assigned to the plaintiff the said sole privilege to make, use, exercise and vend the said invention as aforesaid for the term aforesaid, together with the said letters-patent, and all the liberties and privileges by the said letters-patent granted to the said G. H. as aforesaid, and the said assignment was duly entered in the Register of Proprietors; and the defendant afterwards and during the said term did infringe the said patent right.

Like counts : Chollet v. Hoffman, 7 E. & B. 686; 26 L. J. Q. B. 249; Schlumberger v. Lister, 29 L. J. Q. B. 157.

ration particulars of the breaches complained of in the said action, and the defendant, on pleading thereto shall deliver with his pleas particulars of any objections on which he means to rely at the trial in support of the pleas in the said action; and at the trial of such action no evidence shall be allowed to be given in support of any alleged infringement or of any objection impeaching the validity of such letters-patent which shall not be contained in the particulars delivered as aforesaid: provided always that the place or places at or in which and in what manner the invention is alleged to have been used or published prior to the date of the letters-patent shall be stated in such particulars."

(a) By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, s. 35, assignments of letters-patent, or of any share or interest therein, and licences under letters-patent are to be entered in the Register of Proprietors; and such entry is made essential to the title of the assignees and licencees. (*Chollet v. Hoffman, 7 E. & B. 686; 26 L. J. Q. B. 249.*)

Count by the assignee of a patent stating a disclaimer of part: Spilsbury v. Clough, 2 Q. B. 466.

Count by the patentee and the assignee of a moiety, as joint plaintiffs, for the infringement of a patent: Cornish v. Keene, 3 Bing. N. C. 570.

Count by the assignee of a separate part of a patent for an infringement of that part: Dunnicliff v. Mallet, 7 C. B. N. S. 209; 29 L. J. C. P. 70.

Count by the assignee of the two several moieties of a patent against the patentee for an infringement by the latter after he had assigned all his interest: Walton v. Lavater, 8 C. B. N. S. 162; 29 L. J. C. P. 275.

For Infringement of a Patent, stating a disclaimer or alteration of part (a).

That the plaintiff was the first and true inventor of so much of a certain new manufacture, that is to say, of [*state the nature of the invention*] as was not disclaimed [*or altered*] by him as hereinafter mentioned, that thereupon her Majesty Queen Victoria, by letters-patent under the Great Seal of [England], granted the plaintiff the sole privilege to make, use, exercise and vend the said invention within [England] for the term of fourteen years from the — day of —, A.D. —, subject to a condition that the plaintiff should within six calendar months after the date of the said letters-patent cause to be enrolled [*or filed as the case may be*] in the High Court of Chancery an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same was to be and might be performed; and the plaintiff did within the time prescribed fulfil the said condition; and afterwards and after the passing of an Act of Parliament passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, to amend the law touching letters-patent for inventions, [and of the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852,] the plaintiff, pursuant to the said statute [*or statutes*], and by and with the leave of her Majesty's Attorney- [*or Solicitor-*] General first duly had and obtained for that purpose certified by his fiat and signature in that behalf, entered duly and according to the statute [*or statutes*] in that case made and provided a disclaimer [*or memorandum of alteration*] of part of the title of the said invention and of the said specification, stating the reason for such disclaimer, and not being such disclaimer [*or alteration*] as extended the exclusive right granted by the said letters-patent; and the title of the said invention as altered by the said disclaimer [*or memorandum of alteration*] was and is [*state the title*], and the said disclaimer [*or*

(a) As to the disclaimer and alteration of patents and specifications, see the provisions 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, s. 1, and 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 39. The latter section provides that no action shall be brought upon any letters-patent in which or on the specification of which any disclaimer or memorandum of alteration shall have been filed in respect of any infringement committed prior to the filing of such disclaimer or memorandum of alteration, unless the law-officer shall certify in his fiat that any such action may be brought notwithstanding the entry or filing of such disclaimer or memorandum of alteration.

memorandum of alteration] was afterwards duly filed [and enrolled] with the said specification to which the same related pursuant to the statute [or statutes] in that case made and provided; yet the defendant during the said term, and after the said disclaimer [or memorandum of alteration] was so entered and filed [and enrolled] as aforesaid, did infringe the said patent-right otherwise than in relation to the parts of the said invention so disclaimed [or altered] as aforesaid.

Like counts: Stocker v. Warner, 1 C. B. 148; *Talbot v. La Roche*, 15 C. B. 310; *Platt v. Else*, 8 Ex. 364; *Seed v. Higgins*, 8 E. & B. 755.

Count for the infringement of a patent-right stating two disclaimers: Tetley v. Easton, 2 C. B. N. S. 706; 26 L. J. C. P. 269.

Count for the infringement of a patent-right renewed under 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, after the expiration of the original term: Russell v. Ledsam, 14 M. & W. 574

Count for penalties for the unauthorized use of the name of a patent, under 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 87, s. 7: Myers v. Baker, 3 H. & N. 802; 28 L. J. Ex. 90.

PENAL STATUTES. (See *ante*, p. 232.)

PEW.

Count for Disturbing the Plaintiff's Right to a Pew.

(*Venue local.*) That the Plaintiff was possessed of and inhabited a dwelling-house in the parish of —, and by reason thereof was entitled to the use for himself and his family inhabiting the said dwelling-house, of a pew in the parish church of — aforesaid to attend and hear divine service therein, as to the said dwelling-house appertaining; and the defendant disturbed the plaintiff in the enjoyment of his said right by wrongfully pulling down and prostrating a part of the said pew, and enclosing and separating a part of the said pew from the residue thereof [or by entering and causing other persons to enter the said pew during divine service]; whereby the plaintiff was hindered and prevented from using the said pew for himself and his said family in so ample a manner as he might otherwise have done.

Like counts: Stocks v. Booth, 1 T. R. 428; *Mainwaring v. Giles*, 5 B. & Ald. 356; *Harris v. Drewe*, 2 B. & Ad. 164; *Adams v. Andrews*, 15 Q. B. 284; and see *Parker v. Leach*, L. R. 1 P. C. 312; 36 L. J. P. C. 26.

POLICE (a).

(a) By the 10 Geo. IV. c. 44 (relating to the Metropolitan Police), s. 41, all actions for anything done in pursuance of that Act shall be laid in the

POUND. (See "*Distress*," ante, pp. 316, 324.)

PRISON (a).

county where the fact was committed, and shall be commenced within six calendar months; notice in writing of such action shall be given one calendar month at least before action; the defendant may plead the general issue, and give that Act and the special matter in evidence; no plaintiff shall recover if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court; the defendant, if successful, shall recover full costs as between attorney and client, and the plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the judge shall certify.

The Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47 (for improving the police of the metropolis), is by s. 79, to be construed with the above Act.

By the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71 (for regulating the police-courts in the metropolis), s. 53, no action shall be brought for anything done or omitted to be done in pursuance of that Act, unless twenty days' previous notice (which must now be a calendar month's notice by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 97) in writing shall be given, nor unless such action shall be brought within three calendar months next after the act committed, or in case there shall be a continuation of damage, then within three calendar months next after the doing or committing such damage shall have ceased, or unless such action shall be laid and brought in the county of Middlesex; and the defendant, if successful, shall have his costs as between attorney and client.

By s. 55 this Act is to be construed with the two former as one Act.

The 1 & 2 Will. IV. c. 41 (relating to special constables), s. 19, uses precisely the same terms as the 10 Geo. IV. c. 41, s. 41, above cited; and the 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93 (relating to county police), by s. 8, incorporates the same provisions with reference to constables appointed under it.

By the 24 Geo. II. c. 44, s. 6, it is enacted that no action shall be brought against any constable, headborough, or other officer, or against any person or persons acting by his order and in his aid, for anything done in obedience to any warrant under the hand or seal of any justice of the peace, until demand hath been made, in manner therein mentioned, of the perusal and copy of such warrant, and the same hath been refused or neglected for the space of six days after such demand; and in case after such demand and compliance therewith, any such action shall be brought without making the justice who signed or sealed the said warrant defendant, that on producing or proving such warrant at the trial the jury shall give their verdict for the defendant, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such justice; and if such action be brought jointly against such justice, and also against such constable, headborough, or other officer or person acting in his, or their aid, then on proof of such warrant the jury shall find for such constable, headborough, or other officer, and for such person so acting as aforesaid, notwithstanding such defect of jurisdiction as aforesaid; and if the verdict shall be given against the justice, the plaintiff shall recover costs against him, to include such costs as the plaintiff is liable to pay to the defendant for whom such verdict shall be found.

See further as to actions against constables, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1275.

(a) By the "Prison Act, 1865," 28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, s. 49, it is enacted that if any suit or action is prosecuted against any person for anything done in pursuance of that Act, such person may plead the general issue,

PUBLIC HEALTH (a).

Forms of commencement of declarations by and against local boards of health, and the clerks of local boards of health: see ante, p. 31.

and give that Act and the special matter in evidence, and the defendant, if successful, shall recover double costs, and the plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the judge before whom the trial takes place certifies his approbation of the action, and of the verdict.

By s. 50, all actions, suits, and prosecutions commenced against any person for anything done in pursuance of that Act, shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the act complained of was committed, and shall be commenced within six calendar months after the committal thereof.

(a) By the Public Health Act, 1848, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 138, it is enacted "that the local board of health of any non-corporate district may sue and be sued in the name of the clerk for the time being, for or concerning any contract, matter, or thing whatsoever relating to any property, works, or things vested or to become vested in them by reason of the provisions of this Act, or relating to any matter or thing whatsoever entered into or done, or intended to be entered into or done, by them under the provisions of this Act; and in any action of ejectment brought or prosecuted by such local board, it shall be sufficient to lay the demise in the name of the said clerk; and in proceedings by or on the part of such local board against any person for stealing or wilfully injuring or otherwise improperly dealing with any property, works, or things belonging to them or under their management, it shall be sufficient to state generally that the property or thing in respect of which the proceeding is instituted is the property of the said clerk; and all legal proceedings by, on the part of, or against such local board under this Act, may be preferred, instituted, and carried on in his name; and no proceedings whatever shall abate or be discontinued by the death, resignation, or removal of the clerk, or by reason of any change or vacancy in such local board by death, resignation, or otherwise; provided always, that the clerk in whose name any such action or suit, complaint, information, or proceeding may be brought, preferred, instituted, or defended as aforesaid, shall be fully reimbursed out of the general district rates to be levied under this Act all such costs, charges, damages, and expenses as he shall, or may be, or become liable to pay, sustain, or be put unto by reason of his name being so used."

By s. 139, no writ or process shall be sued out against or served upon any superintending inspector, or any officer or person acting in his aid or under the direction of the general board of health, nor against the local board of health or any member thereof, or the officer of health, clerk, surveyor, inspector of nuisances, or other officer or person whomsoever acting under the direction of the said local board, for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered in the form and manner therein provided; and every such action shall be brought or commenced within six months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards, and shall be laid and tried in the county or place where the cause of action occurred, and not elsewhere; and the defendant shall be at liberty to plead the general issue, and give this Act and all special matter in evidence thereunder; and any person to whom any such notice of action is given as aforesaid, may tender amends to the plaintiff, his attorney, or agent, at any time within one month after service of such notice, and in case the same be not accepted, may plead such tender in bar, and (by leave of the court) with the general issue or other plea or pleas; and the defendant, if

RAILWAY. See "*Carriers*," ante, p. 277; "*Company*," ante, p. 289; "*Fences*," ante, p. 329; "*Negligence*," ante, p. 368.

RECTOR. See "*Dilapidations*," ante, p. 314.

REPLEVIN (*a*).

Count in Replevin.

(*Venue local*.) Commence with the ordinary form, ante, p. 1; or if the action has been removed by certiorari, commence with the form, ante, p. 33.) That the defendant, in a certain dwelling-house called —, took the goods of the plaintiff, that is to say, household furni-

successful, shall be entitled to full costs of suit, and in case amends have not been tendered as aforesaid, or in case the amends tendered be insufficient, the defendant may, by leave of the Court, at any time before trial, pay into Court, under plea, such sum of money as he may think proper, and (by the like leave) may plead the general issue or other plea or pleas.

By the Local Government Act, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98, s. 4, that Act is to be construed together with, and to be deemed to form part of, the Public Health Act, 1848, and therefore incorporates the provisions above cited.

(*a*) *Replevin*.]—The action of replevin, it is said, lies wherever goods have been unlawfully taken out of the possession of the owner. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3, K. 1; *Galloway v. Bird*, 4 Bing. 299; *Mellor v. Leather*, 1 E. & B. 619; *George v. Chambers*, 11 M. & W. 149; *Allen v. Sharp*, 2 Ex. 352; *Gay v. Mathews*, 4 B. & S. 425; 32 L. J. M. 58.) But it is not usual to have recourse to this remedy, except in cases of goods unlawfully distrained; and it has been questioned whether it was ever applicable in any other case. (*Mennie v. Blake*, 6 E. & B. 842; 25 L. J. Q. B. 399.)

Replevin consists in the re-delivery of the goods taken to the owner. This was formerly made by the sheriff, who took the goods from the distrainor, and re-delivered them to the owner upon the execution of a replevin bond by the owner and two sureties, conditioned to prosecute his suit with effect and without delay against the distrainor, and to return the goods if a return should be awarded. Stat. Marlbridge, 52 Hen. III. c. 21; Stat. Westm. 2nd 13 Edw. I. c. 2; 11 Geo. II. c. 19, s. 23. By the Act amend the Acts relating to the county courts), ss. 63–66, the powers and responsibilities of the sheriff with respect to replevin bonds and replevins were taken away; and the same or similar powers were transferred to the registrar of the county court, who now grants replevin upon security being given for prosecuting the suit, under ss. 64, 65, and 66 of the above Act. (See ante, p. 235.)

Formerly the action of replevin could not be commenced in the superior courts. It was commenced in the old county court, from which it might be removed by either party into a superior court. Upon the establishment of the new county courts, by the statute 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 119, all actions of replevin in cases of distress for rent in arrear and damage feasant were transferred to those courts, subject to a power of removing the action

ture; [and in a certain close called — took other goods of the plaintiff, that is to say, horses, carriages, and ploughs], and unjustly detained the same against sureties and pledges until, etc., whereby the plaintiff has sustained damage.

REVERSION.

General Form of Count for an Injury to the Plaintiff's Reversion in Land, etc. (a).

(*Venue local.*) That certain land [or a dwelling-house] was in the possession of *G. H.* as tenant thereof to the plaintiff, the reversion

into the superior courts. But now, by the above statute, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, ss. 65, 66, an action of replevin may be commenced in any superior court, or in the county court at the option of the plaintiff, upon his giving the security required by the Act. And by s. 67 the action may be removed into any superior court by writ of certiorari upon application by the defendant to the Court or a judge for such writ, and upon his giving the security required by that section. By s. 70 the security required to be given for the above purposes is to be in the form of a bond, with sureties to the other party in the action or proceeding. (See "*Replevin Bonds*," *ante*, p. 235.) If the defendant does not remove the action by certiorari into the superior court, the County Court has full jurisdiction, though title come in question, notwithstanding 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 58. (*Fordham v. Akers*, 4 B. & S. 578; 33 L. J. Q. B. 67.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 22, the provisions of the above Act, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, which relate to replevin shall be deemed and taken to apply to all cases of replevia in like manner as to the replevin of goods distrained for rent or damage feasant.

In the declaration in this action the place where the goods were taken, and also the goods taken, must be described with sufficient particularity to inform the defendant. (1 Wms. Saund. 347 (1); *Banks v. Angell*, 7 A. & E. 855.) The place should be described by name or abutments as in trespass, *post*, p. 119, and the goods should be described as in trover. (2 Wms. Saund. 74 (1), 74 b; *ante*, p. 293.) Causes of action in replevin cannot be joined in the same suit with any other. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 41.)

(a) An action lies for an injury done to the reversionary right of the plaintiff in land, etc. The declaration must either state something which is necessarily an injury to the reversion, as the cutting down timber trees or the like, or, if it state something which may or may not be an injury to the reversion, it must go on to aver that the reversionary interest of the plaintiff is thereby injured. Where that which is stated cannot be injurious to the reversion, the allegation that the reversion is thereby injured will not help the plaintiff; where it must be an injury to the reversion, that concluding allegation is unnecessary. (Per Willes, J., *Metropolitan Ass. v. Petch*, 5 C. B. N. S. 504, 513; *Jackson v. Pesked*, 1 M. & S. 234; *Kidgill v. Moor*, 9 C. B. 364.) The allegation may be supported by proof of any act injurious to the land of a permanent character, although the damage might be remedied before the reversion came into possession; thus, opening a new door in a house (*Young v. Spencer*, 10 B. & C. 145), obstructing a right of way (*Kidgill v. Moor*, 9 C. B. 364; *Bell v. Midland Ry. Co.* 10 C. B. N. S. 287), obstructing ancient lights (*Jesser v. Gifford*, 4 Burr. 2141; *Metropolitan Ass. v. Petch*, 5 C. B. N. S. 504; 27 L. J. C. P. 330), building a roof with eaves which discharge the rain-water on the land (*Tucker*

thereof then belonging to the plaintiff; and the defendant injured the plaintiff's said reversion in the said land [or dwelling house] by wrongfully cutting down divers trees growing on the said land [or wrongfully pulling down the walls of the said dwelling-house *stating the acts complained of according to the fact*].

A like count by a trustee where the premises were let by a cestui que trust: Vallance v. Savage, 7 Bing. 595; by a mortgagee against a mortgagor in possession: Hitchman v. Walton, 4 M. & W. 409.

For an Injury to the Reversion by removing Fixtures (a).

(*Venue local.*) That a dwelling-house, with certain fixtures annexed and belonging thereto, was in the possession of G. H. as tenant thereof to the plaintiff, the reversion thereof then belonging to the plaintiff; and the defendant injured the plaintiff's said reversion in the said dwelling-house and fixtures by wrongfully pulling down and removing from the said dwelling-house divers of the said fixtures, and damaging the walls of the said dwelling-house, and converting to his own use and wrongfully depriving the plaintiff of the said fixtures so removed as aforesaid.

For an injury to the reversion by obstructing lights: Metropolitan Association v. Petch, 5 C. B. N. S. 504; 27 L. J. C. P. 330; by

v. Newman, 11 A. & E. 40) may be injurious to the reversion, and will warrant the jury in so finding.

The action will not lie for an act which is necessarily of a temporary character, as for a nuisance of mere noise, although less rent is paid by the tenant in consequence of the noise (*Mumford v. Oxford W. & W. Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 36; 25 L. J. Ex. 265); or for a nuisance of smoke (*Simpson v. Savage*, 1 C. B. N. S. 347; 26 L. J. C. P. 50). The action will not lie for an act which is not in fact injurious to the reversion, merely in respect of its being done with the intent to establish an easement in and upon the land by prescription, as the exercise of a right of way (*Barter v. Taylor*, 4 B. & Ad. 72; but see *Dobson v. Blackmore*, 9 Q. B. 991, 1004; and *Tucker v. Newman*, 11 A. & E. 40); such act would not be evidence against the reversioner where the right is claimed by reason of forty years' user under the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, which by s. 8 reserves to the reversioner three years for resisting any such claim after his estate has come into possession, although the full period of prescription has previously elapsed. (See *Bright v. Walker*, 1 C. M. & R. 220; *Palk v. Shinner*, 18 Q. B. 568.)

The action by the reversioner is independent of the remedy which the tenant may have for the same act in respect of the damage to his possession; and the reversioner also may bring repeated actions for a continuing injury. (*Battishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290; *Shadwell v. Hutchinson*, 2 B. & Ad. 97.) Damages for an anticipated continuance of the nuisance cannot be recovered; but if the defendant persists in continuing the nuisance after a verdict against him for nominal damages, the jury in a second action may give vindictive damages to compel him to abate the nuisance. (*Ib.*) The reversioner might claim an injunction.

(a) If the fixtures are not the property of the reversioner, the action will still lie for the damage done in removing them. (*Hare v. Horton*, 5 B. & Ad. 715.)

obstructing a right of way: *Kidgill v. Moor*, 9 C. B. 364; by cutting down trees: *Cotterill v. Hobby*, 4 B. & C. 465.

For digging holes and spoiling the surface of the land, under an alleged right of working stone quarries: *Rogers v. Taylor*, 1 H. & N. 706; 26 L. J. Ex. 203.

By a reversioner against his own tenant for opening a new door in the house: *Young v. Spencer*, 10 B. & C. 145.

By a reversioner against the occupier of the adjoining land for building a house with eaves which discharged rain-water on the land of the plaintiff: *Tucker v. Newman*, 11 A. & E. 40.

By a reversioner for pulling down the eaves of a house and so preventing the rain-water from dropping on the adjoining premises as it of right ought to have done: *Bathishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290.

By a reversioner for an injury to the right to divert a stream for the purposes of irrigation by removing a dam placed to divert it: *Greenslade v. Halliday*, 6 Bing. 379.

For other counts by reversioners: see "*Lights*," ante, p. 347; "*Support*," post, p. 407; "*Waste*," post, p. 422; "*Watercourses*," post, p. 424.

For an Injury to a Reversionary Property in Goods (a).

That the plaintiff was the owner of certain goods, that is to say, household furniture, let to hire for a certain time to *G. H.*, who had the possession thereof under such letting to hire, the reversionary property and interest in the said goods then belonging to the plaintiff; and the defendant injured the plaintiff's said reversionary property and interest in the said goods by wrongfully damaging and breaking the said goods, and converting the same to his own use.

Like counts: *Tancred v. Allgood*, 4 H. & N. 438; 28 L. J. Ex. 362; *Lancashire Waggon Co. v. Fitzhugh*, 6 H. & N. 502; 30 L. J. Ex. 231; *Mears v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. N. S. 850; 31 L. J. C. P. 220.

(a) The owner of a future or reversionary interest in goods cannot, in general, sue as for a conversion of them, or for trespass to them, but must sue specially, on the case, in respect of the injury to his reversionary interest. (See "*Conversion*," ante, p. 291, and "*Trespass*," post, p. 414.) Actual damage to the reversionary interest of the plaintiff must be alleged and proved in order to support the action. (*Tancred v. Allgood*, 4 H. & N. 438; 28 L. J. Ex. 362; *Lancashire Waggon Co. v. Fitzhugh*, 6 H. & N. 502; 30 L. J. Ex. 231; *Mears v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. N. S. 850; 31 L. J. C. P. 220.) A mere sale of the goods, not in market overt, and without a delivery of them to the purchaser and user of them by him, is not an injury to the reversionary property in the goods. (*Ib.*)

The mortgagee of goods where the mortgage conveys the absolute property, is not liable to an action by an assignee of the mortgagor for dealing improperly with the goods, as for selling them without taking reasonable care to obtain the best price. (*Maughan v. Sharpe*, 17 C. B. N. S. 443; 34 L. J. C. P. 19; see *Rogers v. Mutton*, 7 H. & N. 733; 31 L. J. Ex. 275.)

SEDUCTION. See "*Master and Servant*," ante, p. 359.

SHERIFF (a).

Count against a Sheriff for not levying under a Writ of Fi. Fa.

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court

(a) Actions for default of duty in the office of sheriff must be brought against the high-sheriff, though the default is occasioned by the under-sheriff or bailiff. (*Cameron v. Reynolds*, Cowp. 403.)

The sheriff is liable for every irregularity or default committed under colour of process (*Gregory v. Cotterell*, 5 E. & B. 571; 25 L. J. Q. B. 33), whether by his bailiffs or their agents (*Ib.*); as for arresting the debtor under a writ of *fi. fa.* (*Smart v. Hutton*, 8 A. & E. 568 n; and see *Raphael v. Goodman*, 8 A. & E. 565); but not for what is done irrespectively of the process, unless it is subsequently adopted by the sheriff (*Underhill v. Wilson*, 6 Bing. 697; *Crowder v. Long*, 8 B. & C. 598); nor for what is done after the bailiff's authority is terminated by a *supersedeas* (*Brown v. Copley*, 7 M. & G. 558); nor is he liable at the suit of the execution creditor for what is done by the bailiff with the execution creditor's authority (*Crowder v. Long*, 8 B. & C. 598); nor for what is done by a bailiff specially appointed by the execution creditor (*Alderson v. Davenport*, 13 M. & W. 42; *Ford v. Leche*, 6 A. & E. 699); nor is he liable at the suit of the execution debtor for what is done with the consent and authority of the latter. (See *Wright v. Child*, L. R. 1 Ex. 358; 35 L. J. Ex. 209.)

Actions against the sheriff for breach of duty can in general only be maintained in respect of actual damage, as an actual delay of the plaintiff's suit. (*Wylie v. Birch*, 4 Q. B. 566, 577; *Williams v. Mostyn*, 4 M. & W. 145; *Randell v. Wheble*, 10 A. & E. 719; and see 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98, s. 31; and as to the measure of damages, see *Moore v. Moore*, 25 Beav. 8; 27 L. J. C. 385; *Hobson v. Thelluson*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 612; 36 L. J. Q. B. 302.)

An exception occurs in actions for an escape on final process, or for default in arresting on final process, in which actions the plaintiff is entitled to nominal damages, although no actual damage be proved. (See the cases, *post*, p. 401 n. (a).)

An action will not lie against the sheriff for arresting a person privileged from arrest by reason of his attending a court of justice or other similar ground. (*Magnay v. Burt*, 5 Q. B. 381; and see *Watson v. Carroll*, 4 M. & W. 592; *Phillips v. Naylor*, 3 H. & N. 14; 4 *Ib.* 565; 27 L. J. Ex. 222; 28 *Ib.* 225; and "*Malicious Prosecution*," ante, p. 350.)

When the sheriff had jurisdiction to grant replevins, he was liable to an action for refusing to grant replevin of goods at the suit of the person whose goods were taken. (*Sabourin v. Marshall*, 3 B. & Ad. 440.) He was also liable to an action at the suit of the person who had taken the goods for granting replevin without taking a replevin bond (*R. v. Lewis*, 2 T. R. 617); and for taking a replevin bond with insufficient sureties. (*Tesseyman v. Gildart*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 292.) But by the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108 (to amend the Acts relating to the County Courts), ss. 63, 64, the powers and responsibilities of the sheriff with respect to replevin bonds and replevins are taken away, and the registrar of the County Court is empowered, according to the Act, to approve of replevin bonds and to grant replevins. (See "*Replevin Bonds*," ante, p. 235; "*Replevin*," ante, p. 392.) The high bailiff of a County Court incurs a liability similar to that which the sheriff was subject to before. (*Burton v. Le Gros*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 91.)

of — at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court recovered against *G. H.* £—; and thereupon the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, sued out of the said court a writ of *fiери facias* upon the said judgment directed to the sheriff of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [he should omit not by reason of any liberty of his said county, but that he should enter the same, and] of the goods and chattels of the said *G. H.* in his bailiwick, he should cause to be made £—, which the plaintiff lately in the said Court of — recovered against the said *G. H.*, whereof the said *G. H.* was convicted, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of £4 per centum per annum from the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the judgment aforesaid was entered up, and that he should have that money with such interest as aforesaid before her said Majesty [or her justices or her barons of the Exchequer] at Westminster immediately after the execution thereof to be rendered to the plaintiff, and that he should do all such things as by the statute passed in the second year of her said Majesty's reign he was authorized and required to do in that behalf, and in what manner he should have executed the said writ he should make appear to her said Majesty [or her said justices, or her said barons of the Exchequer] at Westminster immediately after the execution thereof, and that he should have there then the said writ; and the said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff to levy £— and interest thereon at £4 per cent. from the — day of —, A.D. —, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and other expenses of the execution; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant, as and being the sheriff of — aforesaid, to be executed; and at the time of the delivery of the said writ as aforesaid and afterwards during a reasonable time in that behalf, goods and chattels of the said *G. H.* were within the said bailiwick of the defendant, and the defendant then had notice thereof, and could and ought to have levied thereout the money and interest so indorsed on the said writ; yet the defendant, being such sheriff as aforesaid, did not nor would levy the said money and interest, and made default in the execution of the said writ; whereby the plaintiff was delayed in recovering the said money and interest, and is likely to lose the same.

Like counts : *Lewis v. Alcock*, 3 M. & W. 188; *Hobson v. Thelluson*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 642; 36 L. J. Q. B. 302.

A like count stating the subsequent bankruptcy of the execution debtor, whereby the plaintiff lost the benefit of the execution : *Pike v. Stephens*, 12 Q. B. 465. [Where the writ itself is an act of bankruptcy, under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 73, the plaintiff would not be entitled to any damages : *Hobson v. Thelluson*, *supra*.]

A like count where there were other writs previous to the plaintiff's : *Cocker v. Musgrove*, 9 Q. B. 223.

Count against a Sheriff for a False Return of Nul Bona to a Writ of Fi. Fa. after Levying.

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of — at Westminster, by the judgment of the said court recovered against *G. H.* £—; and thereupon the plaintiff, on the — day —, sued out of the said court a writ of *fiери facias*

upon the said judgment directed to the sheriff of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [*here set out the writ as in the preceding form*]; and the said writ was duly indorsed [*here set out the indorsement as in the preceding form*]; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant, as and being the sheriff of — aforesaid, to be executed; and the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said writ duly levied of the goods and chattels of the said G. H. in his bailiwick the money and interest so indorsed on the said writ; yet the defendant had not the said money and interest so levied as aforesaid before [*the Queen herself, or the said justices, or the said barons, as the case may be*], according to the exigency of the said writ, nor has the defendant paid the said money and interest to the plaintiff; and the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, falsely returned to the said Court upon the said writ that the said G. H. had not any goods or chattels in the defendant's bailiwick whereof he could cause to be made the money and interest so indorsed on the said writ as aforesaid, or any part thereof; whereby the plaintiff is deprived of the means of obtaining the said money and interest, and the same are still unpaid.

Like counts: Stubbs v. Lainson, 1 M. & W. 728; *Drewe v. Lainson*, 11 A. & E. 529; *Wright v. Lainson*, 2 M. & W. 739; *Heenan v. Erans*, 3 M. & G. 398; *Bottomley v. Heyward*, 7 H. & N. 562; 31 L. J. Ex. 500.

Count against a sheriff for levying only a part of the debt after seizing goods sufficient to levy the whole, and for a false return of the amount of the levy: Slade v. Hawley, 13 M. & W. 757.

Count for not selling, and for a false return alleging that the sheriff had seized the goods, and that they remained in his hands for want of buyers: Pitcher v. King, 5 Q. B. 758; *Rowe v. Ames*, 6 M. & W. 747; *Wylie v. Birch*, 4 Q. B. 566; *Lery v. Hale*, 29 L. J. C. P. 127.

For a false return that rent was due to the landlord of the premises where goods were seized, and that the execution creditor had notice thereof, but had not paid it: Cocker v. Musgrove, 9 Q. B. 223.

Count against a sheriff for neglecting to sell goods seized within a reasonable time after a writ of venditioni exponas: Jacobs v. Humphrey, 2 C. & M. 413.

For neglecting to sell the goods seized until the judgment debtor became bankrupt (under the former bankrupt law): Aireton v. Davis, 9 Bing. 740; *Gore v. Lloyd*, 12 M. & W. 463.

Count by the judgment debtor against the sheriff for a loss occasioned by the negligent sale of the plaintiff's goods taken under a fi. fa.: Phillips v. Bacon, 9 East, 298.

A like count by the assignees in bankruptcy of the judgment creditor: Wright v. Child, L. R. 1 Ex. 358; 35 L. J. Ex. 209.

Count by the judgment debtor against the sheriff for seizing and selling more goods than were necessary to satisfy the writ, and for selling them for less than they ought to have been sold for: Gawler v. Chaplin, 2 Ex. 503.

Count against the sheriff for delay in executing a writ of possession in ejectment: Mason v. Paynter, 1 Q. B. 974.

Count by the judgment debtor against the sheriff for a trespass by remaining in a leasehold house an unreasonable time after execution and sale under the writ: Playfair v. Musgrove, 14 M. & W. 239.

Against the Sheriff for not arresting on Mesne Process (a).

That *G. H.* was indebted to the plaintiff in a sum exceeding £20, and the plaintiff brought an action against him in the Court of — at Westminster for the recovery of the said debt; and thereupon the plaintiff, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, procured from a judge of one of the superior courts at Westminster a special order of the said judge in the said action directing the said *G. H.* to be held to bail for £—; and in pursuance of the said order the plaintiff sued out of the said Court of — in the said action a writ of *capias* directed to the sheriff of —, whereby her majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that he should [omit not by reason of any liberty in his baliwick, but that he should enter the same and] take the said *G. H.* if he should be found in the said baliwick, and him safely keep until he should have given to the said sheriff bail, or should have made deposit with the said sheriff according to law in the said action at the suit of the plaintiff, or until he should by other lawful means be discharged from the custody of the said sheriff, and that on execution of the said writ the said sheriff should deliver a copy thereof to the said *G. H.*, and that immediately after the execution thereof the said sheriff should return the said writ to her Majesty's said Court of Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas, or Exchequer of Pleas], together with the manner in which he should have executed the same and the day of the execution thereof, or if the same should remain unexecuted, then that he should so return the same at the expiration of one calendar month from the date thereof, or sooner, if he should be thereto required by order of the said Court or by any judge thereof; and the said writ was duly indorsed for bail for £—; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant as and being the sheriff of — aforesaid, to be executed; and at the time of the delivery of the said writ as aforesaid, and afterwards during a reasonable time in that behalf, the said *G. H.* was within the said baliwick of the defendant, and the defendant then had notice thereof, and could and ought to have taken the said *G. H.* by virtue of the said writ; yet the defendant, being such sheriff as aforesaid, did not nor would take the said *G. H.*, and made default in the execution of the said writ; and the said *G. H.* did not cause special bail to be put in for him in the said action according to the exigency of the said writ; whereby the plaintiff was and is delayed in the recovery of his said debt and the costs of bringing the said action, and is likely to lose the same.

Like counts: Williams v. Griffith, 3 Ex. 584; Randell v. Wheble, 10 A. & E. 719; Brown v. Jarvis, 1 M. & W. 704.

(a) This action cannot be maintained without stating and proving actual damage consequent upon the negligence of the sheriff. (*Brown v. Jarvis, 1 M. & W. 704; Randell v. Wheble, 10 A. & E. 719; and see ante, p. 396 (a).*)

Against the Sheriff for not Arresting on Final Process (a).

That the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of — at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court recovered against *G. H.* £—; and thereupon the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. —, sued out of the said Court a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* upon the said judgment directed to the sheriff of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that he should [omit not by reason of any liberty in his said county, but that he should enter the same and] take the said *G. H.* if he should be found in the bailiwick of the said sheriff, and him safely keep so that the said sheriff should have his body before her said Majesty [or her justices, or her barons of the Exchequer] at Westminster immediately after the execution thereof, to satisfy the plaintiff the said £—, which the plaintiff lately in the said Court recovered against the said *G. H.*, whereof the said *G. H.* was convicted, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of £4 per centum per annum from the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the judgment aforesaid was entered up, and that the said sheriff should have there then the said writ; and the said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff to levy £— and interest thereon, at £4 per cent. from the — day of —, A.D. —, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and other expenses of the said execution; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant, as and being the sheriff of — aforesaid, to be executed; and at the time of the delivery of the said writ as aforesaid, and afterwards during a reasonable time in that behalf, the said *G. H.* was within the said bailiwick of the defendant, and the defendant then had notice of, and could and ought to have taken the said *G. H.* by virtue of the said writ; yet the defendant, being such sheriff as aforesaid, did not nor would take the said *G. H.*, and made default in the execution of the said writ; whereby the plaintiff was and is delayed in the recovery of the money and interest so indorsed on the said writ as aforesaid, which are still unpaid, and the plaintiff is likely to lose the same.

Like counts: Clifton v. Hooper, 6 Q. B. 468; *Hooper v. Lane*, 6 H. L. C. 443; 27 L. J. Q. B. 75.

For an Escape on Mesne Process (b).

That *G. H.* was indebted to the plaintiff in a sum exceeding £20, and the plaintiff brought an action against him in the Court of — at Westminster for the recovery of the said debt; and thereupon the plaintiff, according to the statute in such case made and provided, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, procured from a judge of one of the superior courts of law at Westminster a special order of the said judge in the said ac-

(a) The plaintiff is entitled to recover nominal damages in this action, although no actual loss or damage can be proved. (See the cases referred to *post*, p. 401 n. (a).)

(b) An action against the sheriff for an escape on mesne process can be maintained only in respect of the actual damage sustained thereby, as where the plaintiff has been delayed or prejudiced in his suit by the escape. (*Planck v. Anderson*, 5 T. R. 37; *Williams v. Mostyn*, 4 M. & W. 145.) And such damage must be stated in the declaration. (See *Randell v. Wheble*,

tion directing the said *G. H.* to be held to bail for £——; and in pursuance of the said order the plaintiff sued out of the said Court of —— in the said action a writ of *capias* directed to the sheriff of ——, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [*here set out the writ as in the form ante*, p. 400]; and the said writ was duly indorsed for bail for £——; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant, as and being the sheriff of —— aforesaid, to be executed; and the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said writ took the said *G. H.* and had and detained him in the custody of the defendant, at the suit of the plaintiff in the said action; yet the defendant, without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, and without any legal cause or authority, voluntarily suffered the said *G. H.* to escape out of the said custody of the defendant, and the said *G. H.* did so escape; and the said *G. H.* did not cause special bail to be put in for him in the said action according to the exigency of the said writ; and by reason of the premises the plaintiff was and is delayed in the recovery of his said debt and the costs of bringing the said action, and is likely to lose the same.

Like counts: Rogers v. Jones, 7 B. & C. 86; *Contant v. Chapman*, 2 Q. B. 771.

Against the Sheriff for an Escape on Final Process (a).

That the plaintiff, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, in the Court

10 A. & E. 719.) As to the amount and measure of damages, see *Moore v. Moore*, in *re Mozley*, 25 Beav. 8; 27 L. J. C. 385. In this action the declaration must allege the pendency of a suit at the time of the making of the judge's order to hold to bail. (*Williams v. Griffith*, 3 Ex. 584; *Barnes v. Keane*, 15 Q. B. 75.) The defendant is entitled to a particular of the escape sued for. (*Davis v. Chapman*, 1 N. & P. 699; *Webster v. Jones*, 7 D. & R. 774.)

(a) By the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 98, s. 31, it is enacted that "if any debtor in execution shall escape out of custody, the sheriff, bailiff, or other person having the custody of such debtor, shall be liable only to an action upon the case for damages sustained by the person or persons at whose suit such debtor was taken or imprisoned, and shall not be liable to any action of debt in consequence of such escape." Before this statute an action of debt lay against the sheriff for an escape on final process, to recover the sum for which the prisoner was arrested. (See *Jones v. Pope*, 1 Wms. Saund. 37.)

An action against the sheriff for an escape on final process is maintainable without special damage being alleged or proved, though it is otherwise in the case of mesne process. (See *ante*, p. 400; *Williams v. Mostyn*, 4 M. & W. 145; *Clifton v. Hooper*, 6 Q. B. 468; *Arden v. Goodacre*, 11 C. B. 371; per Blackburn, J., *Hobson v. Thelluson*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 642, 651.)

It is an escape if the sheriff liberates the debtor, except after payment to the creditor, or with his authority, or with a written order under the hand of his attorney. (*Slackford v. Austen*, 14 East, 468.) The creditor is liable to an action for not authorizing the discharge upon tender of debt and costs. (*Crozer v. Pilling*, 4 B. & C. 26; see *ante*, p. 353.) The creditor's attorney had no authority to discharge his debtor (*Connop v. Challis*, 2 Ex. 484) before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 126, which enacts that "a written order under the hand of the attorney in the cause, by whom any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued, shall justify the sheriff, gaoler, or person in whose custody the party may be under such writ, in discharging such party, unless the party for whom such attorney

of — at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court, recovered against *G. H.* £—; and thereupon the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D., —, sued out of the said Court a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* upon the said judgment, directed to the sheriff of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [*here set out the writ as in the form, ante, p. 401*]; and the said writ was duly indorsed [*here set out the indorsement as in the form, ante, p. 401*]; and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the defendant as and being the sheriff of — aforesaid to be executed, and the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of such writ took the said *G. H.* and had and detained him in the custody of the defendant in execution for the said sum and interest so indorsed on the said writ, and for the said costs and expenses; yet the defendant, without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, and without any legal cause or authority, voluntarily suffered the said *G. H.* to escape out of the custody of the defendant; whereby the plaintiff lost and has been deprived of the said sum and interest, and the costs of execution so indorsed on the said writ as aforesaid, and was otherwise injured.

Like counts: Bromfield v. Jones, 4 B. & C. 380; *Merry v. Chapman*, 10 A. & E. 516; *Lane v. Chapman*, 11 A. & E. 966; *Thomas v. Hudson*, 14 M. & W. 353; *Dignam v. Bailey*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 71.

A like count against the sheriff of Middlesex: Hemming v. Hale, 7 C. B. N. S. 487; 29 L. J. C. P. 137.

Count against the sheriff for an escape and for a false return that the prisoner was entitled to protection from arrest by a certificate under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 178: Lloyd v. Harrison, L. R. 1 Q. B. 502; 34 L. J. Q. B. 97.

Count against the bailiff of an ancient liberty for an escape on final process: Jackson v. Hill, 10 A. & E. 477.

Count for a wrongful discharge of the debtor: Hodges v. Paterson, 26 L. J. Ex. 223.

By a Landlord against the Sheriff for the Removal of Goods taken in Execution against the Tenant, without the Rent due being paid (8 Anne, c. 14, s. 1) (a).

That *G. H.* was tenant to the plaintiff of a messuage leased by

fesses to act, shall have given written notice to the contrary to such sheriff, gaoler, or person in whose custody the opposite party may be; but such discharge shall not be a satisfaction of the debt unless made by the authority of the creditor; and nothing herein contained shall justify any attorney in giving such order for discharge without the consent of his client." And see as to what constitutes an escape. 1 Chit. Prac., 12th ed., p. 703.

The measure of damages in this action is the value of the custody of the debtor at the time of the escape, without deduction on account of anything which the plaintiff might have obtained by diligence after the escape (*Arden v. Goodacre*, 41 C. B. 371; *Hemming v. Hale*, 7 C. B. N. S. 487; 29 L. J. C. P. 137; but payment of the debt and costs after the escape may be given in evidence in mitigation of damages (*Hemming v. Hale*, 7 C. B. N. S. 487, 500). The position in life of the debtor, and all the surrounding circumstances may be considered by the jury in estimating the value of the custody; that is to say, the probability of obtaining payment by the pressure of imprisonment. (*Macrae v. Clarke*, L. R. 1 C. P. 403; 35 L. J. C. P. 247.)

† (a) As to this action, see Woodfall's Land. and Ten. 9th ed. by Cole, pp.

the plaintiff to the said *G. H.* for [a term of years, or from year to year, as the case may be,] at the yearly rent of £—, payable quarterly, and £— of the said rent for one year of the said tenancy was due and in arrear; and thereupon the defendant, as and being the sheriff of —, under a writ of *fiery facias* against the goods and chattels of the said *G. H.*, sued out of the Court of — at the suit of *J. K.*, and directed to the sheriff of —, took the goods and chattels of the said *G. H.* being in the said message [and being of greater value than the said rent so in arrear as aforesaid]; and afterwards and before the removal of the said goods and chattels, the plaintiff gave notice to the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, of the said rent being so due and in arrear, and requested him not to remove the said goods and chattels from the said message unless the said arrears of rent should be first paid; yet the defendant afterwards, under colour of the said writ, wrongfully removed the said goods and chattels from the said message without the said arrears of rent being first paid or satisfied, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided, and the said arrears of rent are still unpaid.

Like counts: Thurgood v. Richardson, 7 Bing. 428; *Reed v. Thoyts*, 6 M. & W. 410; *Riseley v. Ryle*, 11 M. & W. 16; *Smallman v. Pollard*, 6 M. & G. 1001; *Forster v. Cookson*, 1 Q. B.

Count by a sheriff against his deputy for a default of duty in the execution of the office, for which the plaintiff was sued and had to pay damages: Bowdon v. Hall, 4 Q. B. 810.

Count by a sheriff against an attorney who had sued out a writ of ca. sa. for fraudulently directing him to take the wrong person: Evans v. Collins, 5 Q. B. 804.

By the sheriff against the execution creditor for pointing out the wrong goods to be taken under a fi. fa.: Humphreys v. Pratt, 5 Bligh, N. S. 154; *Childers v. Wooler*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 129.

SHOOTING (a).

Count for Disturbance of a Right of Shooting.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of and entitled to the exclusive right and liberty of shooting and killing game by him-

442-448; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 619; and see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 67 (by which in case of a tenancy at a weekly rent the landlord's claim is limited when there is an execution to four weeks' arrears; and where the tenement is let for any other term less than a year, to arrears accruing during four such terms or times of payment). By 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 75, the 8 Anne c. 14, s. 1, does not apply to goods taken in execution under the warrant of a County Court. The course of proceeding in such case is regulated by that section. As to the course of proceeding where a claim in respect of rent or otherwise is made to goods taken in execution under process of the Court of Admiralty, see the Admiralty Court Act, 1861, (24 Vict. c. 10) s. 16.

(a) The right of shooting can be granted only by deed (*Bird v. Higginson*, 2 A. & E. 696; *Thomas v. Fredricks*, 10 Q. B. 775); but an inde-

self and his servants in upon and throughout certain land called —, and the defendant disturbed the plaintiff's said right by shooting and killing game on the said land.

Like counts: Earl of Lonsdale v. Rigg, 11 Ex. 654; 25 L. J. Ex. 73; *Bruce v. Helliwell*, 5 H. & N. 609.

Count for a trespass to plaintiff's right of free warren: Lord Dacre v. Tebb, 2 W. Bl. 1151.

Count for disturbing plaintiff's decoy by firing at wildfowl near to the decoy: Carrington v. Taylor, 11 East, 571; [and see *Hannam v. Mockett*, 2 B. & C. 931, where it was held that an action would not lie for disturbing plaintiff's rookery.]

Count for a nuisance on adjoining land which disturbed and frightened away plaintiff's game: Ibbotson v. Peat, 3 H. & C. 644; 34 L. J. Ex. 118.

SLANDER. See "*Defamation*," ante, p. 301.

SLANDER OF TITLE (a).

Count for advertising that mines about to be sold by the plaintiff

bitatus count lies for the use and enjoyment of such right to recover the money due upon the executed consideration, without a conveyance by deed. (*Ib.*; ante, p. 199.) A reservation or exception in a conveyance of the right of shooting operates as a grant creating the right by the party taking the land under the conveyance. (See *Wickham v. Hawker*, 7 M. & W. 63; *Doe v. Lock*, 2 A. & E. 705, 743.) Trespass lies for the disturbance of plaintiff's right of free warren *in alieno solo*. (See *Holford v. Bailey*, 8 Q. B. 1000, 1017; 13 Q. B. 426, 445.)

(a) *Slander of title.*]—This action lies to recover compensation for special damage sustained by reason of the speaking or writing and publishing slander of the plaintiff's title to property. No action lies unless special damage has been sustained. (*Malachy v. Soper*, 3 Bing. N. C. 371.)

The statement constituting the slander must be false; it must have been spoken or published maliciously, and must have occasioned the damage. A statement made *bonâ fide* and under a reasonable belief of its truth, by a person having an interest in the matter, is not actionable. (*Rowe v. Roach*, 1 M. & S. 301; *Pitt v. Donoran*, 1 M. & S. 639; *Smith v. Spooner*, 3 Taunt. 246; *Pater v. Baker*, 3 C. B. 831, 868; *Brook v. Rowl*, 4 Ex. 521.) But a person is responsible for mistakes in law in making assertions respecting title in which he is not concerned. (*Mildmay's Case*, 1 Co. Rep. 175.)

The declaration must set out the exact words containing the slander, with proper innuendoes, if necessary, to point out their meaning, as in actions for libel or slander of character. (*Gutsole v. Mathers*, 1 M. & W. 495; see ante, p. 305.) As this action is brought in respect of special damage only, it is immaterial whether the words are written or spoken. (*Malachy v. Soper*, 3 Bing. N. C. 371; see also as to the particularity required in stating the special damage, *Ib.* p. 384.)

A statement depreciating the quality of goods offered for sale by a person, although not conveying any imputation of fraud or misrepresentation against him, is likewise actionable in respect of any special damage occasioned thereby, but not otherwise. (*Evans v. Harlow*, 5 Q. B. 624.)

were subject to an adverse claim, whereby he was prevented from selling them: *Rowe v. Roach*, 1 M. & S. 304.

For writing a letter impugning the plaintiff's title to an estate, whereby a purchaser refused to complete a contract to purchase: *Pitt v. Donovan*, 1 M. & S. 639.

For claiming title to an estate put up to auction, whereby the sale was prevented: *Smith v. Spooner*, 3 Taunt. 246.

For slander of title to estates put up to auction, whereby the sale was prevented: *Millman v. Pratt*, 2 C. & B. 486; *Pater v. Baker*, 3 C. B. 831.

For asserting of leasehold premises put up for sale that the covenants were broken, whereby persons were deterred from bidding: *Brook v. Rawl*, 4 Ex. 521.

Count for asserting that goods offered for sale by auction were stolen, whereby persons were deterred from bidding: *Gutsole v. Mathers*, 1 M. & W. 495.

For publishing that goods of the plaintiff advertised by him for sale by auction belonged to the defendant, whereby the sale was prevented: *Carr v. Duckett*, 5 H. & N. 783; 29 L. J. Ex. 468.

STOCK (a).

Count by a holder of public stock against the Bank of England for refusing to pay the dividends thereon: *Foster v. Bank of England*, 8 Q. B. 689; *Partridge v. Bank of England*, 9 Q. B. 396.

By a holder of public stock against the Bank of England for refusing to transfer the stock to a purchaser: *Stracy v. Bank of England*, 6 Bing. 754.

Against the Bank of England for transferring the plaintiff's stock without his authority, and refusing to pay the dividends: *Davis v. Bank of England*, 2 Bing. 393; 5 B. & C. 185.

By the executor of a deceased proprietor of stock against the Bank of England for refusing to transfer the stock, and for not paying the dividends due thereon: *Coles v. Bank of England*, 10 A. & E. 437.

Count against the East India Company for refusing to transfer stock as required by the holder: *Gregory v. East India Co.*, 7 Q. B. 199.

By an administrator de bonis non with the will annexed against the East India Company for not transferring stock standing in the name of the deceased, and for not paying dividends: *Venables v. East India Co.*, 2 Ex. 633.

Count against a joint-stock company for refusing to register stock in the name of a purchaser: see "*Company*," ante, p. 289.

(a) In actions for refusing to transfer stock or to pay dividends, a claim of a mandamus under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, may in general be added. (See ante, "*Mandamus*," p. 356.)

SUPPORT OF LAND (a).

For taking away the Subjacent Support of the Plaintiff's Land by Mining (b).

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain pasture and arable land; and the defendant wrongfully excavated and worked certain coal-mines under the said land, and dug for and got and took away coals and earth out of the said mines without leaving proper or sufficient support for the said land of the plaintiff, whereby the said land of the plaintiff sank and gave way.

(a) Where the surface of land belongs to one person and the subjacent soil and minerals to another, the owner of the surface is entitled to a natural right of support by the subjacent strata. (*Humphries v. Brogden*, 12 Q. B. 739; *Smart v. Morton*, 5 E. & B. 30; 24 L. J. Q. B. 260.) The owner of land is also entitled to a right of support for his land by the adjacent land as a natural incident to his property, independently of grant or prescription. (*Nicklin v. Williams*, 10 Ex. 259; 23 L. J. Ex. 335; *Bonomi v. Backhouse*, E. B. & E. 622; 27 L. J. Q. B. 378; 28 *Ib.* 378.) These rights, however, may be qualified or altogether abandoned by express grant, reservation or covenant, or by prescription. (*Rowbotham v. Wilson*, 6 E. & B. 593; 8 *Ib.* 123; 8 H. L. C. 348; 30 L. J. Q. B. 49; *Murchie v. Black*, 19 C. B. N. S. 190; 34 L. J. C. P. 337.) Appreciable damage is necessary to support an action for a disturbance of these rights. (*Smith v. Thackerah*, L. R. 1 C. P. 564; 35 L. J. C. P. 276.)

The natural right of the owner of land to support from the adjacent land only extends to the land in its natural unencumbered state, and not with the additional weight of buildings erected thereon. (*Dodd v. Holme*, 1 A. & E. 193; *Humphries v. Brogden*, 12 Q. B. 743; *Wyatt v. Harrison*, 3 B. & Ad. 871; *Smith v. Thackerah*, *supra*.) But a right to support for the additional weight of buildings on the land may, it is said, be acquired as an easement, by twenty years' uninterrupted enjoyment or otherwise (*Ib.*; *Partridge v. Scott*, 3 M. & W. 220; *Brown v. Robins*, 4 H. & N. 186; 28 L. J. Ex. 250; *Hunt v. Peake*, 1 Johns. 705; 29 L. J. C. 785; *North-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Elliott*, 29 L. J. C. 808); and mere possession is sufficient to support an action against a stranger who interferes with the support of a building by the adjacent land. (*Bibby v. Carter*, 4 H. & N. 153; 28 L. J. Ex. 182; *Jeffries v. Williams*, 5 Ex. 792.) Similar right of support by the subjacent strata may be acquired for buildings. (*Rogers v. Taylor*, 2 H. & N. 828; 27 L. J. Ex. 173.) But although the owner of land may be entitled to a right of support for the natural surface, without any right of support for additional buildings, he cannot acquire a prescriptive right to support for buildings independently to a right of support for the surface. (*Rowbotham v. Wilson*, 6 E. & B. 593; 8 *Ib.* 123; 8 H. L. C. 348; 25 L. J. Q. B. 362; 27 *Ib.* 61; 30 *Ib.* 49.) The owner of the land may maintain an action for a disturbance of the natural right to support for the surface, notwithstanding buildings have been erected thereon, provided the weight of the buildings did not cause the injury. (*Brown v. Robins*, 4 H. & N. 186; 28 L. J. Ex. 250; *Stroyan v. Knowles*, *Hamer v. Knowles*, 6 H. & N. 454; 30 L. J. Ex. 102.)

As to the right of support for buildings from the adjoining buildings, see *post*, p. 407, n (a).

(b) In this count it is not necessary to state expressly the right to support, because it is naturally incident to the right to the surface. An acquired right to support for buildings, etc., must be expressly stated, as in the above precedents. (*Jeffries v. Williams*, 5 Ex. 792; *Peyton v. London*, 9 B. & C. 725.)

Like counts : Humphries v. Brogden, 12 Q. B. 740; *Smart v. Morton*, 5 E. & B. 30; 24 L. J. Q. B. 260; *Adams v. Lloyd*, 3 H. & N. 351; 27 L. J. Ex. 499.

For taking away the Adjacent and Subjacent Support of the Plaintiff's Land and of the Buildings thereon.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of land with houses and other buildings erected and standing thereon, and was entitled to have the said land, houses, and buildings supported by the land adjacent thereto, and by the soil and minerals under the said land, houses, and buildings of the plaintiff; and the defendant wrongfully dug away and removed the said land adjacent to the said land, houses, and buildings of the plaintiff, and the said soil and minerals under the same, without leaving proper and sufficient support for the said land, houses, and buildings of the plaintiff; whereby the same sank and gave way, and the said houses and buildings were weakened, cracked, and injured.

Like counts : Nicklin v. Williams, 10 Ex. 259; *Rogers v. Taylor*, 2 H. & N. 828; 27 L. J. Ex. 173; *Richards v. Rose*, 9 Ex. 218; *Smart v. Morton*, 5 E. & B. 30; 24 L. J. Q. B. 260; *Brown v. Robins*, 4 H. & N. 186; 28 L. J. Ex. 250; *Richards v. Harper*, L. R. 1 Ex. 199; 35 L. J. Ex. 130.

Like counts at the suit of a reversioner : Harris v. Ryding, 5 M. & W. 60; *Hilton v. Granville*, 5 Q. B. 701; *Roberts v. Haines*, 7 E. & B. 625; 25 L. J. Q. B. 353; *Bonomi v. Backhouse*, E. B. & E. 622; 27 L. J. Q. B. 378; *Bibby v. Carter*, 4 H. & N. 153; 28 L. J. Ex. 182; *Harmer v. Knowles*, 6 H. & N. 454; 30 L. J. Ex. 102.

Count for digging the support from the foundation of wine-vaults of the plaintiff, whereby they fell in, and the wine-vaults and the wine were destroyed : Trower v. Chadwick, 3 Bing. N. C. 334; 6 Ib. 1.

For taking away from the Plaintiff's House the Support to which it was entitled from the adjoining House (a).

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a house adjoining a certain other house and certain walls thereunto belonging, and was

(a) As between adjoining houses, there is no obligation towards a neighbour cast by law on the owner of a house, merely as such, to keep it standing and in repair; his only duty being to prevent it from being a nuisance, and from falling on to his neighbour's property. (*Chauntler v. Robinson*, 4 Ex. 163.) Where houses are built by the same owner adjoining one another, and depending upon one another for support, and are afterwards conveyed to different owners, there exists by a presumed grant and reservation a right of support to each house from the adjoining ones. (*Richards v. Rose*, 9 Ex. 218.) Where adjoining houses are built by the separate owners of adjacent lands, a similar right, it is said, may be acquired by twenty years' user. (*Hide v. Thornborough*, 2 C. & K. 250; but see *Solomon v. Vintners' Co.*, 4 H. & N. 585, 28 L. J. Ex. 370.) No such right can be thus acquired by the owner of a house against the owners of the houses beyond the adjoining one. (*Solomon v. Vintners' Co.*, *supra*.)

entitled to support for his said house from the said adjoining house and the said walls; and the defendant deprived the plaintiff of the said support for his said house from the said adjoining house and the said walls [by wrongfully taking down and removing the last-mentioned house and walls without shoring or propping up, or otherwise securing or taking reasonable and proper precautions to support and secure the said house of the plaintiff]; whereby the said house of the plaintiff fell in and was destroyed, and the goods of the plaintiff then being therein were damaged and broken, and the plaintiff incurred expense in procuring another house, and in removing and repairing his said goods, and in removing the ruins of his said house, and in rebuilding the same.

Like counts: Langford v. Woods, 7 M. & G. 625; *Brown v. Windsor*, 1 C. & J. 20; *Hide v. Thornborough*, 2 C. & K. 250; *South Metrop. Cemetery Co. v. Eden*, 16 C. B. 42; *Wyatt v. Harrison*, 3 B. & Ad. 871; *Solomon v. Vintners' Co.*, 4 H. & N. 585; 28 L. J. Ex. 370.

Counts for injuries to buildings arising from negligence in pulling down an adjoining house; negligently making sewers in the adjoining ground, etc.: see "Negligence," ante, p. 374.

TRADE MARKS (a).

Count by a Manufacturer against the Defendant for Manufacturing and Selling Goods marked with the Plaintiff's Trade-mark.

That the plaintiff, before and at the time of the committing of the

(a) "The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 88, enacts, by s. 19, that in every case in which any person shall sell, or contract to sell (whether by writing or not), any article with any trade-mark thereon, or upon any cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or other thing, together with which such article shall be sold, or contracted to be sold, the sale or contract shall be deemed to have been made with a warranty or contract that every such trade-mark was genuine and true, and not forged or counterfeit, and not wrongfully used, unless the contrary shall be expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the vendor, and delivered to and accepted by the vendee.

By s. 20, in every case in which any person shall sell, or contract to sell (whether by writing or not), any article upon which, or upon any such cask, etc., any description, statement, or other indication of or respecting the number, quantity, measure, or weight of such article, or the place or country in which it was made, manufactured, or produced, the sale or contract shall be deemed to have been made with a warranty or contract that no such description, etc., was in any respect false or untrue, unless the contrary shall be expressed in some writing signed by or on behalf of the vendor, and delivered to and accepted by the vendee.

By s. 21, in any suit at law or in equity, for forging or counterfeiting, etc., any trade-marks, etc., or for preventing such acts, when the plaintiff obtains a judgment or decree, the Court may direct any counterfeit articles to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of; a court of law on giving judgment may award an injunction; and in any such suit at law or in equity the

grievances hereinafter mentioned, carried on the business of a [cutler], and manufactured and sold for profit large quantities of [knives], which he was accustomed to mark with a certain trade-mark of the plaintiff, that is to say, with the words "——" [or with a figure of ——, describing the trade-mark used by the plaintiff according to the

Court or a judge may order an inspection as particularly provided for by this section.

By s. 22, in every case in which any person shall do, or cause to be done, any of the wrongful acts following; (that is to say) shall forge or counterfeit any trade-mark, or for the purpose of sale, or for the purpose of any manufacture or trade shall apply any forged or counterfeit trade-mark to any article or to any cask, bottle, stopper, vessel, case, cover, wrapper, band, reel, ticket, label, or thing in or with which any article shall be intended to be sold, or shall be sold or uttered, or exposed for sale, or for any purpose of trade or manufacture; or shall enclose or place any article in, upon, under, or with any cask, etc., to which any trade-mark shall have been falsely applied, or to which any forged or counterfeit trade-mark shall have been applied; or shall apply or attach to any article any case, cover, reel, wrapper, band, ticket, label, or other thing to which any trade-mark shall have been falsely applied, or to which any forged or counterfeit trade-mark shall have been applied; or shall enclose, place, or attach any article in, upon, under, with, or to any cask, etc., having thereon any trade-mark of any other person; every person aggrieved by any such wrongful act shall be entitled to maintain an action or suit for damages in respect thereof against the person who shall be guilty of having done such act, or causing or procuring the same to be done, and for preventing the repetition or continuance of the wrongful act, and the committal of any similar act.

The right to use a trade-mark is a right of property, and the jurisdiction to restrain the infringement is founded upon the invasion of such property, and not upon the ground of the fraud committed upon the public. (*Leather Cloth Co. v. American Leather Cloth Co.*, 11 H. L. C. 523; 32 L. J. C. 199; 35 *Ib.* 53; *Hall v. Barrows*, 33 L. J. C. 204)

As to what constitutes a trade-mark, and how the right to it may be acquired, see *M'Andrew v. Bassett*, 33 L. J. C. 561; *Ainsworth v. Walmesley*, L. R. 1 Eq. 518; 35 L. J. C. 352. The announcement of an intention to use a trade-mark, before actually using it, does not give any right to such trade-mark. (See *Maxwell v. Hogg*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 307; 36 L. J. C. 433.) If a trade-mark contains any material misrepresentation, as by representing an article to be patented when in fact it is not, the person using such mark is not entitled to any protection in respect of it. (*Leather Cloth Company v. American Leather Cloth Co.*, 11 H. L. C. 523; 35 L. J. C. 53; *Morgan v. M'Adam*, 36 L. J. C. 228.) As to what trade-marks are assignable, see *Leather Cloth Co. v. American Leather Cloth Co.*, *supra*; *Hall v. Barrows*, *supra*; *Bury v. Bedford*, 32 L. J. C. 741; 33 *Ib.* 465.

As to what constitutes an infringement of a trade-mark, and what degree of resemblance is allowable, see *Leather Cloth Co. v. American Leather Cloth Co.*, *supra*; *Blackwell v. Crabb*, 36 L. J. C. 504; *Seixo v. Provezende*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 192.

An action for infringing a trade-mark is maintainable without any allegation of proof of special damage. (*Rodgers v. Nowill*, 5 C. B. 109; *Blofeld v. Payne*, 4 B. & Ad. 410.) Proof of the defendant having sold goods under the forged trade-mark, does not entitle the plaintiff to recover as damages the profits which he would have made by the sale of the same amount of goods, as it cannot be assumed that he would have sold them if the defendant had not. (*Leather Cloth Co. v. Hirschfeld*, L. R. 1 Eq. 299.) In such action a claim may be made for an injunction to restrain the infringement. (See "*Injunction*," *ante*, p. 341; and Story's Eq. Jur. 5th ed. s. 951; *Farina v. Silverlock*, 26 L. J. C. 11; *Collins Company v. Reeves*, 28 L.

fact] in order to denote that they were manufactured by him, and to distinguish them from articles of the same kind manufactured by other persons; and the plaintiff enjoyed great reputation with the public on account of the good quality of his said [knives], and made great profits by the sale of them; and the defendant thereupon wrongfully and fraudulently, and without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, manufactured a great quantity of [knives], and caused them to be marked with the words " — " [or with a figure of —, *describing the mark used by the defendant*] in imitation of the said trade-mark so used by the plaintiff as aforesaid, and in order to cause it to be believed that the last-mentioned [knives] were manufactured by the plaintiff, and the defendant wrongfully and fraudulently sold the last-mentioned [knives] as and for [knives] manufactured by the plaintiff; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from selling a great quantity of the said [knives] manufactured by him, and was injured in his reputation in his said business by reason of the said [knives] so manufactured and sold by the defendant being inferior in quality to those manufactured by the plaintiff.

Like counts: Sykes v. Sykes, 3 B. & C. 541; *Blofeld v. Payne*, 4 B. & Ad. 410; *Crawshay v. Thompson*, 4 M. & G. 357; *Morison v. Salmon*, 2 M. & G. 385; *Rodgers v. Nowill*, 5 C. B. 109.

Count for using the name or title of a banking business which had been previously assumed by the plaintiff: Lawson v. Bank of London, 18 C. B. 84; 25 L. J. C. P. 188. [*As to the right to the name of a business, see Colonial Life Ass. Co. v. Home and Colonial Ass. Co.*, 33 Beav. 548; 33 L. J. C. 741; *to the name of a partnership: Banks v. Gibson*, 34 Beav. 566; 34 L. J. C. 591; and see *Ainsworth v. Walmsley*, L. R. 1 Eq. 518; 35 L. J. C. 352.]

Count for the penalty for using the name or marks of a patentee of a patented article without his consent (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 83, s. 7): Myers v. Baker, 3 H. & N. 802; 28 L. J. Ex. 90.

Count for fraudulently procuring the plaintiff to manufacture goods with the trade-mark of another manufacturer, whereby the plaintiff was subjected to a Chancery suit for an injunction: Dixon v. Fawcus, 30 L. J. Q. B. 137.

TRESPASS. I. TO THE PERSON (a).

J. C. 56.) An injunction will lie against a person who innocently infringes another's trade-mark. (*Millington v. Fox*, 3 M. & Cr. 338; and see *Dixon v. Fawcus*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 137; *Burgess v. Hills*, 26 Beav. 244; 28 L. J. C. 356.)

One of the two joint owners of a trade-mark may sue separately in respect of the injury to his separate interest by infringement. (*Dent v. Turpin*, 2 J. & H. 139; 30 L. J. C. 495.)

(a) *Trespass to the person.*]—Trespass to the person consists in any direct injury to the person, as a battery, an assault, or an imprisonment.

A *battery* is the unlawful beating of another. The least touching of an-

Count for an Assault and Battery.

That the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff [*state special damage, if any, which may be as follows*]: whereby the plaintiff be-

other's person hostilely or against his will is a battery. (*Rawlings v. Till*, 3 M. & W. 28; 3 Bl. Com. 120.) It includes the striking another with a missile. (*Pursell v. Horn*, 8 A. & E. 602.) The act may be a trespass although unintentional (*Covell v. Laming*, 1 Camp. 497); but if it be the result of accident or of some agency over which the defendant had no control, so as not to be his act, it is not a trespass. (*Gibbons v. Pepper*, 1 L. Raym. 38; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919; *Wakeman v. Robinson*, 1 Bing. 213.) Touching a person for the purpose of calling his attention is not a battery. (*Wiffin v. Kincard*, 2 B. & P. N. R. 471; *Coward v. Baddeley*, 4 H. & N. 478; 28 L. J. Ex. 260.)

An *assault* is an attempt at a battery; a menacing attitude, as holding up a hand or stick to strike a person who is within reach thereof at the time, constitutes an assault. (3 Bl. Com. 120; *Stephens v. Myers*, 4 C. & P. 349; *Read v. Coker*, 13 C. B. 850.) A mere verbal threat, if followed by actual damage through fear thereof, as by the interruption of a man's business, will, it is said, support an action of trespass. (3 Bl. Com. 120.)

An *imprisonment* consists in the restraint of the liberty of a person, as by confining him in a prison or within walls, or by forcibly detaining him in an open place. (3 Bl. Com. 127.) It must amount to a total restraint of his liberty for some period, however short. A partial obstruction of his will, as the prevention of his going in one direction or in all directions but one, does not constitute an imprisonment. (*Bird v. Jones*, 7 Q. B. 742, Lord Denman, C.J., *dissentiente*.) A restraint by authority submitted to may be an imprisonment, although the person is not actually touched. (*Grainger v. Hill*, 4 Bing. N. C. 212; per Willes, J., *Warner v. Riddiford*, 4 C. B. N. S. 180, 204.) If a person order another, as a policeman, to take a third person, it is an imprisonment by the first as well as by the policeman, and the ground for an action of trespass against him. (*Wheeler v. Whiting*, 9 C. & P. 262; *Stonehouse v. Elliott*, 6 T. R. 315.) If he merely states the facts to a policeman (or other person), who takes the person on his own responsibility (*Gosden v. Elphick*, 4 Ex. 445; *Grinham v. Willey*, 4 H. & N. 496; 28 L. J. Ex. 242, where signing the charge sheet by direction of the police-constable was held not to amount to giving in charge); or if he procures a magistrate to issue a warrant for taking the person (*Brown v. Chapman*, 6 C. B. 365), it is no imprisonment or trespass by him. Where however, a person puts the law in motion maliciously and without reasonable or probable cause, it is the ground of an action (on the case) for malicious prosecution. (*Ib.*; *Barber v. Rollinson*, 1 C. & M. 330; see *ante*, p. 350.) As to the distinction between an action for a trespass and one for a malicious prosecution, and the counts for each, see *Chivers v. Savage*, 5 E. & B. 697; 25 L. J. Q. B. 85; *Brandt v. Craddock*, 27 L. J. Ex. 314; *Guest v. Warren*, 9 Ex. 379.

An action will lie for false imprisonment under colour of legal process where the process has been set aside for irregularity, etc. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "Trespass.") Both the party and his attorney are in general liable for the trespass committed in such cases. (*Bates v. Pilling*, 6 B. & C. 38; *Codrington v. Lloyd*, 8 A. & E. 449; *Jarmain v. Hooper*, 6 M. & G. 827; *Collett v. Foster*, 2 H. & N. 356; 26 L. J. Ex. 412; and see *Sowell v. Champion*, 6 A. & E. 407; see such actions, *Ib.*; and *Blanchenay v. Burt*, 4 Q. B. 707; *Prentice v. Harrison*, 4 Q. B. 852.) So also an action will lie for a trespass committed under legal process where the judgment and execution have been set aside as against good faith. (*Brown v. Jones*, 15 M. & W. 191; and see *Cash v. Wells*, 1 B. & Ad. 375.)

An act done by the command of the Crown is not a trespass (*Buron v.*

came sick and wounded, and was for a long time unable to transact his business, and incurred expense for nursing and for surgical and medical attendance.

Counts for a trespass in driving against the plaintiff with a carriage: Leame v. Bray, 3 East, 593; *Wakeman v. Robinson*, 1 Bing, 213; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919; *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48; and see "*Negligence*," ante, p. 369.

Counts against corporations for trespasses to the person: Chilton v. London & Croydon Ry. Co., 16 M. & W. 212; *Eastern Counties Ry. Co. v. Broom*, 6 Ex. 314; *Manning v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 12 M. & W. 237; see "*Corporation*," ante, p. 299.

Count for an Assault, Battery, and False Imprisonment. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 26.)

That the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, gave him into custody to a policeman, and caused him to be imprisoned in a police office.

Count for an Assault and False Imprisonment, stating special Damage.

That the defendant assaulted the plaintiff, and imprisoned him, and kept him in prison for a long time; whereby the plaintiff suffered great pain of body and mind, and was exposed and injured in his credit and circumstances, and was prevented from carrying on his business, and from providing for his family by his personal care and attention, and incurred expense in obtaining his liberation from the said imprisonment.

Count for a False Imprisonment on a Charge of Felony.

That the defendant assaulted the plaintiff and gave him into custody to a policeman upon a false charge then made by the defendant, that the plaintiff had committed a felony, and compelled him to go to a police station, and there caused him to be imprisoned, and to be kept in prison for a long time, until he was brought before a police magistrate upon the said charge; [if the plaintiff was remanded by the magistrate, state the facts as ante, p. 355] (a); whereby, etc. [state any special damage as in last count].

Like counts: Brandt v. Craddock, 27 L. J. Ex. 314; *Huntley v.*

Denman, 2 Ex. 167); nor is the act of a judge acting judicially within his jurisdiction. (*Dicas v. Lord Brougham*, 6 C. & P. 249.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 49, the statements of acts of trespass having been committed with force and arms, and against the peace of our lady the Queen, formerly inserted in declarations in trespass, are to be omitted.

(a) A remand being the act of the magistrate cannot be charged as a substantive trespass, but would form the ground of a count for malicious prosecution; see ante, p. 355; *Holtum v. Lotun*, 6 C. & P. 726; *Lock v. Ashton*, 12 Q. B. 871.

Simson, 2 H. & N. 600; 27 L. J. Ex. 134; *Grinham v. Willey*, 4 H. & N. 496; 28 L. J. Ex. 242; *charging handcuffing: Wright v. Court*, 4 B. & C. 596.

Count for a false imprisonment on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences, whereby the plaintiff lost his situation: Mathews v. Biddulph, 3 M. & G. 390.

Count for detaining plaintiff in custody, when he was protected from arrest under the Bankrupt Act: Buncroft v. Mitchell, L. R. 2 Q. B. 549; 36 L. J. Q. B. 257.

Count against a justice of the peace for false imprisonment: Groome v. Forrester, 5 M. & S. 314; *Rogers v. Jones*, 3 B. & C. 409; *Davis v. Capper*, 10 B. & C. 28; *Cave v. Mountain*, 1 M. & G. 257; *Mills v. Collett*, 6 Bing. 85; see "*Justice of the Peace*," ante, p. 345.

For assaulting and imprisoning the plaintiff as a lunatic: Eliot v. Allen, 1 C. B. 18; *Fletcher v. Fletcher*, 1 E. & E. 420; 28 L. J. Q. B. 134.

Count by Husband and Wife for an Assault on the Wife (a).

(Commence with the form ante, p. 22.) That the defendant assaulted and beat the said C., then being the wife of the said A. B.; whereby she became sick and wounded, and for a long time suffered great pain of body and mind.

Count by Husband alone for Loss occasioned by an Assault on his Wife.

That the defendant assaulted and beat C., then being the wife of the plaintiff; whereby she became sick and wounded, and the plaintiff was deprived of her comfort and services for a long time, and incurred expense for nursing and for surgical and medical attendance.

Count against Husband and Wife for an Assault by the Wife.

(Commence with the form ante, p. 22.) That the defendant G. assaulted the plaintiff [and threw boiling water upon him, and scalded him and injured his clothes].

A like count: Pursell v. Horn, 8 A. & E. 602.

Trespass for assaulting and taking away the plaintiff's son: Gilbert v. Schwenck, 14 M. & W. 488.

(a) The husband cannot in this count claim any damage which in law accrues to himself alone, as the loss of the comfort or services of his wife, or the expenses incurred in curing her. (*Dengate v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 5.) To recover these he must formerly have brought a separate action in his own name alone, but he may now add a count on such causes of action as in the next form. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 40; ante, p. 340; see *Stone v. Jackson*, 16 C. B. 199.)

Counts in Actions for Wrongs.

Count by a woman for an assault, charging a rape: *Wellock v. Constantine*, 2 H. & C. 146; 32 L. J. Ex. 285. [In this case it was held that as such action will not lie until after prosecution for the felony, and as it appeared at the trial that there had been no prosecution, the plaintiff was rightly nonsuited: *Ib.*, per Pollock, C. B., and Bramwell B., Martin, B., dissentiente.]

TRESPASS. II. TO GOODS (a).

Count for a Trespass in taking and carrying away Goods.

That the defendant seized and took the plaintiff's goods, that is

(a) *Trespass to Goods.*—The ground of this action is an actual taking of, or any direct and immediate injury to, goods. (*Leame v. Bray*, 3 East, 593; *Fouldes v. Willoughby*, 8 M. & W. 510.) An indirect interference with the owner's possession, as preventing him from having access to his goods, or locking the door of the defendant's room in which they are, will not support the action. (*Hartley v. Morham*, 3 Q. B. 701; and see *Thoroughgood v. Robinson*, 6 Q. B. 769.) In order to constitute a trespass, it is not necessary that the act should be intentional. (*Corell v. Laming*, 1 Camp. 497; *Colwill v. Reeres*, 2 Camp. 575, 576.) Trespass will lie for goods taken under an illegal distress, as where no rent is due, or where the goods were privileged, but not for irregularities in dealing with goods under a distress, see "*Distress*," ante, p. 316. Trespass will lie for beating the plaintiff's dog or horse. (*Dand v. Sexton*, 3 T. R. 37; and see *Slater v. Swann*, 2 Str. 872.) If a bailee of goods for a special purpose destroys them, it is a trespass. (Co. Lit. 57 a; see *Countess of Salop v. Crompton*, Cro. Eliz. 777, 784; and see "*Conversion*," ante, p. 292.) One tenant in common of a chattel may maintain trespass against another for a destruction of it, see "*Conversion*," ante, p. 292.

The plaintiff in this action must at the time of the trespass have the present possession of the goods (*Ward v. Macauley*, 4 T. R. 489; *Young v. Hichens*, 6 Q. B. 606; and see ante, p. 291), either actual or constructive (*Smith v. Milles*, 1 T. R. 475, 480); or a legal right to the immediate possession, which is said in the case of personal property to draw to it the possession. (*Balme v. Hutton*, 9 Bing. 471, 477; 2 Wms. Saund. 47 b.) A trustee having the legal property may sue, though the beneficial interest and possession are in another. (*Wooderman v. Baldock*, 8 Taunt. 676.) A special or temporary right to the present possession, as that of a hirer of goods, or of a carrier, or bailee who has had actual possession, is sufficient to support an action of trespass. (*Colwill v. Reeres*, 2 Camp. 575; 2 Wms. Saund. 47 e.) And the person having such special property in the goods, may maintain an action of trespass even against the absolute owner for a wrongful taking of the goods by the latter, and recover damages in respect of his limited interest. (*Brierley v. Kendall*, 17 Q. B. 937; and see *Turner v. Harcastle*, 11 C. B. N. S. 683; 31 L. J. C. P. 193.)

The fact of possession is *prima facie* evidence of the right to possession, and therefore sufficient to maintain the action against a wrongdoer who cannot show a better right, or authority under a better title. (*Elliott v. Kemp*, 7 M. & W. 312.) Hence it is not open to a defendant in an action of trespass to set up a *jus tertii*, under which he cannot justify, to rebut the title of the plaintiff who was in actual possession at the time of the injury complained of. But where the plaintiff relies upon a mere right of property without actual possession in fact, the defendant may rebut his title by showing a *jus tertii*. (See ante, p. 292.) As to the distinction

to say, iron, hops, and household furniture [*or as the case may be*], and carried away the same, and disposed of them to his own use.

Count for taking the plaintiff's goods, being his stock in trade, stating special damage: Brewer v. Dew, 11 M. & W. 625.

Count for a Trespass in taking and impounding Cattle.

That the defendant seized and took the plaintiff's cows and bullocks and impounded them, and kept them impounded for a long time; whereby the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said cows and bullocks during that time, and incurred expense in feeding them, and in getting them restored to him, and was also prevented from selling them at — fair, as he otherwise would have done, and the said cows and bullocks are diminished in value to the plaintiff.

Count for a trespass in taking and distraining sheep, and putting them in an improper pound, whereby some died: Gates v. Bayley, 2 Wils. 313; Wilder v. Speer, 8 A. & E. 547; Bignell v. Clark, 5 H. & N. 485; 29 L. J. Ex. 257.

For taking and ill-using the plaintiff's dog, whereby it died: Bunch v. Kennington, 1 Q. B. 679; Dand v. Sexton, 3 T. R. 37.

For taking the plaintiff's game: Churchward v. Studdy, 14 East, 219.

For taking the plaintiff's slaves in a foreign country: Buron v. Denman, 2 Ex. 167.

For stopping and driving away the plaintiff's waggon: Holding v. Pigott, 7 Bing. 465.

For taking away a tombstone from a churchyard, erected by the plaintiff: Spooner v. Brewster, 3 Bing. 136.

For taking and carrying away the materials of a bridge: Harrison v. Parker, 6 East, 154.

Counts for Trespasses to Goods by or against Executors, Administrators, Husband and Wife, Assignees of Bankrupts, etc.

Counts by or against such parties may be readily framed from the declarations given *ante*, "*Conversion*," pp. 295, 296.

TRESPASS. III. TO LAND (a).

Count for Trespass to Land. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 25.)

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant broke and entered certain land

between this action and that for wrongful conversion, see *ante*, p. 291.

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 29, in all actions of trespass *de bonis asportatis* the jury may, if they shall think fit, give damages in the nature of interest over and above the value of the goods at the time of the seizure.

(a) *Trespass to land.*—A trespass to land is an entry upon or any direct and immediate act of interference with the possession of the land; it is com

of the plaintiff called the Big Field, and depastured the same with cattle.

monly described by the terms "breaking and entering." A trespass may be committed by driving a nail into the plaintiff's wall (*Lawrence v. Obee*, 1 Stark. 22); or by placing anything against his wall (*Gregory v. Piper*, 9 B. & C. 591); or by shooting into the plaintiff's land (*Pickering v. Rudd*, 1 Stark. 56, 58; where see also as to shooting over plaintiff's land, or placing anything above and overhanging the land). Where the plaintiff held apartments in the defendant's house as tenant of the defendant, and the defendant locked the outer door and refused the plaintiff access to the apartments, it was held that this was evidence of a breaking and entering of the apartments by the defendant. (*Lane v. Dixon*, 3 C. B. 776.)

The owner of animals, as horses, cattle, etc., in which property exists, is bound to keep them from straying into the land of another, and if they do so, it is actionable as a trespass, without any proof of negligence on the part of the owner; and he is liable, to the person trespassed upon, for the ordinary consequences of the trespass, and for any damage not too remote; but he is not liable for damage caused by a peculiar mischievous disposition of such animals, unless he had a previous knowledge of such disposition, or was guilty of negligence (see *Star v. Rookesby* 1 Salk. 335; *Cox v. Burbidge*, 13 C. B. N. S. 430, 32 L. J. C. P. 89; *Lee v. Riley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 722; 34 L. J. C. P. 212, and see *ante*, p. 366; except in the case of injuries to cattle or sheep by dogs, since the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 60, *ante*, p. 367. As to trespasses by dogs, see *Read v. Edwards*, 17 C. B. N. S. 215; 34 L. J. C. P. 31.) So, if the owner of land collects and keeps upon his land water or filth, or anything which escapes into or upon the land of another, it is actionable without proof of negligence. (*Fletcher v. Rylands*, L. R. 1 Ex. 265.) Where the act is not directly injurious, but only in its consequences, it must be wrongful or negligent, or no action will lie. (See *Ib.*)

An omission or nonfeasance by the defendant does not constitute a trespass, as an omission to take away his tithes from the plaintiff's land (*Shapcott v. Mugford*, 1 L. Raym. 187; and see *Lawrence v. Obee*, 1 Stark. 22.) The continuance of a trespass is a fresh trespass, and is actionable in the same manner as the original commission of it (*Holmes v. Wilson*, 10 A. & E. 503); and notwithstanding a recovery for the original act. (*Bowyer v. Cook*, 4 C. B. 236; and see *Bullishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290.)

A trespass is actionable though committed unintentionally or by mistake, as where the defendant mowed the plaintiff's grass by mistake for his own. (*Basely v. Clarkson*, 3 Lev. 37.) As to when the acts of a servant may be charged as the acts of his master, see *ante*, "Master and Servant," p. 361. And as to the liability of a principal for the acts of his agent, see *Wilson v. Tumman*, 6 M. & G. 236; *Woollen v. Wright*, 1 H. & C. 554; 31 L. J. Ex. 513; *Bird v. Brown*, 4 Ex. 786, 799.

The subject of the trespass must be real and corporeal property; as land or houses, or the vesture of land or herbage or pasture, to the exclusive possession of which the plaintiff is entitled, although he may have no other interest in the land (*Co. Lit. 4b*; *Crosby v. Wardsworth*, 6 East, 602; *Burt v. Moore*, 5 T. R. 329, and see *Cox v. Glue*, 5 C. B. 533); an exclusive right of cutting turf (*Wilson v. Mackreth*, 3 Burr. 1824); or a several right of fishing or of free warren (*Smith v. Kemp*, Salk. 637; *Lord Dacre v. Tebb*, 2 W. Bl. 1151; *Holford v. Bailey*, 8 Q. B. 1000; 13 Q. B. 426). An incorporeal right is not the subject of a trespass; as a right of common of pasture, or of fishing, or of digging turf, or of a right of way, or a right to a pew or any easement annexed to land. (*Wilson v. Mackreth*, 3 Burr. 1824; *Mainwaring v. Giles*, 5 B. & Ald. 356, 361; *Bryan v. Whistler*, 8 B. & C. 288, 292.) The owner of the soil may maintain an

Count for Trespass to a River.

(*Venue local*.) 'That the defendant [on divers days and times] broke and entered certain land of the plaintiff covered with water called the river —, being the bed and channel of the said river, and dug holes in the said land and took and carried away stones, gravel, and earth therefrom, and drove and fixed piles and stakes in the said land, and placed pipes therein; whereby the passage of the said river was obstructed and the water thereof was diverted.

action of trespass against a person entitled to rights over the surface for acts of trespass not justified by the exercise of such rights. (*Stammers v. Dixon*, 7 East, 200; *Earl Lonsdale v. Rigg*, 1 H. & N. 924; 26 L. J. Ex. 196.) Thus the owner of land subject to a highway over it may maintain an action of trespass for any act amounting to a trespass upon it other than a user of it as a highway. (*Lade v. Shepherd*, 2 Str. 1004; and see *Goodtitle v. Alker*, 1 Burr. 133.) So the owner of land subject to a public market held thereon (*Mayor of Northampton v. Ward*, 1 Wils. 107.) And the owner of the subsoil of land of which the surface belongs to another, may maintain an action for a trespass to the subsoil. (*Stammers v. Dixon*, 7 East, 200; *Cox v. Glue*, 5 C. B. 533.) The term "close" is often used to describe the place trespassed upon, and is applicable equally either to surface or subsoil, or to an open or an enclosed parcel of land; if the plaintiff charging a trespass to his close proves a sufficient interest in the *locus in quo* to maintain an action of trespass, though he fails to prove exclusive possession of the soil for all purposes, he is entitled to recover. (*Cox v. Glue*, 5 C. B. 533, 551; and see *Smith v. Royston*, 8 M. & W. 381.)

In order to maintain an action for this wrong the plaintiff must have a present possessory title. The owner legally entitled cannot maintain an action of trespass before entry (*Litchfield v. Ready*, 5 Ex. 939, *Turner v. Cameron Coal Co.*, 5 Ex. 932); thus, the assignee of a term cannot maintain trespass before entry (*Ryan v. Clark*, 14 Q. B. 65; *Harrison v. Blackburn*, 17 C. B. N. S. 678; 34 L. J. C. P. 109); but an actual entry will relate back to the time of the legal right to enter, so as to support an action for a preceding trespass (*Barnett v. Guildford*, 11 Ex. 19; *Anderson v. Radcliffe*, E. B. & E. 806; 29 L. J. Q. B. 128); and upon entry the rightful owner may maintain an action against a party previously in possession. (*Butcher v. Butcher*, 7 B. & C. 399) Actual possession as owner is presumptive proof of property, and is sufficient against a mere wrongdoer who cannot show any better title or authority. (*Graham v. Peat*, 1 East, 244; *Purnell v. Young*, 3 M. & W. 288; *Pugh v. Roberts*, 3 M. & W. 458; *Matson v. Cook*, 4 Bing. N. C. 392; *Browne v. Dawson*, 12 A. & E. 624; and see *Asher v. Whitlock*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 1.) And it is not open to the defendant to set up a *jus tertii* to rebut the mere possessory title of the plaintiff, unless he acted under the authority of such right. The possession of a servant or agent is the possession of the owner (*Bertie v. Beaumont*, 16 East, 33); and seems not to be sufficient to entitle the servant to maintain trespass. (Per Byles, J., *White v. Tailey*, 10 C. B. N. S. 227, 235; 30 L. J. C. P. 253, 256.) A person who has contracted merely for board and lodging, and not for any interest in the premises, cannot maintain trespass. (See *Wright v. Stavert*, 2 E. & E. 721; 29 L. J. Q. B. 161.)

One joint tenant or tenant in common of land cannot maintain an action of trespass against another in respect of the exercise of any acts of ownership on the land by the latter, consistent with the right of the former (*Martyn v. Knowllys*, 8 T. R. 145; *Cubitt v. Porter*, 8 B. & C. 257; and see Co. Lit. 200); but trespass lies by one tenant in common against another for an actual expulsion of the plaintiff from the land by the defendant

Like counts: Duke of Beaufort v. Vivian, 21 L. J. Ex. 204; *Medway Navigation Co. v. Earl of Romney*, 9 C. B. N. S. 575; 30 L. J. C. P. 236.

Count for breaking and entering a landing stage moored to a

(*Murray v. Hall*, 7 C. B. 441); or for digging up and carrying away the soil (*Wilkinson v. Haygarth*, 12 Q. B. 837); or for destroying buildings (*Cresswell v. Hedges*, 1 H. & C. 421; 31 L. J. Ex. 497); or for the occupation of a party wall to the exclusion of the plaintiff (*Stedman v. Smith*, 8 E. & B. 1; 26 L. J. Q. B. 314); but not for pulling down a party wall for the purpose of rebuilding it. (*Cubitt v. Porter*, 8 B. & C. 257.)

The venue in this action is local, and must be laid in the county where the land is situate, or the plaintiff will be liable to a nonsuit (see *Richardson v. Locklin*, 6 B. & S. 777; 34 L. J. Q. B. 225; *ante*, p. 2); but the cause may be tried in another county than that stated in the venue by a judge's order, a suggestion of which must be entered upon the record. (See "*Change of Venue*," *ante*, p. 3.) An action will not lie for a trespass to land out of the jurisdiction of the Court. (*Doulson v. Matthews*, 4 T. R. 503.) By r. 18, T. T. 1853, "in actions for trespass to land, the close or place in which, etc., must be designated in the declaration by name or abutments or other description, in failure whereof the plaintiff may be ordered to amend with costs, or give such particulars as the Court or judge may think reasonable." No other local description than that required by this rule is necessary in the body of the declaration. (See r. 4, T. T. 1853, *ante*, p. 2.) As to the degree of accuracy necessary in the description of the close, see *Webber v. Richards*, 1 Q. B. 439; *Lempriere v. Humphrey*, 3 A. & E. 181; *Roberts v. Karr*, 1 Taunt. 495. It is in general sufficient to show two abutments of the close. (*North v. Ingamells*, 9 M. & W. 249.) It seems that an insufficient description cannot be objected to after pleading to it. (*Lempriere v. Humphrey*, 3 A. & E. 181; *Banks v. Angell*, 7 A. & E. 843; *Lethbridge v. Winter*, 2 Bing. 49.) The description must meet the state of the close at the time of the trespass. (*Humphrey v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 22 L. J. Ex. 149.) See the modes of describing different kinds of property in the precedents and references given above.

Where, in a declaration for trespass to land, the plaintiff describes his land by name and the defendant pleads that the land so described in the declaration is his land, and it appears upon the evidence that both the plaintiff and the defendant have a piece of land of the same name, the plaintiff is nevertheless entitled to recover without a new assignment (*Cocker v. Crompton*, 1 B. & C. 489), because the defendant by pleading must be taken to know what close is meant, and the question is whether the close so described is or is not the close of the defendant. (Per Parke, B., 9 M. & W. 251.) The rule is the same where the land is described by abutments, and both the plaintiff and the defendant have land answering to the same description. (*Lempriere v. Humphrey*, 3 A. & E. 181; *Lethbridge v. Winter*, 2 Bing. 49.) If the plea by further particularizing the close to which the justification refers shows that it relates to a different close from that intended by the plaintiff, then the plaintiff must new assign. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "*New Assignment*.")

If it is probable that several trespasses may be proved, the declaration should allege "that the defendant on divers days and times" broke and entered the plaintiff's close, etc., charging several trespasses, and under such allegation the plaintiff may give evidence of distinct acts of trespass at different times. (1 Wms. Saund. 24 (1).)

Where the declaration alleged that the defendant on a certain day broke and entered the house of the plaintiff and "continued therein for a long space of time," it was held that evidence was admissible of distinct trespasses on several days. (*Percival v. Stamp*, 9 Ex. 167; 23 L. J. Ex. 25.)

wharf on a river: Eastern Counties Ry. Co. v. Dorling, 5 C. B. N. S. 821; 28 L. J. C. P. 202.

For a trespass to a bridge: Harrison v. Parker, 6 East, 154.

For a trespass on the sea shore with bathing machines: Blundell v. Catterall, 5 B. & Ald. 268; *Mace v. Philcox*, 15 C. B. N. S. 600; 33 L. J. C. P. 124.

Count for Trespass to a Mine.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant [on divers days and times] broke and entered a close of the plaintiff called —, and a mine of the plaintiff being under the surface of the said close, and dug shafts in the said close, and dug levels in the said mine, and dug and got out of the said mine a large quantity of coal of the plaintiff, and carried away the same and converted it to his own use.

Like counts: Martin v. Porter, 5 M. & W. 351; *Morgan v. Powell*, 3 Q. B. 278; *Keyse v. Powell*, 2 E. & B. 132; *Brain v. Harris*, 10 Ex. 908; and see "*Mines*," ante, p. 365.

Count for Trespass to a Party Wall.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant broke and entered a close of the plaintiff, called No. 401, Piccadilly, and a wall of the plaintiff then standing upon the said close, and broke down and destroyed a part of the said wall and took and carried away and converted to his own use a great quantity of the materials of the same, and built a house and chimney against and upon the said wall and deprived the plaintiff of the said wall, and kept him out of the possession and enjoyment thereof.

Like counts: Cubitt v. Porter, 8 B. & C. 257; *Murly v. M'Dermott*, 8 A. & E. 138; *Stedman v. Smith*, 8 E. & B. 1; 26 L. J. Q. B. 314.

Count for a trespass to a growing crop of grass of the plaintiff: Crosby v. Wadsworth, 6 East, 602.

For a trespass to the plaintiff's exclusive right of cutting turf from a close: Wilson v. Mackreth, 3 Burr. 1824.

For a trespass to the subsoil of a close of the plaintiff where the possession of the surface was in another: Cox v. Glue, 5 C. B. 533.

Count for a trespass to a close of the plaintiff over which there was a highway: Lade v. Shepherd, 2 Str. 1004; and see *Goodtitle v. Alker*, 1 Burr. 133.

For a trespass on a piece of land enclosed from the side of a highway: Brownlow v. Tomlinson, 1 M. & G. 484.

For a trespass on the towing path of a canal: Monmouthshire Canal and Ry. Co. v. Hill, 4 H. & N. 421; 28 L. J. Ex. 283.

Count for a trespass to an exclusive right of shooting over a close: see "Shooting," ante, p. 403.

Count for a trespass to a several fishery: see "Fishery," ante, p. 332.

For a trespass in throwing down a weir of the plaintiff appurtenant to his fishery: Williams v. Wilcox, 8 A. & E. 314.

Count for a Trespass in Breaking and Entering the Plaintiff's Dwelling-house, and carrying away his Goods and Expelling the Plaintiff (a).

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant broke and entered a dwelling-house of the plaintiff called —, and stayed and made a noise and

Pleading matters of aggravation.]—In declarations alleging various acts in the same count, as breaking and entering a house, continuing there a stated period of time, taking and carrying away the plaintiff's goods, and converting them, assaulting and beating the plaintiff, and expelling him, etc., it is sometimes a question of great nicety to determine what acts are substantive trespasses, and what are mere matters of aggravation. (*Taylor v. Cole*, 3 T. R. 292; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 115; *Pritchard v. Long*, 9 M. & W. 666; *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316, *Pratt v. Pratt*, 2 Ex. 413; *Bush v. Parker*, 1 Bing. N. C. 72.) The defendant is compelled to answer such parts only of the declaration as are material and the gist of the action; but a plea to the whole count, omitting to answer a material trespass or cause of action, would be bad in substance. (1 Wms. Saund. 28 *b* (k).)

If the plaintiff in a doubtful case wishes to rely on particular acts as substantive causes of action, his safest course is to charge them in separate counts, as in *Twigg v. Potts*, 1 C. M. & R. 89; *Roberts v. Tayler*, 1 C. B. 117. If this is not done, and the defendant in pleading treats particular acts as substantive trespasses, he will afterwards be bound to consider them as such (*Lane v. Dixon*, 3 C. B. 776; *Roberts v. Tayler*, *supra*); but if they are mere matters of aggravation, the plea may be met by a demurrer. (*Griffiths v. Dunnnett*, 7 M. & G. 1002.) If the defendant omits to plead to particular acts charged in the declaration, the plaintiff may, by demurring to the plea, raise the question whether, on the construction of the declaration, those acts are substantive causes of action or matter of aggravation only; or where the act in question is sufficiently charged as a substantive cause of action, but its import is mistaken or restricted by the defendant, the plaintiff may new-assign the true cause of action or the excess for which he sues. (See *Taylor v. Cole*, 3 T. R. 292; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 115, notes; and see *post*, Chap. VI, "New Assignment.") If the plea were to put in issue merely matter of aggravation, though such plea would be bad, an issue raised upon it must be disposed of at the trial and the verdict taken upon it. (See *Lush v. Russell*, 5 Ex. 203, 207.) The defendant may perhaps avoid the difficulty in pleading to such a declaration, by an application under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 52, which enables the Court or a judge to amend any pleading so framed as to prejudice or embarrass the opposite party; where the defendant was embarrassed in this respect by the doubtful form of a count, it was ordered to be amended by dividing it into two counts, *per Cockburn, C. J.*, at Chambers, in *Petch v. Dace*, Mar. 11th, 1867.

In a count charging a trespass by entering the plaintiff's house and taking his goods, the taking is a substantive trespass and not mere matter of aggravation. (*Pritchard v. Long*, 9 M. & W. 666.) In a count for a trespass by entering a house, and taking and converting goods, the conversion is mere matter of aggravation; and a plea to the whole count, which justifies only the entering and taking of the goods, is a good plea. (*Pratt v. Pratt*, 2 Ex. 413.) In a count for a trespass by entering the plaintiff's house, and expelling him therefrom, a plea justifying the entry is sufficient, and the expulsion is mere matter of aggravation. (*Taylor v. Cole*, 3 T. R. 292; 1

disturbance therein for a long time, and broke open the doors of the said dwelling-house, and removed, took, and carried away the fixtures and goods of the plaintiff therein, and disposed of the same to the defendant's own use, and expelled the plaintiff and his family from the possession of the said dwelling-house, and kept them so expelled for a long time; whereby the plaintiff was prevented from carrying on his business, and incurred expense in procuring another dwelling-house for himself and family.

Count for a trespass in breaking and entering the plaintiff's apartments: Lane v. Dixon, 3 C. B. 776.

For a trespass in entering the plaintiff's house and continuing therein, and hindering his business: Mayhew v. Suttle, 4 E. & B. 347; Percival v. Stamp, 9 Ex. 167; 23 L. J. Ex. 25.

For entering the plaintiff's house to search for goods which the defendant charged the plaintiff with having stolen: Bracegirdle v. Orford, 2 M. & S. 77.

For a trespass in entering the plaintiff's house under an informal warrant obtained under the Small Tenements Acts, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 47: Delaney v. Fox, 1 C. B. N. S. 166.

Count for breaking and entering the plaintiff's house and pulling it down whilst he and his family were within: Perry v. Fitzhowe, 8 Q. B. 757; Burling v. Read, 11 Q. B. 904; Jones v. Jones, 1 H. & C. 1; 31 L. J. Ex. 506.

Count for a trespass in entering the plaintiff's house and taking away his stock in trade under an unfounded claim, stating special damage to his trade and credit: Brewer v. Dew, 11 M. & W. 625.

Count by one tenant in common against another for a trespass in destroying the property: Cresswell v. Hedges, 1 H. & C. 421; 31 L. J. Ex. 497.

Count for Mesne Profits and the Costs of an Ejectment (a).

(Venue local.) That the defendant broke and entered a messuage and land of the plaintiff, that is to say [*it is usual to describe the pre-*

Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 115; and see *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316.) In a count charging a trespass in pulling down a house, to which the defendant pleaded that the house was his own, it was held to be immaterial and mere matter of aggravation that the count stated that the plaintiff was in the house at the time. (*Burling v. Read*, 11 Q. B. 904.) But to a similar count a plea that the defendant pulled down the plaintiff's house because it was an obstruction to the defendant's right of common, was held bad on demurrer, upon the ground that it did not justify pulling down the house under the circumstances of the plaintiff being in it. (*Perry v. Fitzhowe*, 8 Q. B. 757; *Jones v. Jones*, 1 H. & C. 1; 31 L. J. Ex. 506.) The statement that an entry was forcible is mere matter of aggravation. (*Darison v. Wilson*, 11 Q. B. 890; and see *Newton v. Harland*, 1 M. & G. 644; *Harvey v. Brydges*, 14 M. & W. 437; *Pollen v. Brewer*, 7 C. B. N. S. 371.)

(a) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 214, damages for mesne profits may be recovered at the trial of an ejectment at the suit of a landlord against a tenant, wherever it shall appear at the trial that such tenant has been served with due notice of trial, whether the defendant shall appear upon such trial or not. The enactment, however, provides that the claimant must first prove his right to recover possession of the premises, which he is not com-

mises as in the writ in ejectment, but if this does not give a sufficient local description within the r. 18, T. T. 1853, the name or abuttals or other description should be added, ante, p. 418], and ejected the plaintiff from his possession thereof, and kept him so ejected for a long time, and during that time took and received to the use of the defendant all the issues and profits and the beneficial use and occupation of the said messuage and land; whereby the plaintiff during all that time lost and was deprived of the issues and profits and the beneficial use and occupation thereof, and was prevented from letting the same, and incurred great expense in bringing an action to recover possession of the said land and messuage, and in recovering possession thereof.

TROVER.

See "*Conversion*," *ante*, p. 290.

WARRANTY.

See *ante*, p. 263; "*Fraud*" *ante*, p. 333.

WASTE (a).

Count for Voluntary Waste in a Dwelling-house.

(*Venue local*.) That the defendant was tenant to the plaintiff of a

pelled to do where he proceeds only for possession under the writ, and the defendant does not appear. No notice of the intended claim for mesne profits need be given in the writ or issue. (*Smith v. Tett*, 9 Ex. 307.)

The landlord may recover possession and mesne profits against his tenant in the County Court, when entitled to sue there. (19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, ss. 50, 51; see *Campbell v. Loader*, 3 H. & C. 520; 34 L. J. Ex. 50.)

In other cases than those of landlord and tenant a separate action of trespass for mesne profits must be brought; and when no defendant appeared in the ejectment this is the only means of recovering the costs. (As to this action see *Cole on Eject.* 634.)

By the 6 Anne c. 18, s. 5, every person who, as guardian or trustee for any infant, and every husband seised in right of his wife only, and every other person having any estate determinable upon any life or lives, who after the determination of such estate, without the express consent of him who shall be next entitled, shall hold over and continue in possession of any land or hereditaments, shall be adjudged to be trespassers; and the person entitled to such lands and hereditaments may recover in damages against such person so holding over, the full value of the profits received during such wrongful possession as aforesaid. (See *Caton v. Coles*, L. R. 1 Eq. 581.)

(a) *Waste.*]—There are two kinds of waste: viz. voluntary or commissive waste, and permissive waste; the former consisting in acts, as pulling down a house; the latter in omissions, as suffering a house to fall into decay. As to what acts and omissions constitute waste, see *Co. Lit.* 53 *a, b*; *Cruise's 'Digest,'* tit. *Waste*. Where trees are excepted out of a lease and the tenant

dwelling-house, and during the said tenancy wrongfully committed waste to the said dwelling-house, by pulling down the fixtures, doors, and windows belonging to the same and affixed thereto, and carried away the said fixtures, doors, and windows, and disposed of the same to his own use.

A like count: Kinlyside v. Thornton, 2 Wm. Bl. 1111; *by husband and wife: see 2 Wms. Saund. 235 a, (n) 2.*

Count for waste in opening a new door: Young v. Spencer, 10 B. & C. 145.

Count for Permissive Waste in a Dwelling-house.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant was tenant to the plaintiff of a

cuts them down, it is not waste, but a trespass. (*Goodright v. Vivian*, 8 East, 190.) As to the distinction between waste and trespass, see *Lowndes v. Bettle*, 33 L. J. C. 451; where see also as to granting an injunction.

At common law the action for waste lay only against the tenant by courtesy, tenant in dower, or guardian; but by the statute of Gloucester, 6 Ed. I. c. 5, the action or writ of waste was given against lessee for life or years, or tenant *pur autre vie*, or against the assignee of tenant for life or years for waste done after the assignment. (2 Wms. Saund. 252; *Harnett v. Maitland*, 16 M. & W. 257, 262.) The writ of waste, however, as a distinct form of action, was abolished by the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 36; and the action of waste is now in the form of an action on the case for damages

A tenant at will is not liable for permissive waste (*Harnett v. Maitland*, 16 M. & W. 257); and a tenant for years seems to be liable for such waste only according to the terms and obligations of his particular tenancy. (1 Wms. Saund. 323 (d); *Yellowly v. Gower*, 11 Ex. 274, 294; *Jones v. Hill*, 7 Taunt. 392; *Gibson v. Wells*, 1 B. & P. N. R. 290.) It is an implied term of a tenancy in the absence of express agreement, that the tenant shall use the premises in a tenant-like manner (*Standen v. Christmas*, 10 Q. B. 135, and see "*Landlord and Tenant*," ante, p. 200); and that a tenant of a farm shall use it in a husband-like manner (*Powley v. Walker*, 5 T. R. 373; and see ante, p. 204 n. (a)); but the tenant is not impliedly liable for reasonable wear and tear. (*Torriano v. Young*, 6 C. & P. 8; and see *Martin v. Gilham*, 7 A. & E. 540.) A tenant may be sued in an action in the above form for waste for which he is liable, notwithstanding he has covenanted with the plaintiff not to commit the waste complained of and the plaintiff has also a remedy upon the covenant (*Kinlyside v. Thornton*, 2 Wm. Bl. 1111; *Torriano v. Young*, 6 C. & P. 8, 11); but an action for waste can lie only for that which would be waste if there were no covenant, and therefore proof of a mere breach of covenant not amounting to waste will not support the action. (*Jones v. Hill*, 7 Taunt. 392.) And the terms of the lease or covenant may restrict the liability for acts which would otherwise be waste. (*Doe v. Jones*, 4 B. & Ad. 126; *Yellowly v. Gower*, 11 Ex. 274; 24 L. J. Ex. 289.)

In order to maintain this action, the plaintiff must have a vested interest in the reversion at the time when the waste was committed; thus, an heir cannot sue for waste done in the life of his ancestor. (2 Inst. 305; 2 Wms. Saund. 252; and see *Bacon v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 345.) It may be brought by him in the reversion or remainder for life or years, as well as in fee or in tail. (2 Wms. Saund. 252 (a).) The action may lie at the suit of one tenant in common against another, where one does waste against the will of the other (see per Littledale, J., in *Cubitt v. Porter*, 8 B. & C. 257, 268); but it does not lie where one cuts down trees which are fit to cut. (*Martyn v. Knowllys*, 8 T. R. 145.) An action will lie at the suit of the reversioner for any act of commissive waste which is injurious to his reversion, whether committed by a stranger or by the tenant in possession. If committed by

dwelling-house for a term of — years, from the — day of —. A.D. —, and during the said tenancy wrongfully permitted waste to the said dwelling-house, by suffering the same to become and be ruinous and in decay in the doors, windows, and roofs of the said dwelling-house for the want of needful and necessary repairing thereof.

Like counts: Gibson v. Wells, 1 B. & P. N. R. 290; *Bacon v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 345; *Harnett v. Maitland*, 16 M. & W. 257.

For Voluntary Waste in Woods, Hedges, etc.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant was tenant to the plaintiff of a farm, lands, and woods, and during the said tenancy wrongfully committed waste to the same by felling, lopping, topping, and shrouding the trees of the plaintiff there growing and being, and by rooting up, breaking down, and destroying the bushes, hedges, and fences of the plaintiff there also growing and being; and the defendant wrongfully took and carried away the said trees and bushes, and the wood of the said trees, hedges, and fences respectively, and disposed of the same to his own use.

For cutting down fruit-trees in a garden: Martin v. Gilham, 7 A. & E. 540.

For erecting fences and enclosing land, and ploughing up pasture land: Queen's College v. Hallett, 14 East. 489.

Count in the nature of waste by a reversioner against the lessee of mines for working them in an improper manner: Marker v. Kenrick, 13 C. B. 188.

WATER AND WATERCOURSES (*a*).

For an Injury to the Plaintiff's Natural Right to the Flow of a Stream of Water by diverting the Water.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain land, and was entitled to the flow of a stream or watercourse to and

a stranger, he must sue for the injury to his reversion in the form *ante*, "*Reversion*," p. 393. The action cannot be maintained without proof of some damage to the reversion. (*Young v. Spencer*, 10 B. & C. 145.)

The declaration should state the kind of waste which is the subject of the action; and the plaintiff will not be allowed to give evidence of a kind of waste different from that alleged. Thus, under a charge of voluntary waste, the defendant cannot give evidence of a permissive waste (*Martin v. Gilham*, 7 A. & E. 540); and in like manner where a declaration, framed in covenant, charged a breach by permitting waste, it was held not to be supported by proof of voluntary waste. (*Edge v. Pemberton*, 12 M. & W. 187; and see *Harris v. Mantle*, 3 T. R. 307.)

See further as to the action of waste, 2 Wms. Saund. 252.

(*a Watercourses.*)—The proprietor of land has a right to have the natural streams of water which run through his land run in their natural course and in their natural state, according to the maxim of law *aqua currit et debet currere ut currere solebat*. (*Wood v. Waud*, 3 Ex. 748, 775.) He has also a right to use it as it passes. (*Ib.*; *Mason v. Hill*, 5 B. & Ad. 17; *Embrey v. Owen*, 6 Ex. 369.) These rights are not founded on a right of property in the water, nor on prescription, but they exist *ex jure naturæ* as incident to the property in the land. (*Ib.*; *Dickinson v. Grand*

through the said land, and the defendant obstructed and diverted the water of the said stream or watercourse from the said land of the plaintiff.

Junction Canal Co., 7 Ex. 299; *Sampson v. Hoddinott*, 1 C. B. N. S. 590; 26 L. J. C. P. 148.) All riparian proprietors have these rights, and the right of each is subject to the same rights in the others. (*Embrey v. Owen*, 6 Ex. 369.) As to the manner and extent of the use of running water to which the riparian proprietors are naturally entitled, see the cases of *Wood v. Waud*, *Embrey v. Owen*, *Sampson v. Hoddinott*, *supra*. The bed of a natural stream *prima facie* belongs in severalty to the respective riparian proprietors *usque ad medium filum aquæ*; but such proprietors have not the right of using it in a manner to interfere with the natural flow of the stream. (*Bickett v. Morris*, L. R. 1 Sc. Ap. 47; and see *Crossley v. Lightowler*, L. R. 3 Eq. 279; *Ib.* 2 Ch. Ap. 478; 36 L. J. C. 584.)

Besides the rights to flowing water arising *ex jure naturæ* as above mentioned, other rights in excess of the natural rights of a riparian proprietor, and in derogation of the rights of the other riparian proprietors situated above or below the stream, may be acquired by grant or by prescription. (*Bealey v. Shaw*, 6 East. 211; *Acton v. Blundell*, 12 M. & W. 324, 353; *Carlyon v. Lovering*, 1 H. & N. 784; 26 L. J. Ex. 251.) Such rights are within the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, s. 2.

A riparian proprietor is entitled to an action for any injury to the above natural or acquired rights; as by diverting the stream, or by abstracting the water, or by fouling the water. And he is entitled to nominal damages in such an action, in order to prevent the injury, although no actual damage be in fact sustained. (*Wood v. Waud*, 3 Ex. 748; *Embrey v. Owen*, 6 Ex. 369; *Crossley v. Lightowler*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 478; 36 L. J. C. 584.)

Defined streams of water flowing underground are, it is said, subject to the same rules as streams on the surface. (*Chasemore v. Richards*, 2 H. & N. 168; 7 H. L. C. 349; 26 L. J. Ex. 393; 29 *Ib.* 81, 85.)

With respect to water, whether on the surface or underground, not running in defined streams, no similar rights subsist. Such water is the absolute property of the owner of the soil of which it forms part, and no action will lie for abstracting it, although such abstraction may diminish the water under neighbouring lands. (*Acton v. Blundell*, 12 M. & W. 324; *Rawstron v. Taylor*, 11 Ex. 369; 25 L. J. Ex. 33; *Broadbent v. Ramsbotham*, 11 Ex. 602; 25 L. J. Ex. 115; *Chasemore v. Richards*, 2 H. & N. 168; 26 L. J. Ex. 393; S. C. in H. L. 29 L. J. Ex. 81; *R. v. Metropolitan Board of Works*, 3 B. & S. 710; 32 L. J. Q. B. 105.) But the owner of the soil is liable to an action for fouling the water under his land and allowing it to flow in a foul state on to his neighbour's land. (*Hodgkinson v. Ennor*, 4 B. & S. 229; 32 L. J. Q. B. 231.) And if the owner of a mine pumps up water to a higher level, so that it flows into an adjacent mine, he is liable to an action. (*Baird v. Williamson*, 15 C. B. N. S. 376; 33 L. J. C. P. 101.)

A right to discharge an artificial stream of water into another person's land may be acquired by grant or prescription; and the extent of the right will be determined by user or otherwise. A proprietor of land having acquired a right to discharge pure water into his neighbour's land, has no right to discharge water in a polluted state, and would be liable to an action for so doing. (*Wood v. Waud*, 3 Ex. 748; *Magor v. Chadwick*, 11 A. & E. 571.) Under this head may be included the right to discharge water and drainage through channels, gutters, and drains, on to the adjacent property, as in *Thomas v. Thomas*, 2 C. M. & R. 35; also the right to discharge the rain-water from the eaves of buildings, as in *Battishill v. Reed*, 18 C. B. 696; 25 L. J. C. P. 290. In the case of an artificial stream no right to compel the continuance of its flow is necessarily acquired by riparian proprietors against the person discharging it. (*Arkwright v. Gell*, 5 M. & W. 203,

Like counts : *Northam v. Hurley*, 1 E. & B. 665 ; *Insole v. James*, 1 H. & N. 243 ; *Hall v. Swift*, 4 Bing. N. C. 381 ; *Attorney-General v. Bristol Waterworks Co.*, 10 Ex. 884.

Count for Penning back the Water of a Stream on to Plaintiff's Land.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain meadow land adjoining the river —, and was entitled to have the said river flow by and away from the said land ; and the defendant on

Greatrex v. Hayward, 8 Ex. 291 ; 22 L. J. Ex. 137 ; *Gaved v. Martyn*, 19 C. B. N. S. 732 ; 34 L. J. C. P. 353) ; nor against the proprietors through whose land it flows. (*Wood v. Waud*, 3 Ex. 748.) But an artificial water-course may have been made originally under such circumstances, and may have been so used as to give all the rights that the riparian proprietors would have had, if it had been a natural stream. (*Sutcliffe v. Booth*, 32 L. J. Q. B. 136 ; *Irimey v. Stocker*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 396.)

A natural stream of water flowing in an ancient artificial channel is in general subject to the same rules of law as the natural stream in its natural channel. (*Beeston v. Weate*, 5 E. & B. 986 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 115 ; *Nuttall v. Bracewell*, 36 L. J. Ex. 1 ; L. R. 2 Ex. 1.)

By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, s. 5, the right may be stated in the declaration generally without setting forth the nature of the title, whether by grant or prescription. (See *ante*, p. 286.) If, however, the title is set forth, it must be stated accurately. (*Fentiman v. Smith*, 4 East. 107 ; *Coryton v. Lithebye*, 2 Wms. Saund. 113 (*a*) ; *Hewlins v. Shipham*, 5 B. & C. 221 ; *Whaley v. Laing*, 2 H. & N. 476 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 422.) A possessory title is in general sufficient evidence to support the right. (*Whaley v. Laing*, 2 H. & N. 476 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 422 ; *Northam v. Bowden*, 11 Ex. 70.) Where the right was claimed by reason of the possession of a mill, and the evidence showed only a natural right to the flow of the stream through the premises, the variance was held to be material, as it might affect the defence. (*Frankum v. Earl Falmouth*, 2 A. & E. 452.) As to abandonment of the right, see *Crossley v. Lightowler*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 478 ; 36 L. J. C. 584.

The right should be described accurately in respect of its extent, with all the restrictions and qualifications, if any, to which it is subject. It would be immaterial for the right to be stated more narrowly than it really exists, provided the statement is wide enough to cover the disturbance complained of. (*Duncan v. Louch*, 6 Q. B. 904 ; *Tebbutt v. Selby*, 6 A. & E. 786.) But if the right be stated too largely, the plaintiff will fail in supporting his count by the evidence, and cannot (without an amendment) have a verdict on a traverse of the right, although he prove sufficient to maintain an action (*Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792) ; unless the allegation of the right is divisible, when it would seem that the plaintiff may have a limited verdict for a divisible part of the right alleged, though he fails to prove the residue. (See *Giles v. Groves*, 12 Q. B. 721 ; and see "*Common*," *ante*, p. 287.) Where the right is exercised to a greater extent than the party is entitled to, the other party is justified in preventing the excess, though in doing so he prevents the entire exercise of the right ; as where the plaintiff has a right to use a drain for clean water and discharges foul water therein, the defendant may obstruct the drain altogether in order to prevent the passage of the foul water. (*Cawkwell v. Russell*, 26 L. J. Ex. 34.) So a right for the passage of water and soil does not include the refuse from manufactures, and the passage may be stopped. (*Chadwick v. Marsden*, L. R. 2 Ex. 285 ; 36 L. J. Ex. 177.)

divers days and times penned back the water of the said river, and obstructed the same, so that it could not flow by and away from the said land; whereby the water of the said river overflowed and flooded the said land, and remained thereon for a long time, and spoilt the herbage thereof, and the plaintiff was deprived of the use of the said land, and incurred expense in removing the water therefrom, and the said land was diminished in value.

Counts for causing a watercourse to flow with unusual violence: Williams v. Morland, 2 B. & C. 910.

For diminishing the force of the stream: Blagrove v. Bristol Waterworks Co., 1 H. & N. 369; 26 L. J. Ex. 57.

Against a waterworks company for taking more water than they were authorized to take: Penarth Harbour Co. v. Cardiff Waterworks Co., 7 C. B. N. S. 816; 29 L. J. C. P. 230.

For throwing materials into the stream which lodged on the bed of the stream in the plaintiff's lands: Murgatroyd v. Robinson, 7 E. & B. 391; 26 L. Q. B. 233; Carlyon v. Lovering, 1 H. & N. 784; 26 L. J. Ex. 251.

Count for Fouling the Water of a Stream running through the Plaintiff's Land.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain pasture-land, and was entitled to have the use of the water of a stream which flowed through the same for his cattle to drink and for other purposes, without the same being polluted and disturbed as hereinafter mentioned; and the defendant wrongfully polluted and disturbed the water of the said stream by throwing and causing to flow into the same noxious substances and fluids, so that it became foul, noxious, and unfit for the plaintiff's cattle to drink; whereby divers of the plaintiff's cattle became sick and disordered, and the plaintiff incurred expense in curing them, and he was compelled to drive his cattle to a distance for water, and lost the use of the water of the said stream, and his said land was injured and lessened in value.

A like count: Moore v. Webb, 1 C. B. N. S. 673.

Count for fouling the water of plaintiff's mill: Hall v. Lund, 1 H. & C. 676; 32 L. J. Ex. 113; Hodgkinson v. Ennor, 4 B. & S. 229; 32 L. J. Q. B. 231.

Count for fouling the water of a stream, which the plaintiffs used to supply a town: Stockport Waterworks Co. v. Potter, 7 H. & N. 160; 31 L. J. Ex. 9.

Count for fouling the water under plaintiff's land: see ante, p. 382.

Count by a reversioner for discharging into the stream water impregnated with noxious mineral matter: Wright v. Williams, 1 M. & W. 77.

Count for polluting an artificial watercourse: Whaley v. Laing, 2 H. & N. 476; 3 Ib. 675; 26 L. J. Ex. 327; 27 Ib. 422.

Count against a Board of Works under "the Metropolis Management Act, 1855" for polluting a stream by drainage: Cator v. Board of Works of Lewisham, 5 B. & S. 115; 34 L. J. Q. B. 74;

and as to granting an injunction in such case, see *Goldsmid v. Tunbridge Wells Commissioners*, L. R. 1 Eq. 161; 1 Ch. Ap. 349; 35 L. J. C. 88, 382; *Attorney-General v. Bradford Canal*, L. R. 2 Eq. 71; 35 L. J. C. 619.

For Diverting the Water from a Mill. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 30 (a.).)

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a mill, and by reason thereof was entitled to the flow of a stream for working the same, and the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof away from the said mill.

Like count: Dudden v. Clutton Union, 1 H. & N. 627; 26 L. J. Ex. 146.

Count for penning back the water below so as to impede the plaintiff's mill: Saunders v. Newman, 1 B. & Ald. 258.

For Disturbing the Plaintiff's Right to use the Water for Irrigation.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of certain meadows, and was entitled to take and use a portion of the water of a certain stream for watering the said meadows, and the defendant prevented the plaintiff from taking and using the said portion of the said water as aforesaid, by obstructing and diverting the said stream.

A like count: Beeston v. Weate, 5 E. & B. 986; 25 L. J. Q. B. 115.

A like count by a reversioner: Sampson v. Hoddinott, 1 C. B. N. S. 590.

Count for disturbing the plaintiff in the use of a well: Tyler v. Bennett, 5 A. & E. 377; *in the use of a pond: Manning v. Wasdale*, 5 A. & E. 758.

For disturbing the plaintiff's exclusive use of a covered sewer through the defendant's land: Lee v. Stevenson, E. B. & E. 512; 27 L. J. Q. B. 263; *Cooper v. Pegg*, 16 C. B. 264.

For obstructing a drain through which refuse water and drainage were discharged from the plaintiff's house: Fitzsimons v. Inglis, 5 Taunt. 534; *Bell v. Twentyman*, 1 Q. B. 766; *Thomas v. Thomas*, 2 C. M. & R. 34; *Cawkwell v. Russell*, 26 L. J. Ex. 35; *Blagrave v. Bristol Waterworks Co.*, 1 H. & N. 369; *Pyer v. Carter*, 1 H. & N. 916; 26 L. J. Ex. 258; and see *Chadwick v. Marsden*, L. R. 2 Ex. 285; 36 L. J. Ex. 177.

For keeping a badly constructed drain on the defendant's land, whereby an overflow of the contents was discharged on to the plaintiff's premises: Alston v. Grant, 3 E. & B. 128.

For obstructing a watercourse used by plaintiff by leave of the owner of the land: Roberts v. Rose, 3 H. & C. 162; 33 L. J. Ex. 1, 241.

(a) The right alleged in this count is an acquired right, it being claimed in respect of the mill; it would not be supported by evidence of the mere natural flow of the water irrespective of an acquired right for the use of the mill. (*Frankum v. Earl Falmouth*, 2 A. & E. 452.)

Count for Obstructing the Plaintiff's Right to discharge the Rain-water from the Eaves of a Building on to the adjacent Land.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a dwelling-house, and was entitled to have the rain-water that did and might from time to time naturally fall on a certain roof, part of the said dwelling-house, drop from the eaves of the said roof upon the land adjoining the said dwelling-house, and to have the said eaves project over the said land; and the defendant wrongfully removed the said eaves, and by building on the said land close to and higher than the said roof, prevented the said roof from having such eaves as aforesaid projecting over the said land, and prevented such rain-water as aforesaid from dropping from the said eaves upon the said land, and penned back the same upon the said roof; whereby the plaintiff's said dwelling-house was rendered wet and unhealthy, and was permanently injured and lessened in value.

Like count by a reversioner: Battishill v. Reed, 18 C. B. 696, 698; 25 L. J. C. P. 290.

Count against the Occupier of the adjoining Land for wrongfully discharging Rain-water from his Eaves on to the Plaintiff's Land.

(*Venue local.*) That the defendant wrongfully erected and kept erected near to and abutting upon land of the plaintiff a certain building, with the eaves thereof projecting over the said land of the plaintiff, so as to cause and thereby caused the rain-water from time to time falling on the said building to run therefrom and drop on the said land; whereby the same was rendered wet and useless to the plaintiff.

Like count: Fay v. Prentice, 1 C. B. 828.

Like count by a reversioner: Battishill v. Reed, 18 C. B. 696, 698; 25 L. J. C. P. 290; *Tucker v. Newman*, 11 A. & E. 40; and see ante, "Reversion," p. 395.

See ante, "Ferry" p. 331; "Fishery" p. 332; "Trespass" p. 417; post, "Ways" p. 430.

WAYS (a).

For Obstructing a Private Right of Way.

(*Venue local.*) That the plaintiff was possessed of a messuage, and was entitled to a right of way from the said messuage over a certain

(a) *Ways.*]—Rights of way are *public* or *private*. An individual cannot maintain an action for the obstruction of a public way unless he has suffered a particular and special damage from the obstruction. (See "*Nuisance*," ante, p. 377; *Wilkes v. Hungerford Market Co.*, 2 Bing. N. C. 281; *Rose v. Groves*, 5 M. & G. 613; *Simmons v. Lillystone*, 8 Ex. 431.) The owner of a private right of way would be entitled to maintain an action and recover nominal damages for an obstruction, although no special or substantial damage was suffered thereby.

An action will lie at the suit of a reversioner for an obstruction to a right of way, where the obstruction is of a permanent character and injurious to his reversion (*Kidgill v. Moore*, 9 C. B. 364; *Bell v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 10

close to a public highway, and back again from the said public highway over the said close to the said messuage, for himself and his servants on foot and with horses, cattle and carriages at all times of the year ; and the defendant wrongfully obstructed the said way.

Like counts : *South Metropolitan Cemetery Co. v. Eden*, 16 C. B. 42 ; *Benge v. Swaine*, 15 C. B. 784 ; *Worthington v. Gimson*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 116 ; *Dodd v. Burchell*, 1 H. & C. 113 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 364.

Count for obstructing a right of way to which the plaintiff was entitled for special purposes, as taking in coals, repairing pipes belonging to his house, etc. : *Hinchliffe v. Earl Kinnoul*, 5 Bing. N. C. 1.

For obstructing a right of way over a close appurtenant to the houses in a certain street, being a close appropriated as a pleasure-ground for the inhabitants : *Duncan v. Louch*, 6 Q. B. 904.

Count for Obstructing a Right of Way along a Watercourse into a Navigable River.

That the plaintiff was possessed of certain land, and was entitled to have a right of way from the said land to and along a stream or watercourse into a certain public navigable river, and so back again from the said river to and along the said stream or watercourse and thence to the said land of the plaintiff, for himself and his servants to go, return, pass, or repass in boats at all times of the year, at his and their free will and pleasure ; and the defendant wrongfully obstructed the said way.

A like count : *Bower v. Hill*, 1 Bing. N. C. 549.

Counts for nuisances and obstructions to public highways, see Nuisance," ante, p. 324.

C. B. N. S. 287 ; and see "*Reversion*," *ante*, p. 393) ; but an action will not lie at the suit of a reversioner for a mere exercise of a right of way not injurious to the reversion, although done with the intent to establish an easement upon the land. (*Baxter v. Taylor*, 4 B. & Ad. 72 ; and see *ante*, p. 394.)

In pleading a private right of way, the right may be stated generally without setting forth the nature of the title. (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 71, s. 5 ; see "*Commons*," *ante*, p. 286 ; "*Watercourses*," p. 426.) Qualified rights of way must be pleaded according to the facts. (*Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792.) A right of way to a piece of land is limited to the ordinary and reasonable use of such land, in the absence of evidence of a larger use, and any larger use is an excess. (*Williams v. James*, L. R. 2 C. P. 577 ; 36 L. J. C. P. 256.) If the declaration alleges the right too largely, and the plaintiff can only prove a part, he is not entitled to the verdict on a traverse of the right (*Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792) ; but if the allegation is divisible, he may have a verdict for such divisible part as he succeeds in proving, see *Giles v. Groves*, 12 Q. B. 721 ; and see "*Commons*," *ante*, p. 287. In pleading a private right of way it is necessary to state the *termini*, but not in the case of a public way. (*Rouse v. Bardin*, 1 H. Bl. 353.) Even in this former case it is not necessary to show the closes (if any) which intervene. (*Duncan v. Louch*, 6 Q. B. 904 ; *Simpson v. Lewthwaite*, 3 B. & Ad. 226.)

WITNESS.

Count against a Witness for not attending in pursuance of a Subpœna (a).

That the plaintiff commenced an action against *G. H.* in the Court of — at Westminster, and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said action that certain issues joined therein were about to come on for trial by a jury of the country, and the plaintiff on the — day of —, A.D. —, sued out of the said Court a writ of *subpœna ad testificandum* directed to the defendant, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the defendant that, all things set aside and ceasing every excuse, he should be and appear in his proper person before [her justices assigned to take the assizes in and for the county of —, at —, in the said county, *or as the case may be according to the terms of the subpœna*], on —, the — day of —

(a) This action is at common law, and is the usual mode of suing; but the plaintiff may proceed under the statute 5 Eliz. c. 9, s. 12, which gives to the party grieved an action of debt for a penalty of £10, and such further recompense as by the discretion of the judge of the Court, out of which the said process, shall be awarded, according to the loss and hindrance that the party which procured the said process shall sustain by reason of the non-appearance of the witness. See a count framed on this statute: *Pearson v. Iles*, 2 Doug. 556. The witness may also be proceeded against by attachment for contempt of court. (1 Chit. Pr. 11th ed. 348.)

Where the declaration alleged that the plaintiff had a good cause of action in the original suit, and that the evidence of the defendant was material, it was held that these allegations were not denied by the plea of not guilty (*Needham v. Fraser*, 1 C. B. 815); but a good cause of action in the original suit is not essential in all cases to maintain an action against a witness for not attending, for where several issues were joined in the original suit, on some of which the plaintiff was entitled to succeed, although he had no cause of action, he may maintain an action against the witness in respect of the issues lost through his absence. (*Couling v. Coxe*, 6 C. B. 703.)

The existence of actual damage is essential to the action, as the law will not imply a loss to the plaintiff from mere disobedience to the subpœna. (*Couling v. Coxe*, 6 C. B. 703; and see *Yeatman v. Dempsey*, 7 C. B. N.S. 628; 29 L. J. C. P. 177.) The plaintiff is entitled to recover all the costs he has been put to by the non-attendance of the defendant as a witness, if laid as damages in the declaration; as where he has been compelled to withdraw the record he may recover his own costs of going to trial, and the costs he has become liable to pay to the opposite party. (*Needham v. Fraser*, 1 C. B. 815, 823.) And as above stated, where there are several issues, he may recover the costs of those which would have been found for him upon the testimony of the defendant, though he failed upon other issues which defeated the action. (*Couling v. Coxe*, *supra*.)

Conduct money paid to a witness with a subpœna, if the witness does not attend, may be recovered back as money received to the use of the plaintiff. (*Martin v. Andrews*, 7 E. & B. 1; 26 L. J. Q. B. 39.)

An action for defamation will not lie against a witness for false and malicious statements made in the course of judicial proceedings (*Lake v. King*, 1 Wms. Saund. 131 b (1); *Revis v. Smith*, 18 C. B. 126; *Henderson v. Broomhead*, 4 H. & N. 569; 28 L. J. Ex. 360; and see *ante*, p. 303; but a *qui tam* action to recover the penalty of twenty pounds is given by 5 Eliz. c. 9, ss. 6, 8 to the party grieved, against a person committing wilful perjury.

then instant [or next], by — of the clock in the forenoon of the same day, to testify the truth according to his knowledge in the said action then pending between the plaintiff and the said *G. H.* on the part of the plaintiff, and at the day aforesaid to be tried, and that this the defendant should by no means omit under the penalty of £100; and the plaintiff, a reasonable time before the time appointed for the trial of the said issues, caused the said writ to be made known and shown to the defendant, and a copy thereof to be left with him, and then paid him a reasonable sum of money for his costs and charges in and about his attendance as a witness according to the said writ, and the said issues in the said action afterwards in the place and at the time in the said *subpœna* mentioned were called on for trial, and the appearance and testimony of the defendant were necessary and material on behalf of the plaintiff on the trial of the said issues, and would have enabled the plaintiff to obtain a verdict on the said issues, and the plaintiff could not safely proceed to trial without the appearance and testimony of the defendant; yet the defendant did not appear as a witness according to the said writ of *subpœna*, whereby the plaintiff was obliged to withdraw the record of the said issues, and to pay the said *G. H.* his costs, and lost the expenses which he had incurred in preparing for the trial of the said issues and incidental thereto, and was delayed in his said action.

Like counts: *Mullett v. Hunt*, 1 C. & M. 752; *Lamont v. Crook*, 6 M. & W. 615; *Needham v. Fraser*, 1 C. B. 815; 3 D. & L. 190; *Couling v. Core*, 6 C. B. 703.

Like counts where the plaintiff was nonsuited in consequence of the defendant not attending on his subpœna: *Masterman v. Judson*, 8 Bing. 224; *Davis v. Lovell*, 4 M & W. 678.

Count against a witness for not producing documents in obedience to a Subpœna duces tecum: *Amey v. Long*, 9 East, 473.

Count (in contract) for breach of a promise to attend as a witness at a trial, and give evidence without a subpœna: *Yeatman v. Dempsey*, 7 C. B. N. S. 628; 9 *Ib.* 881.; *ante*, p. 269.

Count for preventing the service of a subpœna on a witness: *Wigens v. Cook*, 6 C. B. N. S. 784, 787.

CHAPTER IV.

COMMENCEMENTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF PLEAS AND
SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS.

COMMENCEMENTS OF PLEAS (a).

*Commencement of a Plea in Bar. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67 ;
Sched. B. 34.)*

In the Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas, or Exchequer of Pleas].

The — day of —, A. D. —.

F. } The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney [or in person, as
ats. } *the case may be*] says [here state the substance of the plea :
B. } no formal conclusion is necessary. C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67.]

(a) *Pleas:—Form of commencement.*]—By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67, “No formal defence shall be required in a plea, or avowry, or cognizance, and it shall commence as follows, or to the like effect :—

“The defendant by — his attorney” [or in person, or as the case may be] “says that” [here state the first defence].

And it shall not be necessary to state in a second or other plea, or avowry, or cognizance, that it is pleaded by leave of the Court or a judge, or according to the form of the statute, or to that effect ; but every such plea, avowry, or cognizance, shall be written in a separate paragraph, and numbered, and shall commence as follows, or to the like effect :—

“And for a second [etc.] plea the defendant says that” [here state second, etc., defence.]

Or if pleaded to part only, then as follows, or to the like effect :—

“And for a second [etc.] plea to” [stating to what it is pleaded],
“the defendant says that,” [etc.]

And no formal conclusion shall be necessary to any plea, avowry, cognizance, or subsequent pleading.”

Title and date.]—“Every pleading shall be entitled of the proper Court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded, and shall bear no other time or date.” (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 54 ; and see *ante*, p. 1, n. (a).) Added, as well as amended pleas bear the date of the original pleas, and should not be dated of the day when actually pleaded ; see *per* Willes J., L. R., 1 C. P. 250, n. (1). It is not usual to date added pleas when delivered ; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 298. They are copied in the issue and record as if they had been pleaded with the others.

All the pleadings subsequent to the declaration (where the names of the parties appear in full in the body) are also entitled in the cause by the insertion of the surnames of the parties in the margin, the name of the party pleading being always placed first. Thus the plea is entitled *F. ats.*

B. ; the replication B. v. F. ; the rejoinder F. ats. B. ; etc. If either party sues or is sued in a representative character, this description should be added to the name in the margin ; see *post*, p. 450.

Time for pleading.]—The defendant having appeared may plead at once after the delivery or filing of the declaration ; but he is not obliged to plead in bar without a notice to do so. For the plaintiff cannot sign judgment for want of a plea unless notice to plead has been given. (*Fenton v. Anstice*, 5 Dowl. 113 ; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 232.) Formerly a rule to plead and a demand of plea were also necessary ; but by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 62, “No rule to plead or demand of plea shall be necessary, and the notice to plead indorsed on the declaration or delivered separately shall be sufficient.”

By s. 63, “In cases where the defendant is within the jurisdiction, the time for pleading in bar, unless extended by the Court or a judge, shall be and a notice requiring the defendant to plead thereto in eight days, otherwise judgment may, whether the declaration be delivered or filed, be indorsed upon the declaration or delivered separately ;” and see s. 29.

The proceedings in actions against defendants out of the jurisdiction are regulated by ss. 18, 19. (See *Bates v. Bates*, 9 C. B. N. S. 561 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 191 ; and see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 213.)

The time for pleading dates from the notice to plead, and is reckoned exclusive of the first day and inclusive of the last day (r. 174, H. T. 1853).

Dilatory pleas, as pleas to the jurisdiction and pleas in abatement, must be pleaded within four days. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 460, 471.) If the last day in any case is a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or public fast or thanksgiving, the time is to be reckoned exclusive of that day. And the days between Thursday next before and Wednesday next after Easter Day, and Christmas Day and the three following days, are not to be reckoned (rr. 174, 175, H. T. 1853).

The notice to plead should mention the time allowed for pleading. (*Hifferman v. Langle*, 2 B. & P. 363.) And if it were to mention a longer time than necessary the defendant would, it seems, be entitled to the whole of it. (*Solomonson v. Parker*, 2 Dowl. 405.) If it mentions no time, or too short a time, it is irregular ; see Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 97.

By r. 21, H. T. 1853, “A defendant shall be allowed the same time for pleading after the delivery of particulars under a judge’s order which he had at the return of the summons, unless otherwise provided for in such order.” If the defendant requires further time to plead, he must apply for a judge’s order (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 245), which, if granted, is generally made subject to what are called “the usual terms ;” these are “pleading issuably, rejoining gratis, and taking short notice of trial.” (*Ib.* p. 247.) As to what is an issuable plea, see *post*, p. 240. Rejoining gratis means rejoining within four days after replication, without a notice to rejoin. “The expression ‘short notice of trial’ shall in all cases be taken to mean four days.” (R. 35, H. T. 1853 ; see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 314.) If the defendant does not plead within the time or extended time allowed, the plaintiff may sign judgment ; see “*Judgment for want of a Plea*,” 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 290.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 90, “Where an amendment of any pleading is allowed, no new notice to plead thereto shall be necessary ; but the opposite party shall be bound to plead to the amended pleading within the time specified in the original notice to plead, or within two days after the amendment, whichever shall last expire, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge ; and in case the amended pleading has been pleaded to before amendment, and is not pleaded to *de novo* within two days after amendment, or within such other time as the Court or a judge shall allow, the pleadings originally pleaded thereto shall stand and be considered as pleaded in answer to such amended pleading.”

No plea (except a defence pleaded *puis darrein continuance*, C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 69) can be delivered between the 10th August and 24th October (2 Will. IV. c. 39, s. 11), and a plea delivered within that time is a nullity. By r. 9, H. T. 1853, "In case the time for pleading to any declaration, or for answering any pleadings, shall not have expired before the 10th day of August in any year, the party called upon to plead, reply, etc., shall have the same number of days for that purpose after the 24th day of October, as if the declaration or preceding pleading had been delivered or filed on the 24th of October."

Substance or body of the plea.—The plea is a statement by the defendant of his answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

Pleas are commonly divided into pleas *dilatory* and pleas *peremptory* or *in bar*: the former are not pleaded to the cause of action, but are pleaded either to the *jurisdiction* of the Court in which the action is brought, or in *abatement* of the action in its present form; the latter are pleaded to the *cause of action* alleged in the declaration. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 45; 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 457.)

As to pleas to the jurisdiction, see *post*, Chap. V, "*Jurisdiction*," and as to pleas in abatement, see *post*, Chap. V, "*Abatement*."

Pleas in bar answer the alleged cause of action; they either deny facts stated in the declaration which are material to the cause of action, or, admitting the facts alleged in the declaration, they state some new matter of fact which avoids their legal effect. The former are called *traverses* or *pleas in denial*; the latter, *pleas in confession and avoidance*.

Pleas in denial or traverses.—Pleas in denial either traverse specifically and in terms some material allegation in the declaration, and may be called specific traverses, or they deny in a general and appropriate form one or more of the facts, and are called general traverses or general issues. As to the scope of the general issue, and when it is necessary or proper to use a specific traverse, see *post*, Chap. V, "*General Issue*," and Chap. VI, "*General Issue*."

Formerly, any defences which amounted to the general issue must have been pleaded in that form; but by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 76, "A defendant may either traverse generally such of the facts contained in the declaration as might have been denied by one plea, or may select and traverse separately any material allegation in the declaration, although it might have been included in a general traverse."

A specific traverse should be framed in the terms of the allegation denied and it will be in a negative or affirmative form, according to the form of the allegation traversed. It should deny only the substance of the allegation and must not include any immaterial things involved in it, as time, quantity, or amount. If the denial covers several things, any of which would be sufficient to maintain the action, care must be taken to frame the traverse in the disjunctive. Traverses formerly denied the facts "in manner and form as alleged;" but these words were not essential, and the words "in manner and form" are now omitted. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 174.)

There is one allegation which now frequently occurs in declarations, which cannot be traversed in terms. This is the general averment of the performance of conditions precedent which is allowed by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 57. That section expressly provides that "the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify in his pleading the condition or conditions precedent, the performance of which he intends to contest." See "*Conditions Precedent*," *ante*, p. 147 (a), and *post*.

The denial of the breach in counts in contract is sometimes framed like other specific traverses, in the terms of the allegation traversed, and some-

times in the form of a general denial, thus, "the defendant denies the alleged breach." The practice at Judges' Chambers differs as to the form in which the plea is allowed to be pleaded; some of the learned judges require a specific traverse in terms, whilst others allow the general denial (and see *Coulson v. Attwood*, 26 L. J. Ex. 244, 245, n. (1)). Until a uniformity of practice is finally established, the safer course would seem to be to traverse the breach in terms.

A plea in denial admits the truth of all the allegations in the declaration which are not denied by it, provided they are material and might be denied; for it is an essential principle of pleading that whatever is not denied is admitted, and each plea is to be considered by itself, as if it were the only one on the record. Thus, a plea of the general issue admits the truth of all the material allegations which it does not cover; and a specific traverse of a particular allegation admits the truth of all the other material allegations contained in the declaration. (*Jones v. Brown*, 1 Bing. N. C. 484; *Noel v. Boyd*, 4 Dowl. 415; *Sanderson v. Collman*, 4 M. & G. 209, 225; and see, as to the effect of the general issue, *post*, Chaps. V, VI.) But an allegation is thus admitted only to the extent to which it would require to be proved, if traversed. (*King v. Walker*, 2 H. & C. 384; 33 L. J. Ex. 167.) As to admissions on the record, whether by traversing other matters, by pleading in confession and avoidance, by demurring, or by suffering judgment by default; see 1 Taylor on Evid. 5th ed. 716-729.

Matters of inducement which are explanatory only of the facts and not essential to the cause of action cannot be traversed. (See *ante*, p. 7; Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 223.)

Allegations of special damage cannot be traversed or pleaded to; except where the special damage constitutes the gist of the action, and there it is denied by the plea of the general issue (see *ante*, p. 12).

Mere matters of aggravation cannot be directly pleaded to. See *ante*, p. 420, n. (a).

Inferences of law cannot be traversed or disputed by plea; thus, allegations of duty which are the legal result of facts cannot be traversed. (*Trower v. Chadwick*, 3 Bing. N. C. 334; *Astley v. Fisher*, 6 C. B. 572; *Keates v. Earl Cadogan*, 10 C. B. 591; *Cane v. Chapman*, 5 A. & E. 647; *Seymour v. Maddox*, 16 Q. B. 326; and see *Dutton v. Powles*, 2 B. & S. 174; 30 L. J. Q. B. 169.) The proper mode of meeting such allegations is either to traverse the facts which raise the duty in law, or to dispute the legal inference drawn from the facts by demurrer. Allegations compounded of law and fact are traversable. (*Lucas v. Nockells*, 10 Bing. 157; *Ransford v. Copeland*, 6 A. & E. 482; Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 176.)

A traverse casts upon the plaintiff the burden of proving the allegation denied: but it is not always advisable to traverse every traversable allegation, because the defendant has to pay the costs of the issues on which he fails (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 81, *post*, p. 441); and also because where the proof of any issue lies upon the plaintiff he has the right to begin, which involves the right of reply if evidence is adduced by the defendant. This may still be an important consideration notwithstanding the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 18.

In all actions for unliquidated damages, whether in contract or in tort, the plaintiff has the right to begin by reason of the proof of the damages lying upon him, though all the other issues lie upon the defendant; but in actions for ascertained or nominal damages, the defendant, by omitting to traverse and pleading affirmatively only, may gain the right to begin. (*Mercer v. Whall*, 5 Q. B. 447; and see, as to the practice at Nisi Prius, Roscoe on Evidence, 10th ed. 218; Taylor on Evidence, 5th ed. 381-386; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 383.)

On the other hand, it is sometimes important to take a traverse in order to compel the plaintiff to call a particular witness whom the defendant may wish to cross-examine, or by whose evidence he may hope to prove a parti-

cular fact which may be essential to his case; and this may sometimes enable the defendant to dispense with calling witnesses.

Pleas in confession and avoidance.—Pleas in confession and avoidance confess the truth of the facts alleged in the declaration to which they are pleaded, and state new facts which avoid their legal effect. They have been naturally divided into two classes (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 183): *Pleas in justification or excuse*, stating facts which show that the plaintiff never had any cause of action; as, to a declaration charging that the defendant assaulted the plaintiff, the plea that the plaintiff first assaulted the defendant, whereupon the defendant committed the alleged assault in self-defence; or, to a declaration upon a contract, the plea that the plaintiff and defendant rescinded or altered it before breach; and *pleas in discharge*, stating facts which show a subsequent discharge of a cause of action once subsisting; as, to a declaration for a breach of contract, the plea that the plaintiff afterwards by deed released the defendant; or, to a declaration for a debt, the plea that the defendant discharged it by payment. The distinction depends upon whether the defence existed before the alleged breach or arose after it.

If the new matter constituting the defence by way of satisfaction or discharge arose before action, it is pleaded in bar generally; if it arose afterwards and before plea, it is pleaded in bar to the further maintenance of the action; if it arose after plea, it may be pleaded *puis darrein continuance*. (See *post*, p. 450, 451.)

Replications and subsequent pleadings may also be either traverses or in confession and avoidance of the preceding pleading; but the latter do not admit of the above classification into matters in justification or excuse and matters in discharge.

By r. 8, T. T. 1853, "In every species of actions on contract all matters in confession and avoidance, including not only those by way of discharge, but those which show the transaction to be either void or voidable in point of law on the ground of fraud or otherwise, shall be specially pleaded; *e. g.* infancy, coverture, release, payment, performance, illegality of consideration, either by statute or common law, drawing, indorsing, accepting, etc., bills or notes by way of accommodation, set-off, mutual credit, unseaworthiness, misrepresentation, concealment, deviation, and various other defences must be pleaded." By r. 12, T. T. 1853, the same rule is applied to actions on covenants and specialties; and by r. 17, T. T. 1853, in actions for wrongs independent of contract, all matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as in actions on contract.

Matters founded on the rules and practice of the courts, or being mere irregularities in procedure, are not in general pleadable. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 486.)

Matter of defence upon equitable grounds could not be pleaded at common law, but may now be pleaded under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 83. (See *post*, Chap. V, "*Equitable Pleas*.")

Provisions of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, as to pleas, etc.—The following provisions of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, in addition to those already noticed, and to some others which will be found under the forms to which they more particularly relate, have simplified the mode of framing pleas, and have also dispensed with many formal requirements, such as express colour, special traverses, etc., which were formerly necessary or material in certain cases.

By s. 49, "All statements which need not be proved, such as the statement of time, quantity, quality, and value, where these are immaterial," "and all statements of a like kind shall be omitted."

By s. 51, "No pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect which could heretofore only be objected to by special demurrer."

to each count or cause of action, as the general issue pleaded to a declaration containing several counts. (*Cox v. Thomason*, 2 C. & J. 498; *Knight v. Brown*, 9 Bing. 643.) So the general issue pleaded to an *indebitatus* count is distributable, and the verdict may be entered for the plaintiff for the part of the debt proved, and for the defendant for the residue. (*Cousins v. Paddon*, 2 C. M. & R. 547; *Welby v. Brown*, 1 Ex. 770; *Gore v. Baker*, 4 E. & B. 470; 24 L. J. Q. B. 94; *Traherne v. Gardner*, 8 E. & B. 161; 26 L. J. Q. B. 259.) In actions of trover the pleas of the general issue and that the goods were not the plaintiff's are distributable, and the verdict may be entered for the plaintiff as to some of the goods, and for the defendant as to the others (*Williams v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 8 M. & W. 856; *Freshney v. Wells*, 1 H. & N. 653; 26 L. J. Ex. 228); so in trespass *de bonis asportatis* (*Routledge v. Abbott*, 8 A. & E. 592); and upon a declaration charging a trespass in entering the plaintiff's house and taking his goods, the issue under not guilty might be found for the plaintiff as to the former, and for the defendant as to the latter cause of action. (See *Pritchard v. Long*, 9 M. & W. 666.) In trespass to land the issue under a traverse of the property may be found for the plaintiff as to certain closes, and for the defendant as to others. (*Phythian v. White*, 1 M. & W. 216; and see *Doe v. Errington*, 4 Dowl. 602; *Alcock v. Wilshaw*, 2 E. & E. 633; 29 L. J. Q. B. 143; *Doe v. King*, 6 Ex. 791.) Where the declaration stated one libel containing various charges, with several distinct *innuendoes* connecting the charges with the plaintiff, the plea of the general issue was held to be distributable in respect of the several *innuendoes*, as they made the different charges equivalent in substance to distinct libels. (*Prudhomme v. Fraser*, 2 A. & E. 645.) But in a count for a malicious prosecution by an indictment for perjury containing ten different assignments of perjury, where the plaintiff proved as to one only that it was without reasonable or probable cause, the plea of not guilty was held not to be distributable, the cause of action being one and entire. (*Delisser v. Towne*, 1 Q. B. 333.) And where a declaration against a carrier for damage to goods charged negligence in stowage and otherwise, and the plaintiff obtained a general verdict on proof of negligence in unloading, the plea of the general issue was held not to be distributable, so as to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict as to the stowage, there being but one cause of action. (*Anderson v. Chapman*, 5 M. & W. 483, but see *per* Crompton, J., and Blackburn, J., in *Paterson v. Harris*, 2 B. & S. 814; 31 L. J. Q. B. 277.)

But the doctrine of distributiveness does not apply to a plea setting up an entire defence, which, on issue joined, is found untrue in an essential matter. Thus, where to a declaration on a promissory note the defendant pleaded that it was given in consideration only of a sum less than the amount of the note, which sum had been paid, and the plaintiff traversed only the payment and obtained a verdict, he was held entitled to recover the full amount of the note. (*Robins v. Maidstone*, 4 Q. B. 811.)

Again, pleadings are generally so far divisible as to make it enough to prove so much as will support the substance of the issue. Where a plaintiff or defendant states a right more largely than is required for the purpose of establishing his claim or his defence, as sometimes occurs in stating rights of common, rights of way, and other similar rights, if the statement of his right is divisible it is sufficient for him to prove so much as will support his case, and the verdict may be entered for the other party as to the residue. (*Ricketts v. Salwey*, 2 B. & Ald. 360; *Knight v. Woore*, 3 Bing. N. C. 3, 534; *Giles v. Groves*, 12 Q. B. 721; and see *Drewell v. Towler*, 3 B. & Ad. 735; *Beadsworth v. Torkington*, 1 Q. B. 782; *Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792; *Higham v. Rabett*, 5 Bing. N. C. 622; *Bailey v. Appleyard*, 8 A. & E. 161; and see "Common," *ante*, p. 287; *post*, Chap. VI.; "Ways," *ante*, p. 429; *post*, Chap. VI.) On a declaration on a policy of insurance claiming for a total loss, the issue raised by a traverse of the loss is distributable, and may be found for the defendant as to all the claim except such partial loss as the plaintiff may

prove. (*Benson v. Chapman*, 8 C. B. 950; *Paterson v. Harris*, 2 B. & S. 814; 31 L. J. Q. B. 277; *King v. Walker*, 2 H. & C. 384; 3 *Ib.* 209; 33 L. J. Ex. 167, 325.) Upon a declaration against a carrier charging a breach by not carrying and delivering the goods, whereby they were wholly lost to the plaintiff, the plaintiff is entitled to recover upon proof of a delay in the delivery. (*Raphael v. Pickford*, 5 M. & G. 551; see "*Carriers*," ante, p. 124. See also *Hoare v. Lee*, 5 C. B. 754.) Where the defendant in an action of slander pleaded a multifarious plea of justification setting forth several distinct defences, and succeeded in proving one, but failed in the others, he was held entitled to the verdict on the whole plea, but to the costs only of the part on which he succeeded, and the issue was held not divisible in favour of the plaintiff, because the seventy-fifth section applies only to cases where the pleading answers in part the previous pleading, and might have been properly limited to that part. (*Reynolds v. Harris*, 3 C. B. N. S. 267; 28 L. J. C. P. 26, but see *Biddulph v. Chamberlayne*, 17 Q. B. 351.)

Immaterial averments, whether in the declaration or any other pleading, which might be struck out without affecting the substance of the pleading, need not be proved. (*Williamson v. Allison*, 2 East, 446; *Wells v. Hopkins*, 5 M. & W. 7; *Butt v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 140; *Forman v. Wright*, *Ib.* 481; and see Taylor on Evidence, 5th ed. pp. 247, 255.) But if an issue be taken on a pleading which is wholly immaterial or bad in substance, every averment in it is required to be proved.

When the question arises on *demurrer*, pleadings bad on the face of them are generally held not to be distributable; the rule being that a pleading (subsequent to the declaration) bad in part is bad altogether. Thus, a plea of accord and satisfaction showing only a partial performance of the accord was held bad on demurrer, and not available as a defence *pro tanto*. (*Gabriel v. Dresser*, 15 C. B. 622.) And "a vast variety of cases show that a plea not answering the whole that it professes to answer is bad *in toto*, whether it be pleaded to various facts in one count, or to various counts, or as a ground of defence for various persons" (*per* Holroyd, J., in *St. Germain v. Willan*, 2 B. & C. 216, 221); as, a plea of the Statute of Limitations pleaded to two counts, to one of which it was inapplicable (*Webb v. Martin*, 1 Lev. 48); a plea of illegality addressed to several claims in an *indebitatus* count, to one of which it could be no defence (*Lyne v. Siesfield*, 1 H. & N. 278); a plea in abatement for the misjoinder of parties pleaded to several counts, to one of which it was inapplicable. (*Phillips v. Claggett*, 10 M. & W. 102.) So, in an action for an irregular or illegal execution of process, brought against the sheriff and the party who sued out the process, if the defendants join in a plea of justification which is insufficient as a defence by the party, it is bad as regards the sheriff also. (*Andrews v. Morris*, 1 Q. B. 3, 17; see "*Process*," post, Chap. VI.) So in an action of trespass for false imprisonment brought against a constable and a private person, a plea by them jointly, if bad as to one is bad as to both. (*Hedges v. Chapman*, 2 Bing. 523; see also Wms. Saund. 28 a; Steph. on Pl. 7th ed. 355; *Trueman v. Hurst*, 1 T. R. 40; *Goodwin v. Cremer*, 18 Q. B. 757; *Ash v. Pouppeville*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 86; 37 L. J. Q. B. 55; *Chappell v. Davidson*, 18 C. B. 194; 35 L. J. C. P. 225. But see *Blagrove v. Bristol Waterworks Co.*, 1 H. & N. 369; as to which see *Goldsmid v. Hampton*, 5 C. B. N. S., 94, 103.)

Demurrers may be taken distributively when they are addressed to distinct matters, some of which are sufficient in law and others not. (See "*Demurrer*," post, Chap. VII.)

Issuable pleas.]—An issuable plea is one which puts the merits of the cause in issue, either on the facts or the law, and upon which a decision on demurrer or by a jury would determine the action upon the merits (*Mackay v. Wood*, 7 M. & W. 420, 421; *Zulueta v. Miller*, 2 C. B. 895, 901); it

does not mean necessarily a good plea (*Steele v. Harmer*, 14 M. & W. 136, 139); but a plea which has been already adjudged to be bad by the judgment of a Court is a non-issuable plea, and a party is not entitled to question such a decision after an undertaking to plead issuably (*Beauclerk v. Hook*, 20 L. J. Q. B. 485); so also a plea which is manifestly bad and frivolous (*Brown v. Austin*, 4 Dowl. 161; *Humphreys v. Earl Waldegrave*, 6 M. & W. 622; *Millett v. Browne*, 2 H. & N. 837); a plea in abatement is not an issuable plea, as a plea that the plaintiff is an alien enemy (*Shepeler v. Durant*, 14 C. B. 582); nor is a plea of the bankruptcy of one of several joint plaintiffs. (*Staples v. Holdsworth*, 4 Bing. N. C. 144.) But a plea of the bankruptcy of the defendant is an issuable plea (*Serle v. Bradshaw*, 2 C. & M. 148); so is a plea of the bankruptcy of a sole plaintiff before action (*Willis v. Hallett*, 5 Bing. N. C. 465; and see *Watkins v. Bensusan*, 9 M. & W. 422); and a plea of the Statute of Limitations (*Rucker v. Hannay*, 3 T. R. 124; *Maddocks v. Holmes*, 1 B. & P. 228); and a plea of tender (*Noone v. Smith*, 1 H. Bl. 369); and a plea in bar of defendant's coverture (*Burch v. Leake*, 7 M. & G. 377); and of the defendant's infancy (*De lafield v. Tanner*, 5 Taunt. 856). A plea pleaded to several counts, which in substance applies to one of them only, is not issuable. (*Parratt v. Goddard*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 874.) A general demurrer is an issuable pleading (although a special demurrer was not so); and therefore a defendant does not now preclude himself from demurring by being put under terms to plead issuably. If the defendant, being under terms to plead issuably, pleads a non-issuable plea, either alone or with others, the plaintiff may treat the plea or the whole of the pleas, if several, as a nullity, and sign judgment for want of a plea; but he waives the objection if he takes any subsequent step which recognizes the pleas, as obtaining time to reply (*Stead v. Carey*, 7 M. & G. 646), or obtaining particulars of set-off (*Scott v. Watson*, 1 C. B. 827; *Verbist v. De Keyser*, 3 D. & L. 392); but the judgment cannot be signed before the time for pleading has expired. (*Macher v. Billing*, 1 C. M. & R. 577; *Dakins v. Wagner*, 3 Dowl. 535.) A defendant who is under terms to plead issuably is not justified in pleading a non-issuable plea by a judge's order to plead several matters (*Humphreys v. Earl Waldegrave*, 6 M. & W. 622), nor can it be supported by an affidavit of the defendant that it was pleaded *bonâ fide*. (*Bateson v. Lee*, 1 D. & L. 224.)

See further as to issuable pleas, 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 247; Dixon's Lush's Pr. 447.

Pleading several matters.—By the common law the defendant was not allowed to plead more than one plea to the same part of the declaration, although he might plead several pleas when each answered a different part. So the plaintiff was confined to a single replication. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 328.) This strictness was first relaxed in favour of the defendant by 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 4, which enabled him with leave of the Court to plead to the declaration as many several matters as he should think necessary. The same right has now been extended to the plaintiff in his replication, and to both parties in the subsequent pleadings, by the following enactments of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, and the rules of H. T. 1853.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 81, "The plaintiff in any action may by leave of the Court or a judge plead, in answer to the plea or the subsequent pleading of the defendant, as many several matters as he shall think necessary to sustain his action; and the defendant in any action may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead in answer to the declaration or other subsequent pleading of the plaintiff, as many several matters as he shall think necessary for his defence, upon an affidavit of the party making such application or his attorney, if required by the Court or a judge, to the effect that he is advised and believes that he has just ground to traverse the several matters proposed to be traversed by him, and that the several matters sought to be

pleaded as aforesaid by way of confession and avoidance, are respectively true in substance and in fact; provided that the costs of any issue, either of fact or law, shall follow the finding or judgment upon such issue, and be adjudged to the successful party, whatever may be the result of the other issue or issues."

By s. 83, "All objections to the pleading of several pleas, replications, or subsequent pleadings or several avowries or cognizances, on the ground that they are founded on the same ground of answer or defence (see r. 2, T. T. 1853, *infra*), shall be heard upon the summons to plead several matters."

By s. 84, "The following pleas, or any two or more of them, may be pleaded together as of course, without leave of the Court or a judge; that is to say,—

A plea denying any contract or debt alleged in the declaration.

A plea of tender as to part.

A plea of the Statute of Limitations.

Set-off.

Bankruptcy of the defendant.

Discharge under an Insolvent Act.

Plenè administravit.

Plenè administravit præter.

Infancy.

Coverture.

Payment.

Accord and satisfaction.

Release.

Not guilty.

A denial that the property, an injury to which is complained of, is the plaintiff's.

Leave and licence.

Son assault demesne.

And any other pleas which the judges of the superior Courts, or any eight or more of them, of whom the chief judges of the said Courts shall be three, shall, by any rule or order to be from time to time by them made in term or vacation, order or direct."

No other pleas have been added to the above list.

By s. 86, "Except, in the cases herein specifically provided for, if either party plead several pleas, replications, avowries, cognizances, or other pleadings, without leave of the Court or a judge, the opposite party shall be at liberty to sign judgment; provided that such judgment may be set aside by the Court or a judge, upon an affidavit of merits, and such terms as to costs and otherwise as they or he may think fit." (See *Harvey v. Hamilton*, 4 Ex. 43.)

The necessity for obtaining leave to plead several matters does not arise when no two or more pleas, or no pleas except those mentioned in s. 84, are pleaded to the same part of the declaration or debt or cause of action (*Archer v. Garrard*, 3 M. & W. 63; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 279, 286); nor where several defendants sever in pleading, and each pleads only such plea or pleas as he alone might plead without leave. (*Cazneau v. Morrice*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 126.)

It is further provided by r. 2, T. T. 1853, that "Several pleas, replications, or subsequent pleadings, or several avowries or cognizances, founded on the same ground of answer or defence, shall not be allowed; provided that, on an objection taken before the judge on a summons to plead several matters on the ground of such pleadings being in violation of this rule, the Court or the judge may allow such pleadings founded on the same ground of answer or defence as may appear to such Court or judge to be proper for the determining the real question in controversy between the parties on its merits,

subject to such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as the Court or judge may think fit." By r. 3, "When no such rule has been made as to costs, and on the trial there is more than one pleading founded on the same ground of answer or defence, and the judge shall, at the trial, certify to that effect on the record, the party so pleading shall be liable for all costs occasioned by such pleading, in respect of which he has failed to establish a distinct ground of answer, or defence, including those of the evidence as well as those of the pleading."

The words used in the repealed r. 5, H. T. 4 Will. IV., were "one and the same principal matter," for which the above expression, "same ground of answer or defence," has been substituted; in the same way as with reference to declarations in r. 1, the words "the same cause of action" are substituted for "subject-matter of complaint;" so that where a single state of facts produces several legal results, the latter may be made the ground of several counts, pleas, etc., without a violation of the rules; and the Court or a judge has a discretion to allow even a violation of the rules when it appears necessary for determining the real question in controversy on its merits. Where there is a reasonable doubt whether the pleas are founded on the same ground, they will be allowed together; lest otherwise the defendant should be deprived of his defence. (*Shropshire Union Ry. Co. v. Anderson*, 3 Ex. 401, 405.)

The following are instances of pleas which the Courts have refused to allow to be pleaded together :—

Pleas of the general issue with special pleas of matter which might be proved under the general issue (*Norton v. Scholefield*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 638; *Matthews v. Matthews*, 7 C. B. 1024); and in actions on the *indebitatus* counts the plea of *nunquam indebitatus*, with a plea setting up the pendency of a special contract (*Gardner v. Alexander*, 3 Dowl. 146); in an action by a railway company for calls, *nunquam indebitatus*, with pleas that the defendant was not a proprietor, and that notice of the calls was not given; the company being bound to prove these facts under the general issue (*London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Wilson*, 6 Bing. N. C. 138); to an action on a policy *non assumpsit* and a special plea setting up the terms of a memorandum annexed to the policy (*Heath v. Durant*, 12 M. & W. 438); a plea of the general issue "by statute," together with a special plea amounting to the general issue at common law (*Ross v. Clifton*, 11 A. & E. 631; *Legge v. Boyd*, 1 M. & G. 898; but see *Langford v. Woods*, 7 M. & G. 628, and see *post*, Chap. VI.); in an action for malicious prosecution, not guilty, and a special plea of an absence of probable cause (*Cotton v. Browne*, 3 A. & E. 312); in an action for polluting plaintiff's well, not guilty, and a plea denying that the water was polluted (*Norton v. Scholefield*, 9 M. & W. 665); in an action of libel, a plea of the general issue, with a special plea of circumstances showing that it was privileged. (*Lucan v. Smith*, 1 H. & N. 481, 26 L. J. Ex. 94.)

Pleas substantially founded on the same ground, though varied in statement, are objectionable; thus, four pleas, each amounting to an allegation of the same fraud, only stating it with various circumstances, were disallowed. (*Reid v. Rew*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 543.)

Also, whenever the statement in one plea is included in the wider statement of another, they are considered as founded on the same ground, (*Thomson v. Bradbury*, 1 Bing. N. C. 326.) As in an action on a bill, a plea that the bill was not duly stamped, and a plea traversing the acceptance. (*Dawson v. Macdonald*, 2 M. & W. 26.) So in an action for infringement of a patent, pleas to the whole patent, with pleas of the same matter to the undisclaimed part of the patent (*Clark v. Kenrick*, 1 D. & L. 392); or a plea that the patent was not a new manufacture, with a plea that it was not an invention in respect of which a patent could be granted (*Walton v. Bateman*, 3 M. & G. 773); or a plea that the plaintiff was not the first inventor,

with pleas that other persons were the first inventors; but a plea that the invention was not new was allowed together with a plea that part of the invention was not new, because the invention collectively might be new, though parts of it were not. (*Bentley v. Keighley*, 6 M. & G. 1039.) In trover by the assignees of a bankrupt, the plea of not possessed, and a plea that the goods were taken in execution without notice of a prior act of bankruptcy, were not allowed together, because the latter was contained in the former. (*Turquand v. Hawtrey*, 9 M. & W. 727.) In actions of trespass, pleas that the close is not the plaintiff's, and *liberum tenementum*, and a justification under a *jus tertii*, are allowed together (*Morse v. Apperley*, 6 M. & W. 145; *Slocombe v. Lyall*, 6 Ex. 119); although under the first the defendant might prove both the other defences. (*Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Ex. 803.)

The Court or a judge, in the exercise of their discretion, would not formerly allow any pleas to be pleaded together which were grossly repugnant and inconsistent; but at present this objection is substantially limited to not allowing any other pleas to be pleaded to the same parts of the declaration with a plea of tender (*Maclellan v. Howard*, 4 T. R. 194; *Orgill v. Kemshead*, 4 Taunt. 459; see "*Tender*," *post*); or payment into Court (*Thompson v. Jackson*, 1 M. & G. 242; *Hart v. Denny*, 1 H. & N. 609; *Gales v. Holland*, 7 E. & B. 336; *O'Brien v. Clement*, 15 M. & W. 435, see "*Payment into Court*," *post*); and to not allowing together such pleas as would produce an incongruity on the record. (See 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 282.)

In an action against an executor, the defendant has been allowed to plead *ne unques executor* and *plene administravit*. (*Tyson v. Kendall*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 434.) A defendant, sued as a member of a company, may plead that he was not a member of the company, with a plea of payment. (*Phillipson v. Tempest*, 1 D. & L. 209.)

In replevin, a defendant was allowed to plead two avowries, justifying under different and inconsistent titles. (*Evans v. Davies*, 8 A. & E. 362.)

Formerly pleas in bar and pleas in bar to the further maintenance of the action were not allowed to be pleaded together; but now by r. 22, T. T. 1853, "a plea containing a defence arising after the commencement of the action may be pleaded together with pleas of defences arising before the commencement of the action; provided that the plaintiff may confess such plea, and thereupon shall be entitled to the costs of the cause up to the time of the pleading such first-mentioned plea." But this, by r. 23, does not apply to the case of such plea pleaded by one or more only out of several defendants. (See *post*, p. 452 *n*.)

Leave will be refused to plead manifestly bad or immaterial pleas (*London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Wilson*, 6 Bing. N. C. 143; *Murray v. Boucher*, 9 Dowl. 537); as a plea of the defendant's bankruptcy in an action against him as the public officer of a company (*Steward v. Dunn*, 11 M. & W. 63); but not if there be any reasonable doubt on the subject. (*Bulley v. Foulkes*, 7 Dowl. 839; *Bailey v. Cathrey*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 456.) Leave will also be refused to plead pleas which, though not bad or immaterial on the face of them, are in fact beside the merits, and only pleaded to embarrass the opponent. (*Gully v. Rp. Exeter*, 4 Bing. 525; 5 *Ib.* 42; and see *London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Wilson*, 6 Bing. N. C. 137; *Cooling v. Gt. Northern Ry. Co.*, 15 Q. B. 486; *South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Hebblewhite*, 12 A. & E. 497.)

A plaintiff has been allowed to plead a special replication, together with a general denial of the plea, although it does not raise a distinct defence, where the special replication enables the defendant to raise the question in dispute by demurrer. (*Williams v. African Steam Navigation Co.*, 1 H. & N. 19.)

A new assignment and a replication to the same plea, when admissible, may be pleaded together without leave.

See further as to pleading several pleas, 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 278.

Order of Pleas in bar.]—There is no rule or uniform practice as to the order of placing several pleas in bar on the record; but there is a natural order which in well-drawn pleadings is generally observed, subject to such modifications as the circumstances of each particular case may render expedient. Thus, traverses are placed before pleas in confession and avoidance; the general issue being pleaded first, and then specific traverses in the order of the allegations denied. Of pleas in confession and avoidance those in justification or excuse are placed before those in satisfaction or discharge; but the most common pleas, as the Statute of Limitations, leave and licence, payment, accord and satisfaction, or release, are frequently pleaded before more special ones. Set-off, which is in the nature of a cross-action, is placed after the more direct answers to the plaintiff's claim. Payment into Court is generally pleaded last, as an issue is seldom raised upon it (at least, when it is pleaded to an *indebitatus* count). Where there are several counts, if the same general issue is applicable to more than one of them, it is usually pleaded first to all those to which it will apply; and after that, the traverses and pleas in confession and avoidance to the particular counts in their order. But if there is any other plea applicable to the whole or to several counts of the declaration, as payment, release, etc. it should be pleaded once for all (either before or after the more limited pleas according to its character); and the same plea should not be unnecessarily repeated to different parts of the declaration. Equitable pleas are generally placed after legal defences; and when a defendant pleads and demurs, either to the same or to different parts of the record, all the pleas are most frequently placed first.

Abstract of pleas.]—In order to obtain leave to plead several matters an abstract of the proposed pleas has to be served with the summons and laid before the judge. This is usually drawn by counsel or pleader on settling the pleas. Care must be taken that it represents the substance of the pleas correctly, as otherwise they would be pleaded without leave and the plaintiff might sign judgment. (*Hills v. Haymen*, 2 Ex. 323; *Flight v. Smale*, 4 C. B. 766; *Holliday v. Bohn*, 3 Sc. N. R. 496; *Will v. Robinson*, 5 Ex. 302; *Cork and Bandon Ry. Co. v. Goode*, 13 C. B. 618; *Gabardi v. Harmer*, 3 Ex. 239.) The defendant is not bound to plead all the pleas allowed; and he may limit to part of the declaration a plea which he has obtained leave to plead to the whole. (*Fryer v. Andrews*, 1 Ex. 471; see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 289.)

—See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 80; and see *post*, Chap. VII, "Demurrer."

Amendment of pleas.]—As to amendment of pleas and as to adding and withdraw pleas, see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 297; and see *post*, Chap. VI, "Relinquishment of plea"

Particulars of pleas.]—Particulars of pleas are sometimes ordered upon application of the plaintiff, see *Marshall v. Emperor Life Ass. Soc.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 35; and this is frequently done at Chambers where a plea of fraud is pleaded in general terms. In some actions the defendant is required by statute to deliver particulars with his pleas; as in actions for the infringement of letters patent, the defendant on pleading thereto must deliver with his pleas particulars of the objections on which he means to rely. (15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 41, see *post*, "Patents.") So in an action for infringing a copyright the defendant on pleading must give a notice of objections. (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 16, see *post*, "Copyright.")

"With every plea of set-off containing claims of a similar nature as those in respect of which a plaintiff is required to deliver particulars (see *ante*, p. 55), the defendant shall in like manner deliver particulars of his set-off." (R. 19, H. T. 1853, see *post*, "Set-off.")

Commencement of a Second Plea in Bar (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67, Sched. B. 35; see ante, p. 441).

2. And for a second plea the defendant says [*here state the substance of the plea*].

Plea to one of several Counts (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A. D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by G. H. his attorney [*or in person*], as
ats. } to the first [*or second, or as the case may be*] count of the
B. } declaration, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the count pleaded to*].

2. And for a second plea the defendant (*b*), as to the first [*or second or as the case may be*] count of the declaration, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the count pleaded to*].

Plea to a part of an Indebitatus Count (specifying the amount pleaded to) and Plea to the Residue (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A. D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by G. H. his attorney [*or in person*], as
ats. } to £—, parcel of the money claimed, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part, which may be referred to throughout the body of the plea as the claim herein pleaded to*].
B. }

(a) The defendant must answer the whole declaration, either by one plea to the whole, or by several pleas to several parts of the declaration where it is divisible. If any count of the declaration, or any part of any count of the declaration, forming a distinct cause of action, is left unanswered, the plaintiff may sign judgment for want of a plea as to that count or part of a count. (1 Wms. Saund. 28 a (3); 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 292.) A plea to one of several counts or to part of a count must be expressly limited in the commencement to the count or part to which it is pleaded; and if not so limited, it is taken to be pleaded to the whole declaration.

Every plea must in substance answer the whole matter to which it is pleaded; and if it does not give a sufficient answer to the whole, it is bad in substance, and the plaintiff may demur, but he cannot in that case sign judgment for the matter insufficiently answered. (1 Wms. Saund. 28 a (3); *Thomas v. Heathorn*, 2 B. & C. 477; *Eddison v. Pigram*, 16 M. & W. 137; *Ash v. Pouppeville*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 86; 37 L. J. Q. B. 55.)

(b) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67 (cited *ante*, p. 433,) every plea shall be written in a separate paragraph, and numbered. Where there are several pleas it is usual in practice both to state the number in the body of the plea, and also to number the pleas with figures in the margin as above. It should be remembered that the number of the plea only marks its place in the numerical succession of the pleas, without any reference to the matter to which it is pleaded. Hence it is ambiguous to say, as is sometimes done, “for a second, third, etc., plea to the first, second, etc., count,” for the plea may be the first plea to the count to which it is pleaded, whilst it is the second, third, or fourth, etc., plea in the order of succession. This ambiguity is avoided by the form given above, which interposes the words “the defendant” between the number of the plea and the statement of what it is pleaded to.

2. And for a second plea the defendant, as to the residue of the money claimed says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part as above. If it is required to plead separately to other parts of the claim, plead the second or other plea as to £—, other parcel of the money claimed, and plead a third or other plea as to the residue of the money claimed*].

A like form: Rhodes v. Turner, 3 Ex. 607.

Plea to a Part of an Indebitatus Count (excepting the Amount not pleaded to), and Plea to the Part excepted.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person*],
ats. } except as to £—, parcel of the money claimed, says [*here*
B. } *state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part, which*
may be referred to as the claim herein pleaded to].

2. And for a second plea the defendant, as to the said £—, parcel of the money claimed, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part as above*].

Plea to part of a claim under an indebitatus count which accrued due before a certain event: see the eleventh plea in Sprye v. Porter, 7 E. & B. 58; 26 L. J. Q. B. 67.

Plea to a particular claim in an indebitatus count, except as to a sum parcel thereof: Lofft v. Dennis, 1 E. & E. 474; 28 L. J. Q. B. 168.

Pleas to particular Breaches assigned.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person*],
ats. } as to [*or as to so much of the — count as relates to*] the
B. } breach first [*or secondly, or as the case may be*] above assigned,
says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the breach*
pleaded to].

2. And for a second plea the defendant, as to [*or as to so much of the — count as relates to*] the breach first [*or secondly, or thirdly, or as the case may be*] above assigned, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the breach pleaded to*].

Plea as to so much of a breach as relates to matters before a certain time: see Winstone v. Linn, 1 B. & C. 460.

Plea to part of a Special Count, and Plea to the Residue (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person*],
ats. } as to so much of the declaration [*or first or other count*] as
B. } alleges that [*or, as charges the defendant with, or as relates*

(a) It is sometimes doubtful whether a particular allegation in the declaration is or is not material, and therefore traversable, and it may be thought advisable to traverse it in order to avoid the risk of admitting it on the

to, *here state the part pleaded to*] says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part pleaded to, which may be done by referring to that part as the cause [or causes] of action herein pleaded to*].

2. And for a second plea the defendant, as to the residue of the declaration [*or first or other count*], says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part as above*].

Plea as to two sums of Money claimed under different Counts, identifying them.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } 1. The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person*],
ats. } as to the first count of the declaration, and as to £—, parcel
B. } of the money claimed under the second count of the declaration, says that the money claimed under the first count is the same identical £— as the said £— parcel of the money claimed under the second count, and that [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the matters pleaded to*].

A like form: Bittleston v. Timmis, 1 C. B. 389.

Plea repeating what has been pleaded in a former Plea by reference thereto (a).

And for a — plea the defendant as to [*here state the part of the claim or the count to which the plea is pleaded*], repeats the several allegations contained in the — plea [*except so much thereof as alleges or relates to, etc., stating anything not intended to be repeated*] and says that they are respectively true in substance and fact; and the defendant further says that [*here state the additional matter of defence*].

See like forms: Hammond v. Dayson, 15 M. & W. 373; Shand v. Sanderson, 4 H. & N. 381; 28 L. J. Ex. 278; Manning v. Phelps, 10 Ex. 59; Morant v. Chamberlain, 6 H. & N. 541; 30 L. J. Ex. 299, 303; Lewis v. Great Western Ry. Co., 5 H. & N. 867, 868; Card v. Carr, 1 C. B. N. S. 197.

record. In such case the following form of commencement may be used in the plea:—"As to so much of the alleged cause of action as depends upon the allegation that [*here state the allegation traversed*] says that" [*here traverse the allegation*]. As to traverses of such allegations, see *Cutts v. Surridge*, 9 Q. B. 1015; *Tallis v. Tallis*, 1 E. & B. 397 n. (a).

(a) This form will be found useful in actions on bills of exchange between remote parties, where a long statement of facts forms the principal ground for several distinct defences, and in other cases where it is necessary to repeat the same facts as parts of different pleas. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "Common,"

as are sometimes also, for the sake of brevity, limited at the commencement by reference to former pleas, thus, "And for a [second] plea the defendant, as to the same causes of action to which the [first] plea is pleaded, says," etc. This form of commencement is objectionable, and should not be used without sufficient cause, as it makes it necessary to refer to previous pleas to ascertain what the particular plea is pleaded to, and in case of a demurrer may encumber the demurrer-book with irrelevant matter. (See r. 17, H. T. 1853.)

Plea repeating an Agreement set out in a former Plea.

And for a — plea the defendant says that by an agreement made by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, it was agreed and provided as in the — plea mentioned; and the defendant further says that [*here state the additional matter of defence*]; see *Thorburn v. Barnes*, L. R. 2 C. P. 384, 388.

Plea by one of several Defendants (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. and another [*or others*] (*b*) } 1. The defendant, *E. F.*, by *G. H.*
 ats. } his attorney [*or in person*], says
 B. } [*here state the substance of the plea*].

2. And for a second plea the defendant *E. F.* says [*here state the substance of the plea*].

Plea by an infant Defendant who defends by Guardian (see ante, p. 6).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant, by *G. H.*, who is admitted by the Court
 ats. } here as the guardian of the defendant to defend for him, he
 B. } being an infant within the age of twenty-one years, says [*here state the substance of the plea*].

Plea by Husband and Wife sued jointly (c).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

The defendants, by *H. K.* their attorney [*or in person*], say [*here state the substance of the plea*].

(a) Several defendants may, at their discretion, either join in one defence, and plead jointly, or sever in their defences and plead distinct pleas. Thus one may plead in abatement, another in bar, and a third may demur. Single pleas by several defendants are not several pleas, requiring leave of the Court, either for the purposes of costs or other purposes. (*Cazneau v. Morrice*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 126.) If several defendants join in a defence which upon the face of it is a sufficient justification for one, but no justification for the others, the plea is bad as to all. (*Wm. Saund.* 28 *a.*) In such case, therefore, it is necessary for the defendant who has a justification to sever in his defence from the others. (See *ante*, p. 440; and “*Process*,” *post*, Chap. VI.) Defendants may sever at any stage of the proceedings, but when they have once done so they must continue to plead separately. (See as to pleas by several defendants, 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 592.)

(b) This is the title of the cause, and should not be altered, although the particular defendant pleading alone does not happen to be that one who gives his name to the cause as being the first named on the record.

(c) A married woman cannot appoint an attorney, but where a husband and wife sue or are sued jointly, the husband may appoint an attorney for both. A married woman sued alone must appear in person, and may then plead her coverture in abatement; or if the action is founded upon a contract made during coverture, the coverture may be pleaded in bar. (See *ante*, p. 6.)

Plea in Bar to the further Maintenance of the Action (d).

A plea in bar to the further maintenance commences and concludes in the ordinary form, without any formal commencement or conclusion. (See *Gresty v. Gibson*, L. R. 1 Ex. 112; 35 L. J. Ex. 74; *Brooks v. Jennings*, L. R. 1 C. P. 476.) The body of the plea must show that the defence arose after action, or it will be deemed to have arisen before. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 68, *infra*.)

Plea Puis Darrein Continuance. (See p. 450, n (d).)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant by G. H. his attorney [or in person], says
ats. } that after the last pleading in this action [here state the
B. } substance of the plea].

Plea Puis Darrein Continuance at Nisi Prius, in a Town Cause.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } And now at this day, before the Right Honourable —,
ats. } her Majesty's Chief Justice, assigned to hold Pleas in her
B. } Court of Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas, or in the Ex-

(d) *Pleading defences which have arisen after the commencement of the suit and pleas puis darrein continuance.*—Throughout the ordinary pleadings in an action the rights of the parties are considered to remain the same as they were at the commencement. If they are subsequently altered, the new matter must be pleaded by the party desirous of obtaining the benefit of it. (*Rundle v. Little*, 6 Q. B. 174, 178.) Thus, payment after the commencement of the action cannot be proved even in mitigation of damages without a plea to that effect. (*Ib.*; *Nosotti v. Page*, 10 C. B. 643; see such plea, *Cook v. Hopewell*, 11 Ex. 555; and Chap. V, "Payment.") Any plea of a defence arising after the commencement of the action, from which time costs constitute a part of the damages, must answer the costs or it would be bad, unless limited at the commencement so as to except the costs. (*Goodwin v. Cremer*, 18 Q. B. 757; *Ash v. Poupperville*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 86; 37 L. J. Q. B. 55.) And a plea so generally pleaded as to answer the costs could be supported only by evidence of a payment, release, or other defence involving a satisfaction or discharge of the costs. (*Thame v. Boast*, 12 Q. B. 808; *Cook v. Hopewell*, 11 Ex. 555; 25 L. J. Ex. 71; see *Tetley v. Wanless*, L. R. 2 Ex. 21, 24; 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 27 n (5); and see *post*, Chap. V, "Payment.")

Formerly defence which arose after the commencement of the suit, if it arose before plea, must have been pleaded formally in bar to the further maintenance of the action, with an allegation of *actionem ulterius non*; and if after plea, then *puis darrein continuance*. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 688.)

With respect to matter pleaded in bar to the further maintenance of the action, it is now provided by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 68, that "any defence arising after the commencement of any action shall be pleaded according to the fact, without any formal commencement or conclusion; and any plea which does not state whether the defence therein set up arose before or after action shall be deemed to be a plea of matter arising before action." It is enough if the plea discloses matter of defence which upon the face of it appears to have arisen after action, without an express allegation to that effect, *Brooks v. Jennings*, L. R. 1 C. P. 476; but the Court may amend a plea by adding such allegation, if necessary. (*Tetley v. Wanless*, L. R. 2 Ex. 21, 24; 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 27 n (5).)

, the Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer of our Lady the Queen, *or if the trial is before a puisne judge*, before Sir ———, one of the Judges of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, *or Common Pleas, or Barons of her Majesty's Court of Exchequer*, in the absence and stead of the Right Honourable ———, the Chief Justice *or Chief Baron of the said Court*], comes the defendant by ———, esquire, his counsel, and says that after the last pleading in this action [*here state the substance of the plea*].

Plea Puis Darrein Continuance at Nisi Prius, at the Assizes.

In the ———.

The ——— day of ———, A.D. ———.

F. } And now at this day, before ——— and ———, Justices of
ats. } our Lady the Queen, assigned to take the assizes in and for
B. } the county of ———, comes the defendant by ———, esquire, his
counsel, and says that after the last pleading in this action [*here
state the substance of the plea*].

Plea to Count against Garnishee. (R. G. M. V. 1854, Sched. 26.)

See ante, p. 34.

In the ———.

The ——— day of ———, A.D. ———.

F. } The said E. F., by K. L. his attorney, says that he never
ats. } was indebted to the said G. H. as alleged [*or plead such*
B. } *other defence or several defences as may be required, see*
“Attachment of Debt,” *post*, p. 494.]

With respect to matters pleaded *puis darrein continuance*, the practice of entering continuances has been abolished (see now r. 31, T. T. 1853); but a plea pleaded at the same stage of the proceedings is still known by the former name. And by s. 69 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it is provided that “in cases in which a plea *puis darrein continuance* has heretofore been pleadable in banc or at Nisi Prius, the same defence may be pleaded, with an allegation that the matter arose after the last pleading; and such plea may, when necessary, be pleaded at Nisi Prius, between the 10th of August and 24th of October; but no such plea shall be allowed unless accompanied by an affidavit that the matter thereof arose within eight days next before the pleading of such plea, or unless the Court or judge shall otherwise order.”

A plea *puis darrein continuance* may be pleaded as of right (*Todd v. Emly*, 9 M. & W. 606); and in such case it is a waiver of all pleas previously pleaded. (*Dunn v. Hill*, 11 M. & W. 470; *Wagner v. Imbrie*, 6 Ex. 380.) So a plea *puis darrein continuance* after a demurrer operates as a *retraxit* of the demurrer. (*Solomon v. Graham*, 5 E. & B. 309; 24 L. J. Q. B. 332.)

Formerly it was never allowed to plead a plea in bar of the further maintenance of the action, together with pleas in bar of the action generally. (*Suckling v. Wilson*, 4 D. & L. 167; *Gabardi v. Harmer*, 6 D. & L. 481.) But we have seen, *ante*, p. 444, that now by r. 22, T. T. 1853, “a plea containing a defence arising after the commencement of the action may be pleaded together with pleas or defences arising before the commencement of the action, provided that the plaintiff may confess such plea, and thereupon shall be entitled to the costs of the cause up to the time of the pleading such first-mentioned plea.” And by r. 23, T. T. 1853, “When a plea is pleaded with an allegation that the matter of defence arose after the last pleading, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to confess such plea, and shall be

COMMENCEMENTS OF REPLICATIONS (a).

Replication taking or joining Issue.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff takes [or joins] issue upon the defendant's
v. } plea [or all the defendant's pleas or first, second, and third
F. } pleas, as the case may be].

entitled to the costs of the cause up to the time of pleading such plea; provided that this and the preceding rule shall not apply to the case of such plea pleaded by one or more only out of several defendants." — Upon a plea *puis darrein continuance* pleaded, the plaintiff may now, therefore, confess the plea, and sign judgment for his costs under the above rules; and it is immaterial that the plea does not expressly allege that the matter of defence arose after the last pleading, if in substance it appears to have done so. (*Howarth v. Brown*, 1 H. & C. 694; 32 L. J. Ex. 99; *Brooks v. Jennings*, L. R. 1 C. P. 476.) The rule applies to a plea of the plaintiff's conviction of felony pleaded *puis darrein continuance*. (*Barnett v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 604; 29 L. J. Ex. 334.) The plaintiff may reply to the plea or demur, or, with leave of a judge, do both. (*Prince v. Nicholson*, 5 Taunt. 665; *Hill v. Dunn*, 11 M. & W. 470.)

Instead of pleading *puis darrein continuance* by way of substitution for the former pleas, the defendant might now apply for leave to add the new defence as a plea in bar to the further maintenance. If the existing date of the pleas would lead to any inconsistency, the application should be to withdraw the previous pleas and plead *de novo*. This course was allowed by Willes, J., at Chambers, in *Bateman v. The Contract Corporation Limited*, 23rd March, 1866.

As to the mode and time and place of pleading matter which has arisen after the last pleading, see further, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 919; and Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 478; where see also the form of affidavit required.

(a) *Replications and subsequent pleadings:—Title and date.*]—The replication and subsequent pleadings must be entitled of the proper Court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 54; *ante*, p. 1, n. (b).) They are also entitled in the cause by the insertion of the surnames of the parties in the margin, see *ante*, p. 433.

Time for replying, etc.]—By C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 53, "Rules to reply and plead subsequent pleadings shall not be necessary, and instead thereof a notice shall be substituted requiring the opposite party to reply, rejoin, or as the case may be, within four days, otherwise judgment; such notice to be delivered separately or indorsed on any pleading to which the opposite party is required to reply, rejoin, or as the case may be." If this notice be not given, the opposite party (unless under terms to do so) is not bound to reply, rejoin, etc., within any specified time. (1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 300; see further as to time of replying, rejoining, etc., and as to obtaining further time, *Ib.*; and *ante*, p. 434.)

Substance or body of the replication, etc.]—The replication is the answer of the plaintiff to the defendant's plea. The replication, like the plea, either denies some material fact alleged in the plea, or, confessing the matters of fact alleged, states new matter which avoids their legal effect.

The defendant may, in like manner, answer the replication by a *rejoinder*. And so the pleadings proceed by *rebutter*, *surrebutter*, etc., until the parties arrive at an issue of fact, or, by a demurrer and joinder at any stage, at an issue of law.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 77, "A plaintiff shall be at liberty to traverse the whole of any plea, or subsequent pleading of the defendant by a general denial, or admitting some part or parts thereof to deny all the rest, or to deny any one or more allegations."

By s. 78, "A defendant shall be at liberty in like manner to deny the whole or part of a replication or subsequent pleading of the plaintiff."

By s. 79, "Either party may plead, in answer to the plea or subsequent pleading of his adversary, that he joins issue thereon, which joinder of issue may be as follows, or to the like effect:—

"The plaintiff joins issue upon the defendant's first " [etc., specifying what or what part] "plea."

"The defendant joins issue upon the plaintiff's replication to the first " [etc., specifying what] "plea."

And such form of joinder of issue shall be deemed to be a denial of the substance of the plea or other subsequent pleading, and an issue thereon; and in all cases where the plaintiff's pleading is in denial of the pleading of the defendant, or some part of it, the plaintiff may add a joinder of issue for the defendant."

These three sections (77, 78, 79) have made a great alteration in the previous mode of replying, rejoining, etc. Before these enactments only one material averment in a pleading could, as a general rule, be traversed, without infringing the rule against duplicity in pleading. (Steph. Pl. 6th ed. 306.) The strictness of this rule was, indeed, obviated in some cases by the technical device called the replication *de injuriâ*, whereby the whole of the facts stated in the plea were collectively put in issue. (*Crogate's case*, 8 Co. 67; *Isaac v. Farrar*, 1 M. & W. 65.) But this replication was restricted to cases where the plea consisted of matter of excuse, and (except in the limited form of *de injuriâ absque residuo causæ*) where the excuse did not involve title or interest in land or goods, commandment or authority of the plaintiff, or matter of record; it was wholly inapplicable where the plea consisted of matter of satisfaction or discharge. The use of it was consequently often questionable and dangerous, as the great number of cases on the subject in the reports show. It has now become so entirely obsolete that the learning concerning it is rendered wholly superfluous. All the advantages of this replication may now be obtained in every case at this stage of the pleadings, and a like advantage at all subsequent stages, by joining issue as provided by the above enactments. At the same time the issue under the new form of replication does not include any matters which could not have been separately traversed before, as not forming a substantial part of the defence; it only enables the party to put in issue collectively all the matters, any one of which he could previously have traversed separately. (*Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 159.)

At any stage of the pleadings, whenever the party pleading has to reply, rejoin, etc., to a traverse properly taken, he *must* join issue upon it. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 212.)

As to replying several matters, see *ante*, p. 441. A plaintiff has been allowed to plead a special replication together with a general traverse of the plea, though it does not raise a distinct defence, where the special replication enables the defendant to raise the question in dispute by demurrer. (*Williams v. African Steam Navigation Co.*, 1 H. & N. 19.)

As to replying and demurring together, see C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 80; *post*, Chap. VII, "*Demurrer*."

It will be observed that the C. L. P. Act, 1852, uses the terms *take* and *join* issue indifferently; the one in the body of the Act, the other in the schedule; and in practice it is not unusual to join issue on traverses and to take issue on pleas in confession and avoidance. (Chit. Forms, 9th ed. 118, (b).) But this is an useless distinction (see 1 Smith L. C., 6th ed. 124); and it is better to adopt one or other expression only, and apply it to the whole of the pleas at once, as in the above form, particularly when some of them are

Commencement of a Second [or Third] Replication to the same Plea (a).

And for a second [or third, or as the case may be] replication to the defendant's plea [or first or second plea, or as the case may be], the plaintiff says [here state the matter in answer to the plea].

Replication traversing the Plea in Terms or answering it by new Matter in Confession and Avoidance.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea says [here
v. } state the matter in answer to the plea].
F. }

Replication to Part of a Plea.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to so much of the defendant's plea [or —
v. } plea] as relates to [or as alleges that, here state the part replied
F. } to] takes [or joins] issue thereon [or says, as the case may

Replication expressly admitting Part of the Plea.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea, admits so
v. } much thereof as [here state the part admitted in the terms of
F. } the plea], and for a replication in this behalf says [here state the substance of the replication].

Replications in an Action by Husband and Wife with a Count by Husband alone. (Sec C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 40.)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. and Wife } The plaintiffs, as to the defendant's — plea, say
v. } [here state the matter of the replication to the plea to
G. } the count at the suit of both plaintiffs].

And the plaintiff A. B. as to the defendant's — plea says [here state the matter of the replication to the plea to the count at the suit of the husband alone].

traverses and others pleas in confession and avoidance intermixed. By this means the issues will be preserved in the same order as the pleas, which is more convenient in framing the *postea* and throughout the proceedings. The course sometimes adopted of first joining issue on the first, third, and last pleas, and then taking issue on the second, fourth, etc., pleas, may lead to confusion.

(a) It is not usual to number replications in the margin, but if several replications are pleaded to the same plea, the second and subsequent ones should be numbered at the commencement, as above, with reference to the particular plea to which they are addressed.

Replication to a Plea in Abatement.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff says that the said writ and declaration ought
 v. } not to be quashed, because he says [*here state the denial in the*
 F. } *terms of the plea traversed, or the new matter if in confession*
and avoidance, see forms, post, and conclude, if the replication is by
way of traverse:] and this the plaintiff prays may be inquired of by
the country [or if the answer be by way of confession and avoidance,
and this the plaintiff is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judg-
ment if the said writ and declaration ought to be quashed].

Replication to a Plea of Matter of Estoppel.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea, says that the
 v. } plaintiff ought to be permitted to say [*here state the allega-*
 F. } *tion or matter to which the plea is pleaded], because he says*
[here state the matter of the replication, and if the replication is a
traverse conclude] and of this the plaintiff puts himself upon the
country; [or if the replication is by way of confession and avoidance
conclude thus: and this the plaintiff is ready to verify; wherefore
he prays judgment that he ought to be permitted to say here re-
peat the allegation or matter to which the plea is pleaded.]

Replication of Matter of Estoppel.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea says, that the
 v. } defendant ought not to be admitted to plead the said plea, be-
 F. } cause he says [*here state the matter of estoppel, and con-*
clude:] and this the plaintiff is ready to verify; wherefore he prays
judgment if the defendant ought to be admitted against his own
acknowledgment [or deed, or whatever the matter of estoppel may
be] to plead the said — plea.

Rejoinder to replication of matter of estoppel: Doe v. Wright, 10
A. & E. 763; Darlington v. Pritchard, 4 M. & G. 783, 787.

Replication on Equitable Grounds (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea for replication
 v. } on equitable grounds, says [*here state the substance of the re-*
 F. } *plication.]*

(a) The C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 85, enacts that "The plaintiff may reply, in answer to any plea of the defendant, facts which avoid such plea upon equitable grounds; provided that such replication shall begin with the words, 'for replication on equitable grounds,' or words to the like effect."

COMMENCEMENTS OF NEW ASSIGNMENTS (a).

New Assignment of other Causes of Action than those Pleaded to.
In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea [or — and
v. } — pleas], says, that he sues not for the [trespasses or
F. } grievances or debts or breaches or causes of action] therein
admitted, but for [here state the causes of action intended to be
newly assigned.]

New Assignment where the Plaintiff also replies to the same Pleas.

[After the replication add:] And the plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea [or — and — pleas], further says, that he sues not only for the [trespasses or grievances or debts or breaches or causes of action] therein admitted, but also for [here state the causes of action intended to be newly assigned.]

New Assignment to two Pleas, one of which is also replied to and the other not.

[After the replication add:] And the plaintiff, as to the defendant's — and — pleas, further says, that he sues not for the [trespasses or grievances or debts or breaches or causes of action] in the — plea [the plea not replied to] admitted, but for the causes of action in the — plea [the plea replied to] admitted, and also for [here state the causes of action intended to be newly assigned.]

Plea to a New Assignment.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D.

F. } The defendant, as to the plaintiff's new assignment to the
ats. } — plea [or — and — pleas], says [here state the sub-
B. } stance of the plea.]

Second New Assignment after a Plea in Confession and Avoidance to a previous New Assignment.

The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea to the plaintiff's new assignment to the — plea, says, that he sues not for the [trespasses or grievances or debts or breaches or causes of action] therein admitted, but for [here state the causes of action intended to be newly assigned.]

(a) As to new assignments, see "*New Assignment*," *post*; and as to the forms given above, see C. L. P. Act, 1862, sched. B, 55-57.

COMMENCEMENTS OF REJOINDERS.

Rejoinder taking or joining Issue.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant takes [or joins] issue upon the plaintiff's
ats. } replication [or — replication] to the defendant's plea [or
B. } — plea].

Joinder of issue when added by the Plaintiff for the Defendant.
 And the defendant joins issue thereon (a).

*Rejoinder traversing the Replication in terms, or answering it by
 New Matter in Confession and Avoidance.*

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant, as to the replication [or — replication] to
ats. } the plea [or — plea], says [here state the traverse or the
B. } new matter in answer to the replication].

COMMENCEMENTS OF SURREJOINDERS.

Surrejoinder taking or joining Issue.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff takes [or joins] issue upon the defendant's
v. } rejoinder [or — rejoinder] to the plaintiff's replication [or
F. } — replication] to the defendant's plea [or — plea].

*Surrejoinder traversing the Rejoinder in Terms, or answering it by
 New Matter in Confession and Avoidance.*

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B. } The plaintiff, as to the rejoinder [or — rejoinder] to his
v. } replication [or — replication] to the plea [or
F. } says [here state the traverse or the new matter].

REBUTTERS AND SURREBUTTERS.

The *rebutters* and *surrebutters*, should the pleadings extend to that length, follow the same forms as the *rejoinders* and *surrejoinders*.

(a) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 79, "in all actions where the plaintiff's pleading is in denial of the pleading of the defendant, or some part of it, the plaintiff may add a joinder of issue for the defendant." This is a sub-

ISSUE.

Form of an Issue in general (R. H. T. 153, Sched. No. 1).

In the Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas or Exchequer of Pleas, as the case may be].

The — day of —, A.D. — [date of declaration].

(*The Venue.*) *A. B.*, by *C. D.* his attorney [or in person, as the case may be and as in the declaration], sues *E. F.* who has been summoned to answer the said *A. B.* by virtue of a writ issued on the — day of —, A.D. — [the date of the first writ] out of her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas or Exchequer of Pleas, as the case may be]. For [etc. copy the declaration from these words to the end, and all the pleadings, with their dates, writing each plea or pleading in a separate paragraph, and numbering them as in the pleading delivered, and conclude thus:]

Therefore let a jury come, etc.

Issue where there are Issues in Law and in Fact, and the Issues in Fact are to be tried first.

[Commence as in the preceding form, and copy the declaration and all the pleadings including the demurrer and joinder, writing each plea or pleading, and the demurrer and joinder in a separate paragraph, and numbering those which are numbered as in the pleadings delivered, and conclude thus:]

Therefore, as well to try the issue [or "issues"] above joined between the said parties to be tried by the country, as to inquire of and assess the damages which the plaintiff has sustained by occasion of the premises whereof the said parties have put themselves upon the judgment of the Court, in case judgment shall be thereon given for the plaintiff, let a jury come, etc.

For other forms of issue see Chit. Forms, 10th Ed. 124.

stitution for the former practice which allowed the plaintiff, when his own pleading was by way of traverse and he therefore prayed that the matter might be inquired of by the country, to add the *similiter* (as it was called) for the defendant. This joinder can be added only where all the other issues (if any) are complete. It is added on a new line at the end of the replication or surrejoinder, etc., without any separate date. But it is not often used, because, according to the present practice, the plaintiff's pleading in denial generally assumes the form of a joinder of issue, which under the above section is a complete issue in itself, without any addition.

CHAPTER V.

PLEAS AND SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS IN ACTIONS ON CONTRACTS.

THE GENERAL ISSUE (a).

(a) *The General Issue.*]—There are three pleas usually spoken of as general issues in actions on contracts. When the action is brought to recover a simple contract debt and the declaration is framed in an *indebitatus* count, the plea is *nunquam indebitatus*; when it is brought for the breach of a simple contract alleged in the declaration, the plea is *non assumpsit*; when founded on a specialty contract, the plea is *non est factum*. Besides these, when the action is on a contract of record there is the plea of *nul tiel record*; and when it is founded on a bill or note, to which *non assumpsit* cannot be pleaded, the most analogous plea to it is the denial in terms of the contract of the defendant, namely, that he *did not accept*, or *did not indorse*, etc.

There are now no general issues in the sense in which the term was understood before the pleading rules of H. T. 1834. The general issue was then not strictly a traverse. It amounted in effect to a general denial of the defendant's liability, under which it was competent for him not only to put the plaintiff to the proof of the whole of his case, but also to raise in answer to it almost every sort of defence on his own part. The practice of thus pleading at large, and leaving the particular questions in dispute to appear for the first time on the evidence, was highly inconvenient. The plaintiff was obliged to come to trial prepared with evidence to prove his whole case, whether really disputed or not, and after all he might be surprised by a defence of which he had no distinct notice, and be wholly unprepared to meet it; or it might appear for the first time at the trial that the point in dispute was a question not of fact but of law.

The new rules of H. T. 1834, were framed with the view to obviate these inconveniences, and to carry out more efficiently the real objects of pleading; namely, to separate questions of law from questions of fact, so as to refer each at once to its proper tribunal; to narrow the issue to the real point in dispute; and to give notice to each party of the case relied on by his adversary, so that he may come to trial prepared to meet it. The new rules of H. T. 1834, were substantially the same in this respect as the present rules of pleading of T. T. 1853. Under these rules the general issue became properly a traverse. All matters in confession and avoidance must be specially pleaded (r. 8, 12, 17, T. T. 1853). And moreover the effect of the general issue as a traverse was materially restricted.

It is no longer a denial of the defendant's liability to the action generally, but is limited to a traverse of the most essential or characteristic allegation in the declaration according to the particular form of the action; although in some cases it assumes a conventional form of denial, and is not a traverse in terms of any express allegation.

It will be seen that some forms of general issue are adapted to traverse the right and some to traverse the injury. And it was one chief policy of

Plea of the General Issue to Indebitatus Counts. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 36) (a).

That he [or they] never was [or were] indebted as alleged. [*This*

the new rules, that the alleged right and the alleged wrong should be separately pleaded to. (*Per* Crompton, J., *Kenrick v. Horner*, 7 E. & B. 628; 26 L. J. Q. B. 214.) In actions for breaches of contract the general issue traverses the right or contract only, and not the breach. (*Smith v. Parsons*, 8 C. & P. 199; *Warre v. Calvert*, 7 A. & E. 143.) In actions for wrongs independent of contract, the general issue traverses the injury only and not the right. (As to a denial of the breach in actions on contracts, see *ante*, p. 435.)

It is sometimes doubtful whether a declaration is founded upon a contract, or upon a wrong independent of a contract. (See "*Carriers*," *ante*, p. 120, n. (a).) Such cases are provided for by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 74, which, after reciting that certain causes of action may be considered to partake of the character both of breaches of contract and of wrongs, and doubts may arise as to the forms of pleas in such actions, and that it is expedient to preclude such doubts, enacts "that any plea which shall be good in substance, shall not be objectionable on the ground of its treating the declaration either as framed for a breach of contract or for a wrong." In such a case, therefore, the defendant may, without objection, plead either *non assumpsit* or *not guilty*; but the effect of these pleas would not be the same: the one would deny the contract, retainer, or bailment, and admit the breach; whereas the other would admit the contract, etc., and deny the breach.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was informal and wrong to use a traverse in terms where the general issue was applicable, and would have included the common traverse. (*Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296; *Cleworth v. Pickford*, 7 M. & W. 314.) But by sect. 76 of that Act, "a defendant may either traverse generally such of the facts contained in the declaration as might have been denied by one plea, or may select and traverse separately any material allegation in the declaration, although it might have been included in a general traverse." So, formerly, a defence amounting argumentatively to the general issue must have been pleaded in that form. (*Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296; *Aylesbury Ry. Co. v. Mount*, 7 M. & G. 898; *Lyall v. Higgins*, 4 Q. B. 528; *Nash v. Breeze*, 11 M. & W. 352.) The abolition of special demurrers (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 51) has removed this difficulty. No objection can now be made to an argumentative plea of the general issue, unless it is so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the action, in which case the plaintiff may apply to have it struck out or amended under sect. 52 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852. The learning, however, which is to be found in the books since the rules of H. T. 1834, on the applicability and effect of the general issues, is scarcely less important now than it was before the late Act. Whenever a defence is admissible under the general issue, it is still clearly the interest of the defendant to plead it in that form. By this means he may avoid disclosing his particular ground of defence prematurely to, perhaps, a dishonest plaintiff; he will gain the advantage of throwing the greatest burden of proof on his adversary; and he may avail himself, not only of the particular defence he proposes to rely on, but also of any other ground which may arise at the trial, and which falls within the scope of the general issue. It must be borne in mind that the defendant will not, in general, be allowed to plead the general issue, together with an argumentative plea amounting to it, or a particular traverse comprised under it. (*Ante*, p. 443.)

(a) *Never indebted.*—The plea of *nunquam indebitatus* is now the only general issue to *indebitatus* counts. Formerly, when a plaintiff framed his

plea is applicable to declarations like those numbered 1 to 14 in Sched. B. to the C. L. P. Act, 1852. It is generally applicable to all indebitatus counts.]

declaration to recover the amount of a debt in *indebitatus assumpsit*, alleging the debt as inducement, and the promise to pay it implied by law as the gist of the action (*ante*, p. 35, n. (a)), the plea of *non assumpsit* was the general issue to such a count; and the scope and effect of it according to the rules of H. T. 1834, were analogous to those of *nunquam indebitatus* under the same rules and under those of H. T. 1853. It is important to notice this as the cases decided on the general issue in actions of debt on simple contract and of *indebitatus assumpsit* mutually illustrate each other.

It is also proper, as a guide to the present effect of the general issue, to advert to the change of form from *nil debet* to *nunquam indebitatus*, which was first effected by the rules of H. T. 1834. The old general issue was *nil debet*, and the form of expression necessarily suggests how comprehensive it was as regards the defences included under it. In order at once to put an end to this, and to mark the more limited effect of the plea by the form of it, the present general issue, *nunquam indebitatus*, was substituted for *nil debet*.

The form of this plea is given by the schedule to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, and is thereby made applicable to *indebitatus* counts. And by r. 6, T. T. 1853, it is provided, that "to causes of action to which the plea of '*never was indebted*' is applicable, as provided in the above schedule, and to those of a like nature, the plea of *non assumpsit* shall be inadmissible: and the plea of '*never was indebted*' will operate as a denial of those matters of fact from which the liability of the defendant arises; *ex. gr.* in actions for goods bargained and sold, or sold and delivered, the plea will operate as a denial of the bargain and sale, or sale and delivery, in point of fact; in the like action for money had and received, it will operate as a denial both of the receipt of the money and of the existence of those facts which make such receipt by the defendant a receipt to the use of the plaintiff."

By r. 11, T. T. 1853, "the plea of *nil debet* shall not be allowed in any action." The new rules of Will. IV. contained a rule in precisely the same terms as the above, which was held not to apply to the plea of *nil debet* by statute given in penal actions by the 21 Jac. I. c. 4, s. 4; because the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 1, giving authority to the judges to make those rules, expressly provided that no such rule should deprive any person of the power of pleading the general issue by statute. (*Earl Spencer v. Swannell*, 3 M. & W. 154; *Jones v. Williams*, 4 M. & W. 375.) The present rules were made under the authority given by the statutes 13 & 14 Vict. c. 16, and the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 223, which contain no similar proviso. Hence it seems that the present rule relating to the plea of *nil debet* is universal, and abolishes such plea in all actions.

The *indebitatus* counts are applicable whenever a simple contract, whether express or implied from circumstances, results in a present debt or liquidated demand in money due on an executed consideration (see *ante*, p. 36). The plea of "never indebted" denies the original existence of the debt, and under an issue raised upon it the plaintiff is bound to prove by an express contract, or by matters of fact from which it may be implied, that a debt existed as alleged. The *indebitatus* counts are only applicable to simple contract debts; therefore the plaintiff cannot maintain this issue by proof of a contract made by deed (*Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 590); and the defendant may show under it that a deed was executed or a bond given at the time of the contract: but the defence that the contract subsequently merged in a specialty must be specially pleaded. (*Weston v. Foster*, 2 Bing. N. C. 693; *Filmer v. Burnby*, 2 M. & G. 529; *Mathew v. Blackmore*, 1 H. & N. 762; 26 L. J. Ex. 150.)

If the plaintiff relies on an express contract which was subject to any conditions before the absolute liability of the defendant attaches, he is bound to prove under an issue raised by this plea the happening or performance of those conditions (*Alexander v. Gardner*, 1 Bing. N. C. 671; *Hudson v. Bilton*, 6 E. & B. 565; 26 L. J. Q. B. 27); and on these points the defendant may, under the same issue, give in evidence any facts tending to rebut the proofs of the plaintiff. If the plaintiff relies on matters of fact from which the debt is implied, as the delivery and acceptance of goods, the performance of work, etc., he may under this issue prove any circumstances material to support the implication; and the defendant may give in evidence, under the same issue, any matter tending to alter the legal effect of such circumstances. (*Gregory v. Hartnoll*, 1 M. & W. 183.) Thus, he may show that the goods accepted, the work done, etc., were the subject of an express contract, and that, according to the terms and conditions of that contract, no present or absolute debt has accrued due.

It may be considered as a general rule, that whenever the facts are such that an *indebitatus* count will not lie (see *ante*, pp. 35-54), and such count has, notwithstanding, been adopted, *nunquam indebitatus* is the proper plea to raise the defence.

So where an *indebitatus* count is used, and the action is brought by a wrong plaintiff or against a wrong defendant this is the proper form of plea.

By r. 8, T. T. 1853, "In every species of actions on contract, all matters in confession and avoidance, including not only those by way of discharge, but those which show the transaction to be either void or voidable in point of law on the ground of fraud or otherwise, shall be specially pleaded; *ex. gr.* infancy, coverture, release, payment, performance, illegality of consideration, either by statute or common law, drawing, indorsing, accepting, etc., bills or notes by way of accommodation, set-off, mutual credit, unseaworthiness, misrepresentation, concealment, deviation, and various other defences, must be pleaded."

The effect of *nunquam indebitatus* is illustrated by the above examples given in the rules of T. T. 1853, and by numerous decisions, to some of which it will be convenient to refer.

In actions *for goods sold*, it has been held that under this issue the defendant may prove that the goods were sold on terms of credit which has not expired (*Broomfield v. Smith*, 1 M. & W. 542), or were delivered under a contract of barter (*Harrison v. Luke*, 14 M. & W. 139), or were to be paid for from a particular source, out of moneys passing through the plaintiff's hands, to which he has not resorted (*Garey v. Pyke*, 10 A. & E. 512); that the goods were sold with a warranty, and did not agree with it, and were of no value or of no more value than a sum already paid (*Dicken v. Neale*, 1 M. & W. 556); that the goods were altogether worthless or did not accord with the contract in quality and description (*Cousins v. Paddon*, 2 C. M. & R. 547; *Dawson v. Collis*, 10 C. B. 523); and if the defendant has accepted the goods notwithstanding their deficient quality, he may under the general issue give in evidence the deficiency in value in abatement of the contract price. (*Mondel v. Steel*, 8 M. & W. 858.) In an action for the price of a machine sold and delivered, the defendant was allowed to prove under the general issue that it was sold on the condition that if it did not work properly nothing should be paid for it, and that it did not. (*Grounsell v. Lamb*, 1 M. & W. 352.)

Under "never indebted" to the common count for goods sold, or to any other common counts, the defendant may prove that the plaintiff was his partner in the transaction. (*Payne v. Hales*, 5 M. & W. 598; *Brown v. Tapscott*, 6 M. & W. 123; *Worrall v. Grayson*, 1 M. & W. 166.) Where the plaintiff proves that the goods were supplied to the defendant's wife, the defendant may prove under the general issue that she was living in

adultery at the time that the goods were supplied, as this disproves the agency of the wife in pledging his credit. (*Symes v. Goodfellow*, 4 Dowl. 642.)

The defence that the plaintiff had no title to the goods at the time of the sale, where available at all, must be specially pleaded. (*Walker v. Mellor*, 11 Q. B. 478; and see *ante*, p. 264, n.) Payment of a debt actually accrued must be specially pleaded, and cannot be proved under the general issue (r. 14, T. T. 1853). But where a transaction is for ready money, and the article bought is paid for *eo instanti* on the purchase being made, there is no debt and therefore no occasion to plead payment. (*Licken v. Neale*, 1 M. & W. 556; *Bussey v. Barnett*, 9 M. & W. 312; *Wood v. Bletcher*, 4 W. R. Ex. 566; but see *Littlechild v. Banks*, 7 Q. B. 739; and *per* Lord Campbell, *Timmins v. Gibbins*, 18 Q. B. 722, 726.) So, where there has been a prepayment, or where an antecedent debt from the defendant to the plaintiff is by the agreement taken as part of the price of the goods sold or work done, such defence may be proved under the general issue (*Smith v. Winter*, 12 C. B. 487); so, where the execution of a transfer or conveyance is the consideration for the payment of money, which by the deed itself is acknowledged to be paid. (*Baker v. Heard*, 5 Ex. 959; *Baker v. Dewey*, 1 B. & C. 704; and see *per* Parke, B., *Hallen v. Runder*, 1 C. M. & R. 266, 271; *ante*, p. 246, n. (a).)

In actions *for work done*, under the general issue the defendant may prove that the work was done by the plaintiff on an express contract to do it without fee or reward (*Jones v. Nanney*, 1 M. & W. 333; 5 Dowl. 90; *Jones v. Reade*, 5 Dowl. 216), or under a contract to take payment in goods (*Collingbourne v. Mantell*, 5 M. & W. 289), or in other work to be done by the defendant (*Bracegirdle v. Hinks*, 9 Ex. 361); that it was done under an express contract that the defendant should be entitled to deduct for the plaintiff's negligence in the work (*Cleworth v. Pickford*, 7 M. & W. 314); that the work was done in an unsuccessful attempt to cure a chimney from smoking, on the terms that the plaintiff should not be paid unless the work was successful (*Hayselden v. Staff*, 5 A. & E. 153); that it was done under an express contract that the plaintiff should not be paid until the delivery of a certificate (not delivered before action) of the works having been performed according to a specification (*Milner v. Field*, 5 Ex. 829; and see *Morgan v. Birnie*, 9 Bing. 672; *Grafton v. Eastern Co. Ry. Co.*, 8 Ex. 699; *Batterbury v. Vyse*, 2 H. & C. 42; 32 L. J. Ex. 177; *ante*, p. 271; that the work was done so unskillfully as to be useless (*Hill v. Allen*, 2 M. & W. 283; *Bracey v. Carter*, 12 A. & E. 373; *Symes v. Nipper*, *ib.* 377 (n.); *Lewis v. Samuel*, 8 Q. B. 685; *Cor v. Leech*, 1 C. B. N. S. 617; 26 L. J. C. P. 125; *Long v. Orsi*, 18 C. B. 610; 26 L. J. C. P. 127.) Under this plea to the common count for work done, the defendant may show that he himself did a portion of the work. (*Turner v. Diaper*, 2 M. & G. 241; *Newton v. Forster*, 12 M. & W. 772.)

In an action *for money lent*, the defendant may show under *nunquam indebitatus* that it was originally lent and secured on a covenant under seal (*Mathew v. Blackmore*, 1 H. & N. 762; 26 L. J. Ex. 150); but if the loan was originally a simple contract debt, which has been subsequently merged in a specialty, a plea in confession and avoidance is necessary. (*Weston v. Poster*, 2 Bing. N. C. 693.)

In actions *for money paid*, the defendant may, under the general issue, rebut any facts which tend to show that the money was paid at his request, either express or implied. (*Ante*, p. 34, n. (b).) He may prove that the money was paid by the plaintiff on the terms that it was not to be repaid until a future time, which had not arrived. (*Maude v. Meesham*, 6 Dowl. 570.) He may show that the money was paid in respect of partner-

Plea of the General Issue to Special Counts on Simple Contracts.
(C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 37) (a).

That he did not promise as alleged. [*The plea by several defendants would be, that they did not promise as alleged; the plea by one of several defendants would be, that he did not promise as alleged, or, that the defendants did not promise as alleged.*]

ship transactions. (*Brown v. Tapscott*, 6 M. & W. 123; *Worrall v. Grayson*, 1 M. & W. 166; and see *Morgan v. Pebrer*, 3 Bing. N. C. 457.)

In answer to the common count *for money received*, the defendant may under this plea prove any facts tending to show that the money sought to be recovered was never received or held by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff (*Owen v. Challis*, 6 C. B. 115; *Coupland v. Challis*, 2 Ex. 682); and he may set up any contract inconsistent with the immediate liability charged in the count, as a contract made before or at the time when the money was received, giving the defendant a lien on the money. (*Williams v. Vines*, 6 Q. B. 355; *Brownrigg v. Rae*, 5 Ex. 489.)

To a count *on accounts stated*, the defendant may prove under *nunquam indebitatus* that the account stated was incorrect (*Thomas v. Hawkes*, 8 M. & W. 140; and *Dails v. Lloyd*, 12 Q. B. 531); or that it was stated respecting a debt for which there was no consideration (*French v. French*, 2 M. & G. 644; *Clarke v. Webb*, 1 C. M. & R. 29), or the consideration for which had failed (*Jacobs v. Fisher*, 1 C. B. 178; *Wilson v. Wilson*, 14 C. B. 616); or respecting a debt for which the defendant was not liable. (*Petch v. Lyon*, 9 Q. B. 147; and see *Wells v. Girling*, 8 Taunt. 737; *Pierce v. Evans*, 2 C. M. & R. 294.) The defendant cannot prove under this issue that a subsequent account was stated in which the balance was in his favour, but in such case must plead the payment or set-off or other transaction by which the account has been altered. (*Fidgett v. Penny*, 1 C. M. & R. 180.)

As to the effect of the plea of "never indebted" in other cases, see also the various titles throughout the present chapter.

(a) *Non assumpsit.*—The above plea is commonly called the plea of *non assumpsit* (*ante*, p. 460 n.). It is given in the schedule B to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, with a note stating that it is applicable to declarations on simple contracts, not on bills and notes, such as those numbered 19 to 22 in that schedule, and that it would be unobjectionable to use "did not warrant," "did not agree," or any other appropriate denial.

By r. 6, T. T. 1853, "In all actions on simple contracts except as hereinafter excepted" (that is to say, actions in the form of *indebitatus* counts and actions upon bills of exchange and promissory notes, in which it is inadmissible), "the plea of *non assumpsit*, or a plea traversing the contract or agreement alleged in the declaration, shall operate only as a denial in fact of the express contract, promise, or agreement alleged, or of the matters of fact from which the contract, promise, or agreement alleged, may be implied by law: *Exempli gratia*; in an action on a warranty, such pleas will operate as a denial of the fact of the sale and warranty having been given, but not of the breach; and in an action on a policy of insurance, of the subscription to the alleged policy by the defendant, but not of the interest, of the commencement of the risk, of the loss, or of the alleged compliance with warranties. In actions against carriers and other bailees, for not delivering or not keeping goods safe, or not returning them on request, and in actions against agents for not accounting, such pleas will operate as a denial of any express or implied contract to the effect alleged in the declaration, but not of the breach."

By r. 8, T. T. 1853, "In every species of actions on contract, all matters

in confession and avoidance, including not only those by way of discharge, but those which show the transaction to be either void or voidable in point of law on the ground of fraud or otherwise, shall be specially pleaded; *ex. gr.* infancy, coverture, release, payment, performance, illegality of consideration, either by statute or common law, drawing, indorsing, accepting, etc., bills or notes by way of accommodation, set-off, mutual credit, unseaworthiness, misrepresentation, concealment, deviation, and various other defences, must be pleaded."

Besides the above rules, numerous decisions have illustrated the effect of the plea of *non assumpsit*, to some of which it will be convenient to refer.

The inducement or prefatory allegations in the declaration are not put in issue by *non assumpsit*. Thus, in *De Pinna v. Polhill*, 8 C. & P. 78, where the declaration stated that the plaintiff had composed an opera, and that in consideration that the plaintiff would sell his copyright in it, the defendant undertook to buy it, it was held that under the general issue the defendant could not show that the plaintiff did not compose the opera. (And see *Shilcock v. Passman*, 7 C. & P. 289.) But the plaintiff must take care not to import the prefatory averments into the statement of the consideration, as by the words "in consideration of the premises," or they may by this means be put in issue by *non assumpsit*. (*Bell v. Welch*, 9 C. B. 154) Prefatory allegations which are immaterial are not admitted by this plea. (*Bennion v. Darison*, 3 M. & W. 179, see *ante*, p. 8.)

The issue under *non assumpsit* is not supported by proof of a promise under seal (*Filmer v. Burnby*, 2 M. & G. 529; *Edwards v. Bates*, 7 M. & G. 590); and under this plea the defendant may show that the alleged contract was so made (*Ib.*; *Weston v. Foster*, 2 Bing. N. C. 693); but where there was originally a valid simple contract, the defendant cannot under a plea of *non assumpsit* set up the defence that it has been subsequently merged in a contract by deed. (*Filmer v. Burnby*, 2 M. & G. 529; see *ante*, p. 464.)

Non assumpsit puts in issue both the promise and the consideration for it as alleged. (*Raikes v. Todd*, 8 A. & E. 846; *Beech v. White*, 12 A. & E. 670; *Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296; *Weedon v. Woodbridge*, 13 Q. B. 462, 470.) It is therefore inexpedient, and would formerly have been wrong, to traverse the consideration separately. (*Lyall v. Higgins*, 4 Q. B. 528; *Wade v. Simeon*, 2 C. B. 548; *Raikes v. Todd*, 8 A. & E. 846.) Under this plea the defendant may prove that the agreement signed by him was only signed on condition that it should not operate as an agreement until the happening of an event which has not occurred, as, that some third party should approve of the subject of the agreement (*Pym v. Campbell*, 6 E. & B. 370; 25 L. J. Q. B. 277); or that the other party should sign the agreement or a counterpart (*Furness v. Meek*, 27 L. J. Ex. 34; *Liverpool Borough Bank v. Eccles*, 4 H. & N. 139; 28 L. J. Ex. 122); or, that some third party should join in signing the agreement. (*Boyd v. Hind*, 1 H. & N. 938; 25 L. J. Ex. 246.)

Any qualification or condition of the contract not stated in the declaration may be taken advantage of as a variance under this issue. (*Brind v. Dale*, 2 M. & W. 775; *Nash v. Breeze*, 11 M. & W. 352; *Kemble v. Mills*, 1 M. & G. 757; *Sharland v. Liefchild*, 4 C. B. 529; *Weedon v. Woodbridge*, 13 Q. B. 462; *Wallis v. Littell*, 11 C. B. N. S. 369; 31 L. J. C. P. 100; and see *post*, "Carriers.") So also the defence that the real contract was inconsistent with the one alleged. (*Morgan v. Pebrer*, 3 Bing. N. C. 457; *Mounsey v. Perrott*, 2 Ex. 522.) As in an action on a policy that there were terms restrictive of the risk as stated in the declaration contained in a memorandum annexed to the policy. (*Heath v. Durant*, 12 M. & W. 438.) So also the defendant may show that the contract alleged was in fact modified by an usage of trade. (*Smith v. Dixon*, 7 A. & E. 1; *Whittaker v. Mason*, 2 Bing. N. C. 359; *Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518.) But it is not sufficient for the defendant to prove terms of the contract omitted in the

Plea of the General Issue to a Count upon a Deed. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 38.)

That the alleged deed [or bond] is not his deed (a).

declaration which do not affect the promise and liability charged; as such terms being immaterial need not be stated in the declaration. (*Clark v. Morrell*, 1 M. & G. 841.)

Where the declaration states the contract according to its legal effect, and the defendant admits the contract in fact but disputes the construction put upon it, it is often advisable to set out the contract *verbatim* in the plea, in order that the legal construction may be settled upon a demurrer to the plea. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 56; *ante*, p. 437; *Sim v. Edmands*, 15 C. B. 240.) Where the count set out a written contract *verbatim*, and it was pleaded that the contract was made "on the conditions and subject to the terms that," etc., the plea was held bad as seeking to vary the terms of a written contract by extrinsic evidence. (*Canham v. Barry*, 15 C. B. 597; see *Wallis v. Littell*, 11 C. B. N. S. 369; 31 L. J. C. P. 100. See bills of exchange pleaded *verbatim*, *Yates v. Nash*, 8 C. B. N. S. 581; 29 L. J. C. P. 306.)

It has been seen above that all matters in confession and avoidance, as defined by the 8th rule, must be made the subject of special pleas.

The performance of the consideration when executory, or of any conditions precedent to the right of action, are not put in issue by *non assumpsit*, and the non-performance of them must be pleaded by way of traverse. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 57. and see "*Conditions Precedent*," *post*.)

As to when the defence that a written contract has been altered in a material part must be specially pleaded, see *post*, p. 485, n. (a). The illegality of the contract, whether in respect of the consideration or of the promise, must be specially pleaded. (*Fenwick v. Laycock*, 1 Q. B. 414; *Daintree v. Hutchinson*, 10 M. & W. 85; *Bull v. Chapman*, 22 L. J. Ex. 257.) And it makes no difference though the illegality appears on the plaintiff's own case at the trial. (*Fenwick v. Laycock*, 1 Q. B. 414.) But a defence on the ground that the contract was made in a foreign country, and was illegal and not binding according to the law of that country, may be set up under *non assumpsit*, because the foreign law is taken cognizance of by English courts only as a matter of fact. (*Hannuic v. Goldner*, 11 M. & W. 849.)

The Statute of Frauds need not be specially pleaded, as the general issue throws on the plaintiff the burden of proving a contract in fact. (*Buttemere v. Hayes*, 5 M. & W. 460; *Eastwood v. Kenyon*, 11 A. & E. 441; *Fricker v. Thomlinson*, 1 M. & G. 772; *Leaf v. Tuton*, 10 M. & W. 397.) So objections under the stamp laws are taken on the evidence (*Mason v. Bradley*, 11 M. & W. 590; *Walliss v. Broadbent*, 4 A. & E. 877), and do not form the proper subject of a plea, unless the instrument is such that the stamp cannot subsequently be applied (*Bradley v. Bardsley*, 14 M. & W. 873); so the defence that the contract was made without the proper formalities, as where it was made by a body authorized to contract only under seal, and was not so made. (*Frend v. Dennett*, 4 C. B. N. S. 576; 27 L. J. C. P. 314.)

(a) *Non est factum.*—By r. 10, T. T. 1853, "in actions on specialties and covenants, the plea of *non est factum* shall operate as a denial of the execution of the deed in point of fact only, and all other defences shall be specially pleaded, including matters which make the deed absolutely void, as well as those which make it voidable." And by r. 12, "all matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as above directed, in actions on simple contracts." (See *ante*, p. 466.)

The plea of *non est factum* puts in issue that the defendant executed the

ABATEMENT, PLEAS IN (a).

Plea of the Non-joinder of a Co-contractor as Defendant.

(Commence with the form ante, p. 450.) That the alleged promise, if any, was made [or debt, if any, was contracted] by the

deed alleged in the declaration. Under this issue therefore he has the benefit of any variance between the deed as alleged and the deed produced in evidence. (*Trott v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 688.) Thus, where a deed is pleaded as a release, *non est factum* puts in issue not only the execution of the deed, but also its effect as a release. (*North v. Wakefield*, 13 Q. B. 536.) And this is the proper plea, by which to dispute the alleged effect of the deed. (*Smith v. Scott*, 6 C. B. N. S. 770; 28 L. J. C. P. 325.)

Under this issue the defendant may show that he delivered the deed as an *escrow*, to take effect upon an event which has not happened. (*Millership v. Brookes*, 7 H. & N. 797; 29 L. J. Ex. 369.) If the covenantee or obligee refuse to accept the deed, the deed is void *ab initio*, and the proper plea is *non est factum*. (*Whelpdale's Case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119 a; and see *per Holt*, C.J., *Wankford v. Wankford*, 1 Salk. 299, 307.) One of two joint covenantors or obligors sued severally cannot object to the non-joinder under *non est factum*, but must plead it in abatement. (*Whelpdale's Case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119 a.) If the deed is voidable, as by reason of infancy, fraud, duress, etc., or if the deed be void for illegality, or has been avoided by a subsequent alteration in it, the defence must be specially pleaded. (*Whelpdale's Case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119 a; see "*Alteration of Written Contracts*," *post*, p. 485; and see r. 10, 12, T. T. 1853, *supra*.) Under this issue the defendants, a corporation, were allowed to show that the execution of a deed having their seal was void, because not authorized by the provisions of their Act of Incorporation. (*Hill v. Manchester and Salford Waterworks Co.*, 5 B. & Ad. 866; see *Chambers v. Manchester and Milford Ry. Co.*, 5 B. & S. 588; 33 L. J. Q. B. 268; see a special plead to the same effect, *Royal British Bank v. Turquand*, 6 E. & B. 327; 24 L. J. Q. B. 327; 25 *Ib.* 317.)

(a) *Pleas in abatement.*]—A plea in abatement, without admitting or denying the cause of action, sets up some matter of fact, the legal effect of which is to preclude the plaintiff from recovering upon the writ and declaration as *at present* framed. Of this kind are pleas stating that the plaintiff or the defendant are under some personal disability of suing or being sued; as pleas of the coverture of the plaintiff or of the defendant; that the plaintiff is an alien enemy; that the plaintiff or the defendant cannot sue or be sued alone, as being joint parties with the others to the cause of action, etc. Formerly, misnomer of the plaintiff or defendant could be objected to, by plea in abatement, but by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 11, no plea in abatement for misnomer shall be allowed in any personal action, and see *ante*, "*Misnomer*," p. 4.

Pleas in abatement must give the plaintiff a better writ, that is, they must state all such matters as may be necessary to enable the plaintiff to amend his proceedings or to frame them more correctly in another action. Precedents of the pleas in abatement of most common occurrence are given above. A plea in abatement must be pleaded within four days after the delivery or filing of the declaration, unless the time is extended by leave of the Court or a judge, and must be verified by affidavit.

A plea in abatement is not an issuable plea (see *ante*, p. 440); and matter in abatement arising after the commencement of the suit cannot be pleaded by a defendant who is under terms to plead issuably. (*Shepler v. Durant*, 14 C. B. 582.) A plea in abatement for the misjoinder of parties pleaded to

defendant jointly with *G. H.*, who is still living, and who at the commencement of the suit was, and still is, resident within the jurisdiction of this Court, and not by the defendant alone. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 450.]

[*A like plea as to some counts of the declaration only: Powell v. Fullerton*, 2 B. & P. 420; *as to £—— parcel of an indebitatus count; Rhodes v. Turner*, 3 Ex. 607.]

Plea by a defendant sued as the assignee of a lease, that the lease

several counts, if bad as to any of them, is bad altogether upon demurrer, and there must be a general judgment of *respondeat ouster*, although it would have been good if pleaded separately to the other counts. (*Phillips v. Claggett*, 10 M. & W. 102; and see *ante*, p. 440.)

As to the practice relating to pleas in abatement, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 909; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 474.

The misjoinder or non-joinder of parties to actions on contracts.—If parties suing or sued in their own right are improperly joined or omitted as plaintiffs or defendants, and the objection appears on the pleadings, it may generally be taken advantage of either by demurrer, or by motion in arrest of judgment, or by error.

If the objection does not appear on the pleadings, and the action proceeds to trial with the wrong parties as plaintiffs or defendants, upon an issue traversing the contract, there would appear a variance between the contract made in fact and that alleged in the declaration which, unless amended, would be a ground of nonsuit or adverse verdict (*Chanter v. Leese*, 4 M. & W. 295); except in the case of the omission of a person jointly liable with the defendant sued, in which case proof of a joint contract is sufficient to sustain the allegation that the party sued contracted (*Whelpdale's Case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119 a; *Richards v. Heather*, 1 B. & Ald. 35); and except also in the case of the addition of a plaintiff who ought not to be joined. (See C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19, *infra*.) The sect. 222 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, giving general powers to amend all defects and errors in any proceeding in civil causes does not apply in causes of misjoinder or non-joinder of parties. (*Wickens v. Steel*, 2 C. B. N. S. 488; 26 L. J. C. P. 241; *Robson v. Doyle*, 3 E. & B. 396.) And where a husband is sued alone, it gives no power to amend by adding the wife as a defendant. (*Garrard v. Giubilei*, 11 C. B. N. S. 616; 13 Ib. 832; 31 L. J. C. P. 131, 270.) But there are now certain means provided for amending the proceedings before trial, and even at the trial, which may be conveniently considered in the following order:—

iff.] —If a plaintiff be joined who has no right as co-plaintiff, it is provided by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 34, that the Court or a judge may at any time *before trial* order that any person or persons originally joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be struck out from the cause, if it shall appear that injustice will not be done by such amendment, and that the person or persons to be struck out were originally introduced without his or their consent, or that such person or persons consent either in person or by writing under his or their hands to be so struck out. And by s. 35, a similar amendment may be made *at the trial*.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19, the joinder of too many plaintiffs is not to be fatal, but every action may be brought in the name of all the persons in whom the legal right may be supposed to exist. See the terms of the enactment, and the cases to which it applies, *ante*, p. 5.

—If a necessary co-plaintiff is omitted without whom the others cannot sue, by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 34, the Court

vested by assignment in the defendant jointly with another: Heap v. Livingston, 11 M. & W. 896.

Plea that a bill of exchange was accepted by the defendant jointly with another: Bleakley v. Jay, 13 M. & W. 464.

or a judge may, *before the trial*, order that any person or persons not joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be so joined, if the person or persons to be so added consent either in person or by writing under his or their hands to be so joined; and the liability of any person or persons so added as co-plaintiff or co-plaintiffs shall be the same as if they had been originally joined in the cause. And by s. 35, if it shall appear *at the trial* that some person or persons not joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs ought to have been so joined, and the defendant shall not at or before the time of pleading have given notice in writing that he objects to such non-joinder, specifying therein the name or names of such person or persons, such non-joinder may be amended as a variance *at the trial*, in like manner as *before the trial* by s. 34. The defendant may also meet the non-joinder of a necessary co-plaintiff by a plea in abatement (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 15); but, as the non-joinder would produce a variance at the trial and be a ground of nonsuit, the objection is never taken in this form. It is provided by s. 36, that upon a plea in abatement being pleaded, or upon such notice being given as is prescribed by s. 35, the plaintiff shall be at liberty, without any order, to amend the writ and other proceedings before plea by adding the name or names of the person or persons named in the notice or plea in abatement, and to proceed in the action without any further appearance, and in such case the defendant shall be at liberty to plead *de novo*. And by r. 6, H. T. 1853, upon such amendment the plaintiff must file a consent in writing of the party whose name is added, together with an affidavit of the handwriting, and give notice thereof to the defendant, unless the filing of such consent be dispensed with by order.

Misjoinder of a defendant.]—In the case of the joinder of too many defendants, the Court or a judge may by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 37, at any time *before the trial* order that the name or names of one or more of such defendants be struck out, if it shall appear that injustice will not be done by such amendment, upon such terms as the Court or judge shall think proper; and in case it shall appear *at the trial* that there has been a misjoinder of defendants, such misjoinder may be amended as a variance at the trial in like manner as the misjoinder of plaintiffs. (*Supra*; *Robson v. Doyle*, 3 E. & B. 396.) Under this section the Court will amend by striking out the name of a defendant who has already suffered judgment by default (*Greaves v. Humphreys*, 4 E. & B. 851; 24 L. J. Q. B. 190); or the name of a defendant where a co-defendant has suffered judgment by default. (*Johnson v. Goslett*, 18 C. B. 728; 25 L. J. C. P. 274.) But the application to strike out the name of the defendant must be made before verdict. (*Robson v. Doyle*, 3 E. & B. 396.) No amendment can be made after the jury have decided the question of liability by verdict. (*Wickens v. Steel*, 2 C. B. N. S. 488; 26 L. J. C. P. 241; and see *Vanderbyl v. M'Kenna*, L. R. 3 C. P. 252.) The Court has no power to review the decision of a judge at the trial in refusing an amendment under this or under the 35th section. (*Holden v. Ballantine*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 148.) Where the name of one of two defendants has been struck out upon the terms of the plaintiff paying the costs of such defendant, he is entitled to a moiety of the joint costs of the defence. (*Redway v. Webber*, 32 L. J. C. P. 84.)

Non-joinder of a defendant.]—Where a person is omitted who is jointly liable with those sued, and the objection is not taken by plea in abatement, proof at the trial of a joint contract would sustain an allegation that the defendant or defendants contracted, and would be no variance. (1 Wms. Saund.

291 *b*; *Whelpdale's Case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119 *a*; *Richards v. Heather*, 1 B. & Ald. 35; *Cross v. Williams*, 7 H. & N. 675; 31 L. J. Ex. 145.) If such plea be pleaded, the plaintiff may enter a *cassetur breve* and commence another action against the original defendant jointly with those named in the plea, or may amend the writ and declaration under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 38, which provides that where the non-joinder of any person as a co-defendant has been pleaded in abatement, the plaintiff shall be at liberty, without any order, to amend the writ of summons and the declaration by adding the name of the person named in such plea in abatement as joint contractor, and to serve the amended writ upon the person so named in such plea in abatement, and to proceed against the original defendant and the person so named in such plea. And by s. 39, if the joint liability of all is established the plaintiff has to pay the costs of the plea in abatement and amendment; but he may recover against any original defendant whom he can fix, together with any new defendant, although he fails as against others; in such case the successful defendants obtain their costs against the plaintiff, but he is ultimately allowed them, with the costs of the plea in abatement and amendment, as against the original defendant whom he fixes. (*Cazneau v. Morrice*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 126.) A like provision as to judgment and costs is contained in the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 10, to meet the case where after such plea in abatement the plaintiff shall commence another action against the original defendants jointly with those named in the plea.

By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 8, "no plea in abatement for the non-joinder of any person as a co-defendant shall be allowed in any Court of common law, unless it shall be stated in such plea that such person is resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and unless the place of residence of such person shall be stated with convenient certainty in an affidavit verifying such plea." So that a plea in abatement cannot be pleaded in respect of a joint contractor resident out of the jurisdiction (*Joll v. Lord Curzon*, 4 C. B. 249); nor can it where the co-contractor is an infant, *feme covert*, certificated or discharged bankrupt or insolvent, or where he is protected by the statutes of limitation (see *post*, pp. 476, 477). The plea in abatement must state all the co-defendants who ought to be joined, otherwise the plaintiff has not a better writ. (*Godson v. Good*, 6 Taunt. 587; *Crellin v. Calvert*, 14 M. & W. 11.) It must be confined to the count or part of the claim in respect of which the liability is joint. (*Hill v. White*, 6 Bing. N. C. 26; *Phillips v. Claggett*, 10 M. & W. 102.)

Joint and several contracts.]—Where a contract is made with several persons jointly, they must join as co-plaintiffs in suing upon it. (*Eccleston v. Clipsham*, 1 Wms. Saund. 153; *Petrie v. Bury*, 3 B. & C. 353.) And where several persons contract jointly, they must be joined as co-defendants, (although in the latter case the non-joinder would only be ground for a plea in abatement); where the contract is joint and several, an action or actions may be brought against the parties jointly or severally. (*Ib.*; *Abbot v. Smith*, 2 W. Bl. 949.) The County Court Act (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 68) enables a plaintiff to sue any one or more of joint debtors, without any objection on the ground of non-joinder.

A contract cannot be so made as to entitle several persons under it both jointly and severally; they must be entitled under it either jointly only, or severally only, and must sue accordingly. (*Slingsby's Case*, 5 Co. 18 *b*; *Bradburne v. Botfield*, 14 M. & W. 559, 573; *Keightley v. Watson*, 3 Ex. 716, 723.) The construction of the contract in this respect depends primarily on the language used, but is a question of intention to be determined by considering, not only the language, but also the interests and relations of the parties. A contract will be construed to be joint or several according to the interests of the parties, if the words are capable of that construction, or even if not inconsistent with it. If the words are ambiguous or will admit of it, the contract will be joint if the interest be joint, and it will

Affidavit of the Truth of a Plea in Abatement (a).

In the —.

Between *A. B.*, plaintiff, and *E. F.*, defendant.

I, *E. F.*, of —, the above-named defendant in this cause, make oath and say, that the plea hereunto annexed is true in substance and fact [*if the plea is one of non-joinder of a co-defendant add: and that G. H.*, in the said plea named, resides at No. —, in — street, in the parish of —, in the county of —].

Sworn, etc.

Plea of the Non-joinder of a Co-executor as a Plaintiff (b).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.) That the said *G. H.* made his last will in writing, and thereby appointed the plaintiff and *J. K.* executors thereof, and after his death and before action the plaintiff duly proved the said will, and the said *J. K.* is still living. [*Conclude as ante, p. 450.*]

As to the non-joinder of an assignee of a bankrupt as a plaintiff see post, p. 476 n.

Plea of the Non-joinder of a Co-executor as a Defendant (c).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.) That the said *G. H.* made his last will in writing, and thereby appointed the defendant and *J. K.* executors thereof, and after his death and before action the said *J. K.* and the defendant duly proved the said will, and took upon themselves the execution thereof, and administered divers goods which were of the said *G. H.* at the time of his death; and the said *J. K.* is still living, and at the commencement of this suit was and still is resident within the jurisdiction of this Court. [*Conclude as ante, p. 450.*]

A like plea: *Ryalls v. Bramall*, 1 Ex. 731.

be several if the interest be several. On the other hand, if the words are unmistakably joint, then, although the interest be several, all the parties must be joined in the action; if the words are unmistakably several, the action must be several, though the interest be joint. (*Sorsbie v. Park*, 12 M. & W. 154; *Bradburne v. Botfield*, 14 M. & W. 559; *Keightley v. Watson*, 3 Ex. 721; *Pugh v. Stringfield*, 3 C. B. N. S. 2; 27 L. J. C. P. 34; *Beer v. Beer*, 12 C. B. 60; *Foley v. Addenbrooke*, 4 Q. B. 197; *Haddon v. Ayers*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 105; *Thompson v. Hakewill*, 19 C. B. N. S. 713; 35 L. J. C. P. 18.)

(a) This affidavit is required by 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 11; and in case of non-joinder of a co-defendant by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 8; and see Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 475. It may be made by a third person.

(b) In actions by executors they ought all to join, though some be infants, or have not proved the will. If one sue alone, the defendant can take advantage of it only by plea in abatement (1 Wms. Saund. 291 k, l; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1223; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1724); but if the cause of action accrued wholly to the executors, there might be a variance. (See Dixon's Lush's Prac. p. 58.)

A plea that one of the executors joined as plaintiffs had renounced was held bad (*Creswick v. Woodhead*, 4 M. & G. 811); but see now as to renunciation, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, s. 79.

(c) This plea must state, as above, that the executor not joined has administered, as it is only necessary to sue so many of the executors as have administered. (1 Wms. Saund. 291 m; 2 Wms. Exs. 6th ed. 1787.) The objection here pleaded is only matter for plea in abatement; so also that defendant is

Plea of the Coverture of the Plaintiff (a).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.) That the plaintiff at the commencement of this suit was and still is the wife of G. H., who is still living. [Conclude as ante, p. 450.]

A like plea: *De Wahl v. Braune*, 1 H. & N. 178; 25 L. J. Ex. 343.

Plea of the Coverture of the Defendant (b).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450, the defendant pleading in person, not by attorney, see ante, p. 6.) That at the commencement of this suit she was and still is the wife of G. H., who is still living. [Conclude as ante, p. 450.]

Plea of another Action pending for the same Cause of Action (c).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.) That before this suit the

administrator and not executor, or conversely; or that defendant, sued as administrator generally, is administrator only during the minority of an executor. (See 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1794.)

(a) As to when this plea is necessary, see ante, "*Husband and Wife*," p. 171 (a). The coverture of the plaintiff when the husband should be joined with her can be pleaded in abatement only. (*Bendix v. Wakeman*, 12 M. & W. 97; *Guyard v. Sutton*, 3 C. B. 153.) A replication that the plaintiff's husband was an alien enemy was held bad on demurrer. (*De Wahl v. Braune*, 1 H. & N. 178; 25 L. J. Ex. 343.)

As to the position of a married woman who has obtained a judicial separation, or an order for the protection of her property under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, see ss. 21, 25, 26, ante, p. 173 n.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 141, "The marriage of a woman plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the action to abate, but the action may notwithstanding be proceeded with to judgment, and such judgment may be executed against the wife alone, or by suggestion or writ of revivor pursuant to this Act judgment may be obtained against the husband and wife, and execution issue thereon; and in case of a judgment for the wife, execution may be issued thereupon by the authority of the husband without any writ of revivor or suggestion; and if in any such action the wife shall sue or defend by attorney appointed by her when sole, such attorney shall have authority to continue the action or defence, unless such authority be countermanded by the husband, and the attorney changed according to the practice of the court."

Before this enactment it was necessary to plead the marriage pending the action in abatement as a plea to the further maintenance or *puis darrien continuance*, as the case might be. (*Morgan v. Painter*, 6 T. R. 265; *Walker v. Golling*, 11 M. & W. 78.)

(b) The coverture of the defendant when sued on a contract made before marriage, can be pleaded only in abatement. (*Milner v. Milnes*, 3 T. R. 631; *Lovell v. Walker*, 9 M. & W. 299.) But where a married woman is sued upon a contract made during marriage, her coverture is a defence in bar. (See "*Husband and Wife*," ante, p. 171 (a), and post.)

As to the effect of the marriage of the defendant pending the action, see the preceding note.

The plea in abatement of coverture is not within the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 8, and therefore does not require an affidavit of the residence of the husband (*Jones v. Smith*, 3 M. & W. 526); but it is a dilatory plea, requiring an affidavit of verification under the statute 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 11, ante, p. 472 (a).

(c) The pendency of another action for the same cause may be pleaded

plaintiff issued a writ of summons out of the Court of ——— at Westminster against the defendant in an action for the same causes of action as in the declaration herein mentioned, as by the record and proceedings thereof remaining in the said Court appears, and the parties in this and the said former suit are the same parties, and the said former suit is still depending in the said Court. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 450.]

Like pleas: Laughton v. Taylor, 6 M. & W. 695; *Henry v. Goldney*, 15 M. & W. 494; *Boyce v. Webb*, 15 Q. B. 84.

Plea by an Attorney of the Privilege of being sued only in the Court of which he is an Attorney (a).

That at the commencement of this suit the defendant was and

in abatement, not in bar. (*Per Bayley, J., Harley v. Greenwood*, 5 B. & Ald. 95, 101; and see *Williamson v. Bissill*, 7 H. & N. 391; 31 L. J. Ex. 131.) The pendency of an action in an inferior Court (*Laughton v. Taylor*, 6 M. & W. 695), or in a foreign Court (see *Cox v. Mitchell*, 29 L. J. C. P. 33; *Scott v. Lord Seymour*, 1 H. & C. 219; 31 L. J. Ex. 457; 32 *Ib.* 61; *Ostell v. Lepage*, 16 Jur. 404), cannot be so pleaded. The pendency of an action in a superior Court is not a bar to proceeding in the County Court. (*Williamson v. Bissill*, 7 H. & N. 391; 31 L. J. Ex. 131.)

The pendency of an action against the defendant jointly with another for the same demand may be pleaded in abatement (*Earl of Bedford v. Bishop of Exeter*, Hob. 137); and conversely, an action against one defendant solely may be pleaded in abatement of an action against the defendant sued jointly with another for the same cause (*Ib.*; *Rawlinson v. Oriet*, 1 Show. 72; where, however, it is suggested that the plea can only be pleaded severally by the one defendant who is sued in the first action). The pendency of an action for the same demand against a person jointly liable with the defendant cannot be pleaded in abatement (*Henry v. Goldney*, 15 M. & W. 494); but where two separate actions were brought against two joint contractors in respect of the same demand, on payment of the debt and costs in one action, the Court made an order to stay proceedings in the other without costs. (*Newton v. Blunt*, 3 C. B. 675.) Judgment recovered in an action against one joint contractor may be pleaded in bar to an action brought against another co-contractor. (*King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 494; and see *post*, "Judgment.")

The pendency of an action by a bankrupt brought before bankruptcy cannot be pleaded in abatement of an action by the assignees for the same cause. (*Biggs v. Cox*, 4 B. & C. 920.) As to the assignees continuing the former action, see the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 142; and see *post*, "Bankruptcy."

If the defendant has obtained judgment of *non pros.* against the plaintiff in the former action, he cannot afterwards plead its pendency in abatement. (*Pepper v. Whalley*, 3 Dowl. 579.)

(a). This is not strictly a plea in abatement but a plea of privilege (see *Hunter v. Neck*, 3 M. & G. 181, 188). An attorney being a sole defendant, and sued in his own right, has the privilege of being sued in the Court of which he is an attorney, and in no other. (*South Staffordshire Ry. Co. v. Smith*, 5 Ex. 472; *Yeardley v. Roe*, 3 T. R. 573.) If sued in any other Court, he may plead his privilege in abatement (*Davidson v. Chilman*, 1 Bing. N. C. 297; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 79; 2 *Ib.* 913; "Attorney," *ante*, p. 82); but by 12 & 13 Vict. c. 101, s. 18, it is enacted, "that no privilege

still is one of the attorneys of the Court of —, at Westminster, and during all that time prosecuted and defended suits and pleas in that Court for divers subjects of the Queen, as their attorney; and the defendant and all other the attorneys of the said Court ought by an ancient custom of the said Court, from time immemorial used, to be free from being compelled, and have not at any time been used to be compelled to answer any plea in any action personal (pleas of freehold, felony, and appeals only excepted) before any justice or minister of the Queen, or any judge in any Court, except before the justices [or barons] of the said Court of —; And this the defendant is ready to verify; wherefore he prays judgment if the Court here will or ought to take cognizance of the said plea.

Like pleas: Graham v. Ingleby, 2 Ex. 442; *South Staffordshire Ry. Co. v. Smith*, 5 Ex. 472.

Plea that the Plaintiff is an alien Enemy (a).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.) That at the commencement of this suit the plaintiff was and is [an alien born (that is to say), born in the [empire of —], of alien father and alien mother, and was not nor is a subject of our lady the Queen by naturalization, denization, or otherwise, and was and is] an enemy of our lady the Queen, and residing in this kingdom without the licence, safe-conduct, or permission of our said lady the Queen. (Conclude as ante, p. 450.)

Like pleas: Casseres v. Bell, 8 T. R. 166; *Alcinous v. Nigreu*, 4 E. & B. 217.

Plea to the further maintenance of the action that the plaintiff became an alien enemy after its commencement: see Le Bret v. Papillon, 4 East, 502.

Replication to a Plea of Non-joinder that the Defendant is solely liable (b).

(Commence with the form, ante, p. 456.) That the said promise

shall be allowed to any attorney or other person to exempt him from the provisions of the County Court Acts." The statute 1 Vict. c. 56, s. 4, which enables an attorney admitted in one Court to practise in any other, does not *per se* take away his privilege. (*Prior v. Smith*, 6 Dowl. 299.) An attorney of two Courts may be sued in either. (*Walford v. Fleetwood*, 14 M. & W. 449.) The plea may be pleaded in person or by attorney (*Chatland v. Thornley*, 12 East, 544; *Hunter v. Neck*, 3 M. & G. 181); but the latter seems the more proper form. (*Groom v. Wortham*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 657.)

(a) If the plaintiff was an enemy when the contract was made, this defence may be pleaded in bar. If he has become so since action brought, it can only be pleaded in abatement (see *Harman v. Kingston*, 3 Camp. 150, 153); and it must then be pleaded either to the further maintenance or, if he has already pleaded, *puis darrein continuance*, and this cannot be done if the defendant was under terms to plead issuably. (*Shepeler v. Durant*, 14 C. B. 582.) A British subject, or the subject of a neutral state, voluntarily residing in an enemy's country, is considered as adhering to the enemy, and is incapable of suing. (*Willison v. Patteson*, 7 Taunt. 439; *M'Connell v. Hector*, 3 B. & P. 113; see Leake on Contracts, 395-397.)

(b) The plaintiff may either demur or reply to a plea in abatement (2

was not made [or the said debt was not contracted] by the defendant jointly with the said *G. H.* as alleged. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

Replication to a Plea of Non-joinder denying that the Party not sued is resident within the Jurisdiction.

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 456) That the said *G. H.* was not at the commencement of this suit resident within the jurisdiction of this Court, as alleged. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

Replication to a Plea of Non-joinder that the Co-contractor was discharged by Bankruptcy and Certificate [or order of discharge] (a).

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 456.) That after the accruing of the causes of action in the declaration mentioned and before action, the said *G. H.* became bankrupt within the meaning of the statutes then in force concerning bankrupts, and was discharged from the

Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 915.) If the plaintiff cannot do either successfully, he may enter a *cassetur breve*, and commence a fresh action; or if the plea be one of non-joinder, he may amend his writ and declaration as provided by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 36, 38, *ante*, pp. 470, 471.

If the plaintiff denies the plea, it would be sufficient to take issue upon it, if the provisions of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, as to pleadings, are applicable to pleas in abatement; but see *ante*, p. 450 (b).

If issue in fact be joined after a plea in abatement, the judgment for the plaintiff upon verdict is final, *quod recuperet*. Upon demurrer, the judgment for the plaintiff is interlocutory only, *respondeat ouster*. Judgment for the defendant in both cases is that the writ be quashed. (See the practice fully stated, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 916.)

The plea of the non-joinder of a co-defendant cannot be sustained where the alleged joint-contractor has been discharged from the debt under bankruptcy or insolvency (see *infra*, n (a)), or where he was an infant at the time of contracting, and has since avoided the contract, (see *post*, p. 477), or where the debt as against him is barred by the Statute of Limitations. In the latter case the replication above given is sufficient, by virtue of the statute 9 Geo. IV. c. 14 (Lord Tenterden's Act), s. 2, which enacts, "That if any defendant or defendants in any action on any simple contract shall plead any matter in abatement, to the effect that any other person or persons ought to be jointly sued, and issue be joined on such plea, and it shall appear at the trial that the action could not, by reason of the recited Acts or this Act, or either of them" (that is, by reason of the want of an acknowledgment in writing, or now by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 14, part-payment, see "*Limitation*," *post*), "be maintained against the other person or persons named in such plea, or any of them, the issue joined on such plea shall be found against the party pleading the same."

(a) By 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 9, "To any plea in abatement in any Court of law of the non-joinder of another person, the plaintiff may reply that such person has been discharged by bankruptcy and certificate, or under an Act for the relief of insolvent debtors." This enactment renders it unnecessary to join a bankrupt or insolvent co-contractor as a defendant; but if a plea in abatement is pleaded, the bankruptcy or insolvency must be replied. (See *Bovill v. Wood*, 2 M. & S. 23.)

said causes of action by bankruptcy and certificate [or order of discharge]. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

plication to a Plea of Non-joinder that the Co-Contractor was discharged under the Insolvent Act (see ante, p. 476 n. (a)).

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 456.) That after the accruing of the causes of action in the declaration mentioned and before action, the said *G. H.* was duly discharged from the said causes of action by an order of adjudication made by the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England under the statutes then in force in that behalf, which said order still remains in force. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

Replication to Plea of Non-joinder that the Party not joined was an infant: Gibbs v. Merrill, 3 Taunt. 307; Burgess v. Merrill, 4 Taunt. 468 (a).

Replication to a Plea of Coverture of the Defendant denying it.

(Commence with the form, *ante*, p. 456.) That she was not the wife of the said *G. H.* as alleged. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION

(a) It would seem that the fact of the alleged co-contractor being an infant and having repudiated the contract, might be shown under a traverse of the plea. If a special replication is adopted, it must allege both the infancy and the repudiation. (See *per* Patteson, J., *Boyle v. Webster*, 17 Q. B. 950, 956.) Upon an issue joined by the plaintiff on a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of a co-contractor, where it appeared upon the trial that the co-contractor was an infant and had not avoided the contract, the defendant was held entitled to succeed. (*Gibbs v. Merrill*, 3 Taunt. 307.) A replication to such a plea, of the infancy of the co-contractor, was held good on demurrer. (*Burgess v. Merrill*, 4 Taunt. 468.) Where in an action against two defendants upon a contract one pleaded his infancy, it was held that the plaintiff could not enter a *nolle prosequi* to the plea of infancy and continue the action against the other defendant, because by the *nolle prosequi* he admitted that there never was any joint binding contract. (*Boyle v. Webster*, 17 Q. B. 950; and see *Chandler v. Parkes*, 3 Esp. 76.) In such case he ought to discontinue the action and commence a fresh one against the defendant solely liable.

(b) *Accord and satisfaction.*—This defence consists, as the name imports, of two parts, *accord* and *satisfaction*; that is to say, of something given or done by the defendant to or for the plaintiff, and accepted by the latter upon a mutual agreement that it shall be a discharge of the cause of action. The agreement is the accord, and the thing given or done is the satisfaction. Both parts are essential to the defence, for accord without satisfaction, or satisfaction without accord, is no answer. An accord *before breach*, that is to say, an agreement varying or discharging the previous contract, if validly made, is a good answer to a subsequent breach of the

contract, without performance or satisfaction. (See *post*, "*Rescission*.") Bills of exchange and promissory notes may be discharged, after they are due, by mere waiver without satisfaction. (*Foster v. Dawber*, 6 Ex. 851; see plea of waiver, "*Bills of Exchange*," *post*.) Accord and satisfaction must be pleaded specially, r. 8, T. T. 1853, *ante*, p. 437.

Anything may be given and received by way of accord and satisfaction; and in the common case of a debtor paying his creditor a debt *post diem*, the defence is really one of accord and satisfaction, although from the frequent recurrence of the transaction it is looked upon as a distinct defence under the name of payment. (See *post*, "*Payment*.") In the case of payment of an ascertained debt, however, a smaller sum is no satisfaction of a larger without some additional consideration; whereas in other cases the value of the things done or given in accord and satisfaction is not inquired into, as they are accepted as equivalent by agreement (*Pinnel's Case*, 5 Rep. 117 *a*; *per Parke, B.*, *Curlewis v. Clark*, 3 Ex. 375, 379; *Down v. Hatcher*, 10 A. & E. 121; *Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23; *Cumber v. Wane*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 301); but payment of a smaller sum may be a satisfaction of a larger ascertained debt where there is a new consideration to support the agreement to that effect, as where it is paid before the whole debt is payable, or where it is paid as a composition under an arrangement with creditors, or where it is paid by a third party. (*Lewis v. Jones*, 4 B. & C. 506, 513; *Welby v. Drake*, 1 C. P. 557; *Wilkinson v. Byers*, 1 A. & E. 106.) An account stated of the balance due between the plaintiff and the defendant and a payment of that balance by the defendant, being a smaller sum than the amount claimed, where all the items of the account are on one side, is not a good plea in accord and satisfaction, but only an informal plea of payment *pro tanto*. (*Perry v. Attwood*, 6 E. & B. 691; 25 L. J. Q. B. 408; a like plea was held bad in *Smith v. Page*, 15 M. & W. 683.) A plea of an account stated of cross demands and payment of the balance is good. (*Calander v. Howard*, 10 C. B. 290; *Sutton v. Page*, 3 C. B. 204.) A statement of account in which all the items are on one side does not affect the rights of the parties. (*Smith v. Forty*, 4 C. & P. 126; *Jones v. Ryder*, 4 M. & W. 32; and see *ante*, p. 52, n. (a).)

A substituted agreement may be accepted in accord and satisfaction of an existing cause of action, the new promise only, and not the performance of it, being taken in satisfaction and discharge. (*Hall v. Flockton*, 14 Q. B. 380; 16 *Ib.* 1039; *Erans v. Powis*, 1 Ex. 601.)

The accord must be executed and satisfied. If the defendant has not performed it on his part, or if the plaintiff has not accepted the performance in satisfaction, the accord alone is no defence. (*Bayley v. Homan*, 3 Bing. N. C. 915, 920; see *Hardman v. Bellhouse*, 9 M. & W. 596.) Thus, a plea that it was agreed that the defendant should secure the debt by a mortgage to be paid by instalments, and that the defendant had always been ready to execute the mortgage, but had never been called upon to do so, was held bad. (*Allies v. Probyn*, 2 C. M. & R. 408.) So a plea that it was agreed that the plaintiff should take out his debt in beer, and that the defendant was always ready and willing to carry out the agreement on his part, was held a bad plea. (*Collingbourne v. Mantell*, 5 M. & W. 289; and see *Wray v. Milestone*, 5 M. & W. 21.) So in an action upon a contract to deliver timber, the plea that the plaintiff agree to accept other timber instead of that contracted for, and that the defendant tendered such other timber, which the plaintiff refused to accept, was held to be an accord without satisfaction. (*Gabriel v. Dresser*, 15 C. B. 622; 24 L. J. C. P. 81.) So, pleas to the effect that it was agreed that the defendant should give the plaintiff authority to collect the defendant's debts, and satisfy the cause of action thereout, and that the plaintiff might have collected the debts, but through his negligence or default failed in doing so, have been held to be bad pleas. (*Gifford v. Whittaker*, 6 Q. B. 249; *Baillie v. Moore*, 8 Q. B.

Plea of Accord and Satisfaction by Work done, Goods sold, etc. (a).

That he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by doing work and providing materials for the same for the plaintiff, and by delivering goods to the plaintiff, which work and materials and goods were so done and provided and delivered by the defendant, and were accepted by the plaintiff respectively in satisfaction and discharge of the said claim.

Plea of Accord and Satisfaction, another Form (a).

That by agreement between himself and the plaintiff he delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepted and received from him certain goods [or, as the case may be] in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

Plea of accord and satisfaction after action brought: Corbett v. Swinburne, 8 A. & E. 673.

Plea of accord and satisfaction made to one of three joint plaintiffs: Wallace v. Kelsall, 7 M. & W. 264.

Pleas of accord and satisfaction, by delivery of goods: Hall v.

489.) Until satisfaction under the accord, the original cause of action is not at all affected thereby, so that it remains liable to be barred by the Statute of Limitations. (*Reeves v. Hearne, 1 M. & W. 323.*)

An accord and satisfaction made by a third party with the plaintiff, on the defendant's behalf, may be subsequently adopted by him and enure to his benefit. (*Jones v. Broadhurst, 9 C. B. 173, 193*, and the cases there cited; see *Randall v. Moon, 12 C. B. 261.*) An accord and satisfaction made with one of several joint creditors is a good discharge as against all, and may be pleaded according to the fact or the legal effect. (*Wallace v. Kelsall, 7 M. & W. 264; Smith v. Lovell, 10 C. B. 6, 23; Alexander v. Dowie, 1 H. & N. 152; 25 L. J. Ex. 281.*) So, an accord and satisfaction accepted from one of several joint debtors is a discharge of all. (*Nicholson v. Revill, 4 A. & E. 675.*)

Accord and satisfaction after breach is in general a good defence to an action on any contract, whether made by parol or by specialty. (*Blake's Case, 6 Co. 43 b; Smith v. Trowsdale, 3 E. & B. 83.* But see in cases of bonds and covenants for payment of present money debts, *Peytoe's Case, 9 Co. 79 a; Massey v. Johnson, 1 Ex. 241, 253; Cumber v. Wane, 1 Smith, L. C. 6th ed. 301, 313.* And as to equitable pleas of accord and satisfaction in such cases, see *Webb v. Hewitt, 3 K. & J. 438.*) By accord and satisfaction the cause of action is entirely discharged, and no further claim can arise upon it, even in respect of damages which have accrued subsequently, and were not foreseen at the time of the satisfaction. (*Nicklin v. Williams, 10 Ex. 259.*)

(a) The accord may be stated briefly and inferentially, as in the above precedents, or it may be stated fully, with a distinct allegation of satisfaction by performance of it. In the latter case it forms a separate allegation in the plea, and may be traversed separately. (*Bainbridge v. Lax, 9 Q. B. 819.*) The former is the safest mode of pleading, because where the accord is pleaded separately, the precise execution of it must be pleaded; and if it fails in any part, the plea is bad. (See *Peytoe's Case, 9 Co. Rep. 80 b.*)

Poyser, 13 M. & W. 600 ; by a set-off of mutual debts : *Wallace v. Kelsall*, 7 M. & W. 264 ; *Learmonth v. Grandine*, 4 M. & W. 658 ; by giving a guarantee : *Alexander v. Strong*, 9 M. & W. 734 ; by delivering goods to a third party for the plaintiff : *Stead v. Poyer*, 1 C. B. 782 ; by an agreement to refer certain matters to arbitration and performance of the agreement : *Williams v. London Commercial Exchange Co.*, 10 Ex. 569 ; by the settlement of a former action for the same cause on payment of the debt and costs : *Power v. Butcher*, 10 B. & C. 329 ; *Ross v. Jacques*, 8 M. & W. 135 ; by paying a smaller sum and withdrawing a defence to an action and paying costs : *Cooper v. Parker*, 14 C. B. 118 ; 15 C. B. 822 ; by the plaintiff satisfying the debt out of goods deposited in his hands for that purpose : *Ross v. Moses*, 1 C. B. 227 ; by delivering possession of a house and a payment of money : *Lavery v. Turley*, 6 H. & N. 239 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 49 ; by a composition made by the defendant with his creditors, see post, "*Composition*."

Pleas of accord and satisfaction, to an action on a bill of exchange, by delivery of other negotiable instruments : *James v. Williams*, 13 M. & W. 828 ; to an action for the breach of the condition of a bond : *Field v. Robins*, 8 A. & E. 90 ; to an action for not delivering goods under a contract of sale, by the acceptance of other goods in accord and satisfaction : *Gabriel v. Dresser*, 15 C. B. 622 ; 24 L. J. C. P. 81 ; to an action for use and occupation, that plaintiff ha wrongfully distrained defendant's goods, and it was agreed that plaintiff should keep the goods distrained in satisfaction of the debt : *Jones v. Sawkins*, 5 C. B. 142 ; to an action on an award to pay money by instalments : *Smith v. Trowsdale*, 3 E. & B. 83.

Plea of Accord and Satisfaction by giving a Bond.

That he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by delivering to the plaintiff the bond of the defendant, in the penal sum of £—, conditioned for the payment to the plaintiff of £—, and interest for the same, which bond the defendant so delivered, and the plaintiff accepted respectively in satisfaction and discharge of the said claim.

Pleas of accord and satisfaction, by the grant of an annuity : *Turner v. Browne*, 3 C. B. 157 ; by giving a warrant of attorney : *Fearn v. Cochrane*, 4 C. B. 274.

Plea to an action for debts incurred in respect of a ship, that plaintiff took a bottomry bond in accord and satisfaction : *Weston v. Foster*, 2 Bing. N. C. 693.

Plea of Accord and Satisfaction by giving a Bill of Exchange (a).

That he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by indorsing and delivering to the plaintiff a bill of exchange dated the — day

(a) A negotiable bill or note may be given and accepted in complete satisfaction and discharge of a cause of action, and the transaction then amounts to an accord and satisfaction, and is pleaded as above ; or it may be given and accepted merely for and on account of the cause of action, and

of —, A.D. —, drawn by the defendant on [and accepted by] *J. K.*, whereby the defendant required the said *J. K.* to pay to the defendant or order £—, — months after date, which said bill the defendant so indorsed and delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepted and received in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

*Plea of Accord and Satisfaction by indorsing to the Plaintiff
a Promissory Note.*

That he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by indorsing and delivering to the plaintiff a promissory note dated the — day of —, A.D. —, made by *J. K.*, whereby the said *J. K.* promised to pay to the defendant or order £—, — months after date, which said note the defendant so indorsed and delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepted and received in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

*Plea of Accord and Satisfaction by Payment of a smaller Sum by a
third Party. (See ante, p. 478.)*

That the plaintiff's claim was satisfied and discharged by *J.* paying to the plaintiff, at the defendant's request, out of the proper moneys of the said *J. K.* a sum of money which, by agreement between him and the plaintiff and the defendant, the said *J. K.* so paid, and the plaintiff accepted and received in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's claim.

then it amounts only to a conditional payment, which suspends the right of action during the running of the security and until default in payment; and before payment the defence must be specially pleaded according to the facts. (See "*Bill taken for the Debt*," *post*, p. 540.)

Where a bill or note is taken in accord and satisfaction and the defence is so pleaded, a replication that it was afterwards dishonoured is bad. (*Sard v. Rhodes*, 1 M. & W. 153.)

Where the bill or note is taken for and on account of a debt, if the instrument (or any renewal of it) is duly paid, it operates as payment of the debt, and the defence may be proved under the common plea of payment (see *post*, "*Payment*"); if the bill or note is dishonoured, the original right of action revives. A bill or note for a smaller sum cannot be effectually given *for and on account* of a larger sum due, and a plea to that effect would be bad (*Thomas v. Heathorn*, 2 B. & C. 477); but such an instrument, if negotiable, may be given and accepted in satisfaction and discharge of a larger sum. (*Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23; and see *Cumber v. Wane*, 1 Smith L. C. 6th ed. 301.)

Whether the bill or note is given and accepted *in accord and satisfaction* or *for and on account* of the debt, is a question of fact depending on the actual agreement made between the parties. (*Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23; *Goldshede v. Cottrell*, 2 M. & W. 20.) The allegation that a bill was taken "in payment of" a debt does not necessarily mean that it was taken in satisfaction, but may mean only that it was taken *on account* of the debt. (*Maillard v. Duke of Argyle*, 6 M. & G. 40; *per* Byles, J., *Bottomley v. Nuttall*, 5 C. B. N. S. 122, 134; and see *Kemp v. Watt*, 15 M. & W. 672.)

Plea to an action by the indorsee of a bill against the acceptor, that the plaintiff took the promissory note of the drawer in satisfaction and discharge of the bill: Sard v. Rhodes, 1 M. & W. 153.

Plea of an Agreement between the Plaintiff, the Defendant, and a third Party, that the Defendant should be discharged and the third Party be accepted by the Plaintiff as his Debtor instead, and acceptance accordingly (a).

That after the plaintiff's claim became due, *J. K.* was indebted to the defendant in £——, and it was then agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant and the said *J. K.* that the defendant should relinquish his said claim against the said *J. K.* for the last-mentioned sum, and the said *J. K.* should pay the same to the plaintiff instead of to the defendant, and that the plaintiff should accept the said *J. K.* as his debtor in lieu of the defendant, in respect of the last-mentioned sum and in satisfaction and discharge of the plaintiff's claim in the declaration mentioned; and in pursuance of the said agreement the defendant then relinquished his said claim against the said *J. K.*, and the plaintiff then accepted the said *J. K.* as his debtor, in lieu of the defendant, on the terms aforesaid, and in such satisfaction and discharge as aforesaid.

A like plea [held bad for not stating that the third party became bound to the plaintiff]: Kemp v. Watt, 15 M. & W. 672.

Plea that the defendant was partner in a firm of A. & Co., by whom the debt was contracted, that the defendant left the firm and another person was taken into the firm instead, and that the plaintiff accepted the new firm as his debtors and discharged the defendant: Hart v. Alexander, 2 M. & W. 484.

Plea by one of two defendants sued jointly that he incurred the

(a) This precedent shows a debt due from the third party to the defendant which the defendant relinquished, but that fact is not essential to the validity of the defence. Where an agreement has been made between the plaintiff and the defendant and a third party, that the latter should become liable to the plaintiff instead of the defendant, and that the defendant should be discharged, and the plaintiff has accepted the liability of the third party, and discharged the defendant according to the agreement, the transaction affords a good defence by way of accord and satisfaction. (See *per Buller, J., Tatlock v. Harris*, 3 T. R. 174, 180; *Hodgson v. Anderson*, 3 B. & C. 842, 855; *Cuxon v. Chadley*, 3 B. & C. 591; and see *ante*, p. 45.) The acceptance of the separate liability of one of several joint debtors instead of the joint liability of all is a sufficient consideration for the discharge of the joint liability, and may be pleaded in accord and satisfaction in an action brought upon it. (*Lyth v. Ault*, 7 Ex. 669; overruling *Lodge v. Dicus*, 3 B. & Ald. 611.)

So, where an agreement has been made between the plaintiff and the defendant and a third party, to whom the plaintiff was indebted, that the defendant should take upon himself the debt of the plaintiff, in consideration of the plaintiff discharging him from his debt, and accordingly the defendant has become liable to the third party, and the third party has discharged the plaintiff from his debt, this may be pleaded as a valid plea in accord and satisfaction. (*Cochrane v. Greene*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97, 101.)

debt as partner with the other, and retired from the partnership upon the terms of the creditor accepting the separate liability of the other partner in discharge of the joint liability: Lyth v. Ault, 7 Ex. 669; and see Lodge v. Dicus, 3 B. & Ald. 611; Thomas v. Shillibeer, 1 M. & W. 124.

Plea of an Agreement be'ween the Plaintiff, the Defendant, and a third Party, that the Defendant should be discharged in consideration of his being accepted instead of the Plaintiff as Debtor to the third Party, and acceptance by the third Party accordingly.

That after the plaintiff's claim herein pleaded to became due the plaintiff was indebted to *J. K.* in £——, and it was then agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant and the said *J. K.* that the plaintiff should be credited in his account with the said *J. K.* with the sum of £——, and should be allowed the same by him in such account as if it had been paid to him by the plaintiff, and that the defendant should become and should be accepted by the said *J. K.* as his debtor for the amount of the said claim herein pleaded to instead of the plaintiff, and that the claim of the plaintiff against the defendant, in respect of the last-mentioned sum, and the said claim of the said *J. K.* against the plaintiff respectively should be thereby discharged and satisfied; and in pursuance of the said agreement the plaintiff was then credited in his account with the said *J. K.* with the said £——, and was allowed the same by him in such account as though it had been paid to him by the plaintiff, and the defendant then became and was accepted by the said *J. K.*, as his debtor for the amount of the said claim herein pleaded to instead of the plaintiff, on the terms aforesaid; and the plaintiff then accepted the said agreement and the performance thereof as aforesaid, in satisfaction and discharge of his claim herein pleaded to.

A like plea [held bad for not stating that the plaintiff's debt to J. K. was discharged]: Cochrane v. Green, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97.

Replication to Pleas of Accord and Satisfaction.

The replication may deny both the accord and the satisfaction, by taking issue on the plea; or where the accord and the satisfaction are stated separately in the plea, the replication may traverse either or both in terms. (*Bainbridge v. Lax, 9 Q. B. 819.*)

ACCOUNT (a).

(a) In the action of account there is no general issue. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 515.)

In the Statute of Limitations, 21 Jac. I. c. 16, an exception was made of "such accounts as concern the trade of merchandise between merchant and merchant, and their factors and servants" (*Inglis v. Haigh, 8 M. & W. 769*); but this exception was repealed by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 9.

Pleas, etc., in Actions on Contracts.

Plea that the defendant never was bailiff as alleged (a): Wheeler v. Horne, Willes, 208; Baxter v. Hozier, 5 Bing. N. C. 288.

That the defendant did render a reasonable account: Baxter v. Hozier, 5 Bing. N. C. 288; Beer v. Beer, 12 C. B. 60.

For other pleas see the above cases; and see Gorely v. Gorely, 1 H. & N. 144.

ACCOUNTS STATED

General Issue.

Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461.

ACTION PENDING.

Plea of another action pending for the same cause: see "Abatement," ante, p. 473.

ADMINISTRATORS. See "*Executors*," *post*, p. 577.

AGENT.

General Issue (c).

"Never indebted," see *ante*, p. 461. "Non assumpsit," see *ante*, p. 465.

(a) In an action by one tenant in common against another, under the 4th Anne, c. 16, s. 27 (*ante*, p. 62); the plea denying that defendant was bailiff would be insufficient; the plea should deny that defendant was tenant in common. (*Eason v. Henderson*, 12 Q. B. 986; 17 Q. B. 701; *Beer v. Beer*, 12 C. B. 60.)

(b) As to the effect of the plea of the general issue, "never indebted" to a count on accounts stated, see *ante*, p. 465. All defences by way of confession and avoidance of the debt must be specially pleaded, see *ante*, p. 437. It often happens that the accounts stated charged in the declaration were stated respecting debts also sued for in the declaration, and that the same defence applies to the original debts and to the claim on the accounts stated. In such cases the plea may be addressed to both claims (see *ante*, p. 448); and if the claim under the accounts stated is not incidentally answered, it may be expressly pleaded to at the end of the plea, thus:—"And the said accounts stated were stated of and concerning the said goods sold and delivered [or work done, or bill or note, or as the case may be], only, and not otherwise."

(c) To the *indebitatus* counts by agents (*ante*, p. 64), the plea of *never indebted* puts in issue the retainer and contract of agency, the work, etc., done under it, and the reasonableness of the charges. And see further as to the effect of this plea, *ante*, pp. 40, 464.

To the special counts by or against agents (*ante*, p. 64), the general issue

Plea to an Action for not accounting for the Sale of Goods, that the Defendant did not sell.

That he did not sell or dispose of the said goods or any of them.

Plea to a similar Action, that the Plaintiff did not request the Defendant to account.

That the plaintiff did not request the defendant to render to the plaintiff an account of the sale of the said goods or any of them, or of the moneys arising from such sale. [*See Topham v. Braddick*, 1 Taunt. 572.]

Plea to a similar Action, that the Defendant did account.

That he did render to the plaintiff a just and true account of the sale of the said goods and of the moneys arising from such sale.

Plea on equitable grounds, that the defendant contracted as agent only, and signed the contract so as to make himself liable as principal, contrary to the intentions both of the plaintiff and defendant : Wake v. Harrop, 6 H. & N. 768 ; 1 H. & C. 202 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 273 ; 31 *Ib.* 451.

ALIEN ENEMY. See "*Abatement*," ante, p. 475.

ALTERATION OF WRITTEN CONTRACT (a).

Plea that a Written Contract was made void by an Alteration.

That the said contract was made in writing and signed by the defendant ; and afterwards and whilst the said contract in writing was in the possession and custody of the plaintiff it was rendered

of *non assumpsit* puts in issue the contract of agency as alleged in the declaration. The matters performed under the contract, precedent to the cause of action, as the sale and disposal of goods, the request to account, etc., must be denied by common traverses, of which examples are given above. The denial in such pleas must be specific, whether the matters denied are alleged specifically in the declaration or are involved in the general allegation of the performance of conditions precedent. The breaches of contract charged may be denied by traverses of the specific acts alleged.

If an agent who contracted expressly as such for a disclosed principal is sought to be fixed with personal liability in an action brought against him, this defence will be admissible under the plea of never indebted or *non it*, according to the form of the declaration.

(a) When a deed is altered in a material point by the plaintiff, or even by a stranger without the privity of the plaintiff, it is thereby made void. (*Pigot's case*, 11 Co. Rep. 27 a ; *Sheppard's Touchstone*, 68, 69 ; *Davidson v. Cooper*, 13 M. & W. 343, 352) ; and the same rule applies to instruments of contract not under seal. (*Davidson v. Cooper*, 11 M. & W. 778 ; 13 *Ib.* 343, 352 ; *Mollett v. Wackerbarth*, 5 C. B. 181, 194.) But if the instrument

void by being materially altered without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, that is to say, by [*here state the alteration made, as affixing a seal by and near the signature of the defendant as and for the seal of the defendant, or altering the words twenty shillings per bushel into thirty shillings per bushel, or as the case may be, so as to show the materiality of the alteration. If the declaration shows that the contract was in writing, the first allegation may be omitted.*]

A like plea: Mollett v. Wackerbarth, 5 C. B. 181.

is not in the possession of the plaintiff, and if he is not responsible for its safe custody, the alteration by a stranger, it seems, would not avoid it. (See *Henfree v. Bromley*, 6 East, 309; *Davidson v. Cooper*, 13 M. & W. 343, 353.) The alteration vitiates the whole instrument, although not made in the part declared upon. (*Mollett v. Wackerbarth*, 5 C. B. 181.)

An alteration by a stranger without the privity of the plaintiff in a point not material does not avoid the instrument. (*Pigot's case*, 11 Co. Rep. 27 a; *Waugh v. Bussell*, 5 Taunt. 707; *Trew v. Barton*, 1 C. & M. 533.)

An alteration may be accounted for on the ground of accident, and the original state of the instrument shown by parol evidence (*Sheppard's Touchstone*, 69), as that the seal of a deed had been torn off by a child (*Argoll v. Cheney*, Palm. 402, 403), or eaten off by rats. (*Bolton v. Bishop of Carlisle*, 2 H. Bl. 259, 263). So, an alteration may be shown to have been made by mistake, without any intention of altering the instrument (*Raper v. Birkbeck*, 15 East, 17; *Wilkinson v. Johnson*, 3 B. & C. 428; *Norelli v. Rossi*, 2 B. & Ad. 757); or to correct a mistake. (*Fitch v. Jones*, 5 E. & B. 238.)

An alteration made by consent of both parties amounts to a new contract, which supersedes the original contract (see *post*, "*Rescission of Contract*"), unless it is made only for the purpose of correcting a mistake in the original contract, and to carry out the original intention of the parties. (See *Cole v. Parkin*, 12 East, 471, 475.) In such case, if the original contract is sufficiently stamped, the amended contract does not require a new stamp, unless the amendment has so altered the nature of the contract as to make a different stamp necessary. (*Robinson v. Touray*, 1 M. & S. 217; *Jacob v. Hart*, 6 M. & S. 142; *Byrom v. Thompson*, 11 A. & E. 31; and see *post*, "*Bills of Exchange*," p. 532.)

The defence that a written contract has been altered after it was made, must be specially pleaded when the instrument is declared upon in its original form, and the plaintiff is able to prove it (which he might be, notwithstanding the alteration, *e. g.* if the alteration did not affect the part declared upon); but where the alteration is such as to produce an insuperable variance between the contract as charged in the declaration in its original form and as it is produced in evidence, or when it makes the instrument inadmissible for want of a stamp, the defendant may take advantage of it under the general issue. Wherever the contract is declared on in its altered form, as the defendant did not in fact make the contract alleged, he may raise the defence under *non assumpsit* or *non est factum*. (*Waugh v. Bussell*, 5 Taunt. 707; *Hemming v. Trenery*, 9 A. & E. 926; *Davidson v. Cooper*, 11 M. & W. 778; 13 *Ib.* 343; *Heath v. Durant*, 12 M. & W. 438; *Croockewit v. Fletcher*, 1 H. & N. 893; 26 L. J. Ex. 153; *Mason v. Bradley*, 11 M. & W. 590; and see 2 Taylor on Ev. 5th ed. p. 1567; and *post*, "*Bills*," p. 533.) When a document is produced it is for the jury to say, upon an inspection of the document, whether it has been altered or not; and the party producing the document is bound to account for the alteration, if any. (*Bishop v. Chambre*, M. & M. 116; *Knight v. Clements*, 8 A. & E. 215; *per Parke, B., Earl Falmouth v. Roberts*, 9 M. & W. 469, 471.)

As to alterations of contracts by new agreements between the parties, see *post*, "*Rescission of Contract*."

Plea that the agreement was altered by affixing a seal so as to make it purport to be a deed of the defendant : Davidson v. Cooper, 11 M. & W. 778 ; 13 M. & W. 343.

Plea that a charter-party was altered by the insertion of material words : Croockewit v. Fletcher, 1 H. & N. 893 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 153 (a).

Plea that a mortgage-deed was altered by increasing the amount of the debt secured : Stobart v. Dryden, 1 M. & W. 615.

Plea that a bond of guarantee was altered by inserting a condition that the giving time to the principal debtor should not discharge the sureties : Harden v. Clifton, 1 Q. B. 523.

Pleas of alterations in bills and notes, post, " Bills," p. 531, 533.

Replication to a plea of release, that the deed was altered after execution, by inserting the amount : Fazakerley v. M'Knight, 6 E. & B. 795 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 30.

AMBASSADOR.

Plea to the jurisdiction, that the defendant is an alien, and is ambassador and public minister of a foreign state, and received as such by the Queen : Magdalena Steam Nav. Co. v. Martin, 28 L. J. Q. B. 310. [See the authorities collected in Taylor v. Best, 14 C. B. 487 ; and see Gladstone v. Musurus Bey, 32 L. J. C. 155.]

ANNUITY.

General Issue (b).

Non est factum," ante, p. 467.

Pleas under the Statute 53 Geo. III. c. 141 :—That no memorial was enrolled : Cumberland v. Kelley, 3 B. & Ad. 602 ; Frost v. Frost,

(a) In this case, a replication that the alteration was made by a third party without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that he offered to erase the alteration, and did erase it upon the defendant objecting thereto, was held a bad replication.

(b) In an action on an annuity-deed, the general issue *non est factum* denies the execution of the deed, and obliges the plaintiff to prove a deed agreeing with that alleged in the declaration.

The stat. 53 Geo. III. c. 141, required the enrolment of a memorial of annuity-deeds falling within the description contained in that statute. But it has been repealed by 17 & 18 Vict. c. 90, except as regards the rights and remedies or liabilities of any person in respect of any act done previously to that Act. The want of the enrolment of a sufficient memorial, when required, is a defence to an action on an annuity-deed, and must be specially pleaded. (*Mestayer v. Biggs*, 2 Dowl. 695 ; *Massy v. Nanney*, 3 Bing. N. C. 480.) But as such a defence can seldom occur in future it is deemed sufficient merely to refer, as above, to the pleadings arising upon it.

3 B. & Ad. 612; *Marriage v. Marriage*, 1 C. B. 761; *Howkins v. Bennett*, 7 C. B. N. S. 507; 30 L. J. C. P. 193.

That the deed was given for a pecuniary consideration, so as to be within the statute, and that no memorial was enrolled: Frost v. Frost, 3 B. & Ad. 612; *Hick v. Keats*, 4 B. & C. 69; *Evatt v. Hunt*, 2 E. & B. 374.

That the memorial enrolled is defective: Flight v. Buckeridge, 3 Bing. 216; *Darwin v. Lincoln*, 5 B. & Ald. 445.

Pleas of the redemption of the annuity, under the deed: Lane v. Drinkwater, 1 C. M. & R. 599; *Bostock v. Hume*, 7 M. & G. 893; *Webber v. Granville*, 30 L. J. C. P. 92.

APPRENTICE. See *ante*, p. 69.

General Issue.

“Non est factum,” *ante*, p. 467.

ARBITRATION AND AWARD.

I. PLEAS TO ACTIONS ON AWARDS.

General Issue (a).

“Never indebted,” *ante*, p. 461; “Non assumpsit,” *ante*, p. 465; “Non est factum,” *ante*, p. 467.

Pleas denying a submission by judge's order: Hatton v. Royle, 3 H. & N. 500.

(a) The general issue *never indebted* to an *indebitatus* count on an award or umpirage, denies the submission to arbitration; the appointment of an umpire where required by the submission; the enlargement of the time, when necessary, see *Lord v. Lee*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 121; L. R. 3 Q. B. 404; and the making of an award according to the submission, in conformity with that alleged in the count. Notice of the award is not a condition precedent to its validity, unless specially provided for, because it is equally within the notice of both parties. (2 Wms. Saund. 62.)

The general issue *non assumpsit* to a special count on an award puts in issue the submission, where the reference is founded on a submission by agreement; where the reference is made by order of the Court or a judge, such plea is inapplicable, and the order should be traversed in terms. The appointment of an umpire, the enlargement of the time and the making of an award agreeing with that alleged, must, if denied, be traversed in terms according to the allegations in the declaration.

Arbitration and Award.

Plea denying the making of the Award (a).

That the said *G. H.* did not make any such award of and concerning the said matters referred to him as alleged.

Plea of no award under an arbitration bond : Fisher v. Pimbley, 11 East, 188; *Mitchell v. Staveley*, 16 East, 58.

Pleas that the award was not final, setting out the award and showing in what respect : Duckworth v. Harrison, 4 M. & W. 432; *Gisborne v. Hart*, 5 M. & W. 53; *Perry v. Mitchell*, 12 M. & W. 792; *Williams v. Wilson*, 9 Ex. 90.

Plea that the award included matters which had not been referred : Charleton v. Spencer, 3 Q. B. 693.

Plea of revocation of the arbitrator's authority : Marsh v. Bulteel, 5 B. & Ald. 507; *Northampton Gas Co. v. Parnell*, 15 C. B. 638; *Mills v. Bayley*, 2 H. & C. 36; 32 L. J. Ex. 179 (*b*).

Plea of accord and satisfaction to an action on an award to pay money by instalments : Smith v. Trowsdale, 3 E. & B. 83.

(a) Under this plea advantage may be taken of the invalidity of the award, on the ground that all the matters in dispute were not determined by it (*Mitchell v. Staveley*, 16 East, 58; *Dresser v. Stansfield*, 14 M. & W. 822; *Roberts v. Eberhardt*, 3 C. B. N. S. 482; 27 L. J. C. P. 70; *Armitage v. Coates*, 4 Ex. 641); or that other matters than those referred were involved in the determination (*Fisher v. Pimbley*, 11 East, 188; *King v. Bowen*, 8 M. & W. 625); or that the award was not executed in pursuance of the submission (*Wade v. Dowling*, 4 E. & B. 44); but where the award was in fact duly made according to the submission and concerning the matters referred, the defendant cannot take advantage under this issue of its invalidity in point of law (*Adcock v. Wood*, 6 Ex. 814; 7 *Ib.* 468); nor show that it has subsequently been set aside (*Roper v. Levy*, 21 L. J. Ex. 28, which should be specially pleaded). The defendant cannot show that the award was not in fact the judgment of the arbitrators, but that of a person to whom they referred the question (*Whitmore v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 824; 7 *Ib.* 509; 29 L. J. Ex. 402; 31 L. J. Ex. 107); nor that the arbitrator was guilty of misconduct for which the award ought to be set aside (*Ib.*; *Thorburn v. Barnes*, L. R. 2 C. P. 384; 36 L. J. C. P. 184); these matters only form ground for applying to set aside the award, but not for plea. (*Ib.*) As to pleas to actions on awards see Russell on Arbitration, 3rd ed. 526-534.

If the terms of the award exceed the powers of the arbitrator and the defect appears on the declaration, the defendant may raise the objection by demurrer. (See *Skipper v. Grant*, 10 C. B. N. S. 237.)

(b) Where the submission is by rule of Court, or contains an agreement that such submission may be made a rule of Court, the power of the arbitrator is not revocable without the leave of the Court or a judge. (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, s. 39.)

The provision of the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 17, that every submission may be made a rule of Court unless it contains words purporting that the parties intend the contrary, does not alone render the submission irrevocable without the leave of the Court under the previous enactment. (*Mills v. Bayley*, 2 H. & C. 36; 32 L. J. Ex. 179.)

II. PLEAS OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION AND AWARD (a).

Plea of a reference by a Judge's Order and Award respecting the Cause of Action.

That after the accruing of the alleged causes of action certain differences respecting the same were depending between the plaintiff and the defendant, and the plaintiff had commenced an action in the Court of — at Westminster against the defendant in respect of certain of the said matters then in difference between them; and thereupon by an order made on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the said action, by one of the judges of the said Court, by the con-

A stipulation in an agreement to refer disputes to arbitration does not oust the jurisdiction of the Court, and is no answer to an action for a breach of the agreement (*Thompson v. Charnock*, 8 T. R. 139; *Scott v. Avery*, 8 Ex. 487; 25 L. J. Ex. 308; 5 H. L. C. 811; *Horton v. Sayer*, 4 H. & N. 643; 29 L. J. Ex. 28); so a plea of an arbitration actually pending touching the cause of action is no defence (*Harris v. Reynolds*, 7 Q. B. 71); nor is it matter of defence upon equitable grounds (*Wood v. Copper Miners' Co.*, 25 L. J. C. P. 166); and it makes no difference in this respect that the submission has been made a rule of Court. (*Cooke v. Cooke*, L. R. 4 Eq. 77; 36 L. J. C. 480.) If the award is made, it is conclusive as to the amount of damages. (*Whitehead v. Tattersall*, 1 A. & E. 491.) And if the award is made and performed, these facts will afford an answer to an action for the subject-matter of the reference. (*Allen v. Milner*, 2 C. & J. 47.) The defence then appears to resolve itself into one of accord and satisfaction. As to when it may be a defence without performance, see *Ib.*

Where an agreement makes it a condition precedent that the amount of damage or the time of paying it, etc., shall be ascertained by a reference to arbitration, it is a bar to an action until the condition has been satisfied. (*Avery v. Scott*, *supra*; *Brown v. Overbury*, 11 Ex. 715; 25 L. J. Ex. 169; *Scott v. Corporation of Liverpool*, 3 De G. & J. 334; 28 L. J. C. 230; *Braunstein v. Accidental Death Ins. Co.*, 1 B. & S. 783; 31 L. J. Q. B. 17; *Tredwen v. Holman*, 1 H. & C. 72; 31 L. J. Ex. 398.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 11, "Whenever the parties to any deed or instrument in writing to be hereafter made or executed, or any of them, shall agree that any then existing or future differences between them or any of them, shall be referred to arbitration, and any one or more of the parties so agreeing, or any person or persons claiming through or under him or them, shall nevertheless commence any action at law or suit in equity against the other party or parties, or any of them, or against any person or persons claiming through or under him or them in respect of the matters so agreed to be referred, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Court in which the action or suit is brought, or a judge thereof, on application by the defendant or defendants, or any of them, after appearance and before plea or answer, upon being satisfied that no sufficient reason exists why such matters cannot be or ought not to be referred to arbitration according to such agreement as aforesaid, and that the defendant was at the time of the bringing of such action or suit, and still is ready and willing to join and concur in all acts necessary and proper for causing such matters so to be decided by arbitration, to make a rule or order staying all proceedings in such action or suit, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such Court or judge may seem fit; Provided always, that any such rule or order may at any time afterwards be discharged or varied as justice may require." As to when this section is applicable, see *Pennell v. Walker*, 18 C. B. 651; 26 L. J. C. P. 9; *Lafone*, 1 E. & E. 435; 28 L. J. Q. B. 164; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1644.

sent of the plaintiff and the defendant, it was ordered that the said action and all matters in difference between the plaintiff and the defendant should be referred to the arbitration of *J. K.*, so as he should make his award in writing respecting the said matters referred, ready to be delivered to the said parties on or before the — day of —, A.D. — [or any further day to which the said arbitrator should enlarge the time for making the said award], and that the plaintiff and the defendant should in all things abide by, perform, and keep the said award; and the said *J. K.*, in pursuance of the said order, took upon himself the said arbitration, and [having duly enlarged the time for making the said award until the — day of —, A.D. —] duly made his award in writing respecting the said matters referred ready to be delivered to the said parties before the last-mentioned day; and the alleged causes of action were matters in difference between the plaintiff and the defendant within the meaning of the said order, and were so referred and arbitrated upon as aforesaid; and the plaintiff and defendant have duly abided by, performed, and kept the said award and all matters and things thereby ordered and determined.

Plea of reference by an order of nisi prius and award: Smalley v. Blackburn Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 158; 27 L. J. Ex. 65.

Plea of a Reference by Agreement and Award respecting the Cause of Action.

That after the accruing of the alleged causes of action certain differences respecting the same were depending between the plaintiff and the defendant; and thereupon it was agreed by and between them, that the said causes of action, and all matters in difference respecting the same should be, and the same were thereby referred to the arbitration of *J. K.*, so as he should make his award in writing respecting the said matters referred, ready to be delivered to the said parties on or before the — day of —, A.D. —; and the said *J. K.* took upon himself the said arbitration, and duly made and published his award in writing respecting the said matters referred, ready to be delivered to the said parties before the last-mentioned day, and thereby awarded that the defendant, in respect of the said matters, should pay the plaintiff £— on the — day of — then next; and the defendant on the day last aforesaid paid the said £— in pursuance and performance of the said award.

A like plea: Allen v. Milner, 2 C. & J. 47.

A like plea with payment into Court of the sum awarded: Roper v. Levy, 7 Ex. 55.

Plea of an award respecting the cause of action, settling a sum to be deducted from the claim: Parkes v. Smith, 15 Q. B. 297.

Plea to an action on a policy of insurance, that by the conditions of the policy differences relative to the settling of the amount of loss should be referred to arbitration, and that no action should be brought until the award should have been obtained: Scott v. Avery, 8 Ex. 487; 22 L. J. Ex. 287; S. C. in H. L. 25 L. J. Ex. 308.

Pleas under the Friendly Societies Acts, that by the rules of the society all disputes should be referred to arbitration: see post, "Friendly Societies."

Plea that other matters were in difference between the plaintiff and the defendant, in respect of which another action was pending; and that in consideration that the defendant would agree to refer the other action to arbitration, the plaintiff accepted such agreement in satisfaction of the cause of action pleaded to: Williams v. London Commercial Exchange Co., 10 Ex. 569.

Replications to the Plea of an Arbitration and Award.

The plaintiff may take issue on the plea, or special replications may be framed from the pleas to actions on awards, *ante*, p. 488.

ASSIGNEES.

Plea denying that the Plaintiffs are Assignees (a).

That the plaintiff [or plaintiffs] was not nor is [or were not nor are] assignee [or assignees] as alleged.

Notice to be given with the above Plea (b).

In the —.

A. B. [and *C. D.*] suing as assignee [or assignees] of *E. F.*, an alleged bankrupt, plaintiff [or plaintiffs], against *J. K.*, defendant.

Take notice that the above-named defendant intends on the trial

(a) By r. 5, T. T. 1853, in all actions by assignees of a bankrupt or insolvent, the character in which the plaintiff is stated on the record to sue shall not in any case be considered as in issue, unless specially denied.

The plea denying that the plaintiffs are assignees puts in issue all the proceedings in bankruptcy or insolvency necessary to establish the title of the assignees, as, in bankruptcy, the trading (when necessary), the act of bankruptcy, the petitioning creditor's debt, and the adjudication. (*Butler v. Hobson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 290; *Buckton v. Frost*, 8 A. & E. 845.)

If all the assignees do not join in suing, the defendant may plead in abatement the non-joinder (*Snelgrove v. Hunt*, 2 Stark. 421); or he may traverse that the plaintiffs are assignees, and show under that issue that another assignee is not joined. (*Jones v. Smith*, 1 Ex. 831.) Where the assignees are suing without the leave of the Court of Bankruptcy (which is required by the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 153), the Court in which the action is brought cannot stay the proceedings (*Lee v. Sangster*, 2 C. B. N. S. 1; 26 L. J. C. P. 151); nor, it seems, can the objection be taken advantage of by plea. (See *Hollis v. Marshall*, 2 H. & N. 755; 27 L. J. Ex. 235, 237.)

(b) By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 234, "In any action, other than an action brought by the assignees for any debt or demand for which the bankrupt might have sustained an action had he not been adjudged bankrupt (as to which see s. 233), and whether at the suit of or against the assignees, or against any person acting under the warrant of the Court for anything done under such warrant, no proof shall be required at the trial of the petitioning creditor's debt, or of the trading or act of bankruptcy respectively, unless the other party in such

of this cause to dispute the trading, the act of bankruptcy, and the petitioning creditor's debt, of the above-named *E. F.* [or such only of these matters as the defendant intends to dispute]. Dated the — day of —, A.D. —.

To *A. B.* [and *C. D.*] the above-named plaintiff [or plaintiffs], and to *G. H.*, his [or their] attorney or agent.

Yours, etc.
L. M., the defendants attorney [or agent].

Plea to an Action by Assignees for a Debt due to the Bankrupt, of a bonâ fide payment to the Bankrupt without Notice of a previous Act of Bankruptcy. (12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 133.)

That after the accruing of the alleged causes of action, and before the filing of the petition for adjudication of bankruptcy under which the plaintiffs are such assignees as aforesaid, the defendant really and *bonâ fide* paid to the said *E. F.*, who then accepted and received from the defendant moneys to the amount of the claim herein pleaded to, in satisfaction and discharge of the said causes of action, and the defendant had not at the time of such payment notice of any prior act of bankruptcy committed by the said *E. F.* [This defence must be specially pleaded where the payment was made after an act of bankruptcy. (*Kynaston v. Crouch*, 14 M. & W. 266.)]

Plea that the bankrupt before bankruptcy had assigned the debt to a third party, with notice of the assignment to the defendant (a) : Leslie v. Guthrie, 1 Bing. N. C. 697.

A like plea to an action by the assignees of an insolvent debtor ; and a replication that the assignment was voluntary, made when the assignor was in insolvent circumstances, and within three months of the imprisonment : Peacock v. Harris, 5 A. & E. 449.

Plea by assignees of a bankrupt lessee sued as assignees of the lease, that they never elected to take the lease, under 12 & 13 Vict. c.

action shall, if defendant at or before pleading, and if plaintiff before issue joined, give notice in writing to such assignees or other person that he intends to dispute some and which of such matters ; and in case such notice shall have been given, if such assignees or other person shall prove the matter so disputed, or the other party admit the same, the judge before whom the cause shall be tried may (if he think fit) grant a certificate of such proof or admission ; and such assignees or other person shall be entitled to the costs occasioned by such notice ; and such costs shall, if such assignees or other person shall obtain a verdict, be added to the costs, and if the other party shall obtain a verdict, shall be deducted from the costs such other party would otherwise be entitled to receive from such assignees or other person."

As to the particularity required in this notice, and the practice relating thereto, see *Hernamann v. Barber*, 15 C. B. 774 ; *Trimley v. Unwin*, 6 B. & C. 537 ; *Porter v. Walker*, 1 M. & G. 686 ; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 733,

(a) The notice is necessary, for without it the assignees would take the debt as remaining in the order and disposition of the bankrupt. (*Belcher v. Campbell*, 8 Q. B. 1 ; and see *Tibbits v. George*, 5 A. & E. 107 ; *Pott v. Lomas*, 6 H. & N. 529 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 210 ; "*Bankruptcy*," post, p. 518.)

106, s. 145 : *Goodwin v. Noble*, 8 E. & B. 587 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 204 ; and see "*Landlord and Tenant*," post.

Pleas of set-off and mutual credit in actions by assignees : see Set-off," post.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT.

See ante, p. 75 ; and see "*Equitable Pleas*," post, p. 573.

ATTACHMENT OF DEBT.

Plea to Declaration against Garnishee. (R. G. M. V. 1854, Sched. 26.) See ante, p. 452.

Plea to a declaration against a garnishee, that the plaintiff took the judgment debtor in execution : Jauralde v. Parker, 6 H. & N. 431 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 237 (a).

Plea of Payment to a Judgment Creditor of the Plaintiff, or of Execution levied, under an order of Attachment under the C. L. P. Act, 1854 (b).

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, J. K. obtained a judgment in the Court of —, at Westminster, for £ —, against the now plaintiff, and was a judgment creditor of the now plaintiff within the meaning of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854, to that amount ; and afterwards in pursuance of the said Act, the said J. K., as and being such judgment creditor as aforesaid, made an *ex*

(a) A judgment creditor, holding the debtor in execution, cannot attach his debts. (*Jauralde v. Parker, supra.*) A judgment creditor may attach a debt owing to the judgment debtor, notwithstanding the judgment debtor has taken his debtor in execution for it. (*Hartley v. Shemwell*, 1 B. & S. 1 ; 30 L. J. Q. B. 223.)

In pleas by the garnishee of satisfaction or discharge, set-off, etc., the defence must point to the period before or to the time of the service or notice of the garnishee order. (See C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 62 ; *infra.*)

(b) By the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 61, it is enacted that " It shall be lawful for a judge, upon the *ex parte* application of a judgment creditor, and upon affidavit by himself or his attorney stating that judgment has been recovered, and that it is still unsatisfied, and to what amount, and that any other person is indebted to the judgment debtor, and is within the jurisdiction, to order that all debts owing or accruing from such third person (hereinafter called the garnishee) to the judgment debtor shall be attached to answer the judgment debt ; and by the same or any subsequent order it may be ordered that the garnishee shall appear before the judge, or a master of the Court, as such judge shall appoint, to show cause why he should not pay the judgment creditor the debt due from him to the judgment debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt."

parte application to a judge of the said Court [or of the Court of — at Westminster] upon affidavit by himself [or his attorney] duly made, stating that such judgment had been recovered, and that it was still unsatisfied to the amount of the said £—— [or of £——], and that the defendant was indebted to the now plaintiff, and was within the jurisdiction of the said Court; whereupon it was in pursuance of the said Act duly ordered by the said judge that all debts owing or accruing from the now defendant to the now plaintiff should be attached to answer the said judgment debt, and that the now defendant should appear before the said judge to show cause why he should not pay the said *J. K.* the debt due from the now defendant to the now plaintiff, or so much thereof as might be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment debt, and the said order was duly served on [or notice of the said order was duly given in such manner as the said judge directed to] the now defendant; and the now defendant did not forthwith pay into Court the amount due from him to the now plaintiff, or any part thereof, and did not dispute the debt due from him to the now plaintiff; whereupon it was in pursuance of the said statute duly ordered by the said judge that execu-

By s. 62, "Service of an order that debts due or accruing to the judgment debtor shall be attached, or notice thereof to the garnishee, in such manner as the judge shall direct, shall bind such debts in his hands."

By s. 63, "If the garnishee does not forthwith pay into Court the amount due from him to the judgment debtor, or an amount equal to the judgment debt, and does not dispute the debt due or claimed to be due from him to the judgment debtor, or if he does not appear upon summons, then the judge may order execution to issue, and it may be sued forth accordingly, without any previous writ or process, to levy the amount due from such garnishee towards satisfaction of the judgment debt."

By s. 64, "If the garnishee disputes his liability, the judge, instead of making an order that execution shall issue, may order that the judgment creditor shall be at liberty to proceed against the garnishee by writ, calling upon him to show cause why there should not be execution against him for the alleged debt, or for the amount due to the judgment debtor, if less than the judgment debt, and for costs of suit; and the proceedings upon such suit shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as upon a writ of revivor issued under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852." (See *ante*, pp. 34, 82.)

By s. 65, "Payment made by or execution levied upon the garnishee under any such proceeding as aforesaid, shall be a valid discharge to him as against the judgment debtor to the amount paid or levied, although such proceeding may be set aside or the judgment reversed."

In the case of the bankruptcy of the judgment debtor, or the execution by him of a deed of assignment under the 192nd sect. of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, which, when registered, is equivalent in some respects to an adjudication of bankruptcy, the judgment creditor, having at the time of adjudication obtained an order of attachment, is in the position of a creditor having security only for his debt (within s. 184 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1849), and not a lien, and can receive only a rateable part of his debt, and cannot enforce the attachment as against the assignees in bankruptcy. (*Holmes v. Tutton*, 5 E. & B. 65; 24 L. J. Q. B. 346; *Cooper v. Brayne*, 27 L. J. Ex. 446; *Tilbury v. Brown*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 46; *Wood v. Dunn*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 73; 36 L. J. Q. B. 27; see *re United English and Scottish Life Ins. Co.*, L. R. 5 Eq. 300.)

In such case the garnishee, having notice of the bankruptcy, is not discharged by paying the judgment creditor, but is bound to show cause against the order (*Turner v. Jones*, 1 H. & N. 878; 26 L. J. Ex. 262; and see *Wood v. Dunn*, *supra*). But if the garnishee has paid under the order, with-

tion should issue to levy the amount due from the defendant as aforesaid, being the amount of the claim herein pleaded to, towards satisfaction of the said judgment debt [*following the terms of the order*]; and the last-mentioned order was duly served on the defendant, and afterwards the defendant paid to the said *J. K.*, under such proceedings as aforesaid, the amount of the claim herein pleaded to [*or if execution issued, instead of alleging payment say: and such proceedings were thereupon had that afterwards the amount of the claim herein pleaded to was duly levied by execution upon the defendant under such proceedings as aforesaid*].

Like pleas: Lockwood v. Nash, 18 C. B. 536; *Wood v. Dunn*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 73; 36 L. J. Q. B. 27.

Pleas of foreign attachment in the Lord Mayor's Court, and execution had of the debt against the defendant as garnishee (a): Magrath v. Hardy, 4 Bing. N. C. 782; *Crosby v. Hetherington*, 4 M. & G. 933; *Webb v. Hurrell*, 4 C. B. 287.

out any notice of the bankruptcy, he is discharged (see 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, s. 65; *Wood v. Dunn*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 73, 83); and then the only claim of the assignees is against the judgment creditor for money received to their use (see *Ib.*); so, if the garnishee is compelled to pay under execution, notwithstanding notice, he is discharged, and the remedy of the assignees is against the execution creditor. (*Wood v. Dunn*, *supra*.) Payment into Court under a judge's order has the same effect as payment under s. 65 in discharging the garnishee. (*Culterhouse v. Wickens*, 37 L. J. C. P. 107; L. R. 3 C. P. 295.)

An order for execution under s. 63 has no operation upon debts assigned by the judgment debtor previously to the first order (*Hirsch v. Coates*, 18 C. B. 757; 25 L. J. C. P. 315); and so it seems, notwithstanding the garnishee had no notice of the previous assignment. (*Pickering v. Ilfracombe Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 C. P. 235; 37 L. J. C. P. 118; *Robinson v. Nesbitt*, L. R. 3 C. P. 264; 37 L. J. C. P. 124.) As to the effect of an order under s. 61 against debts already under notice of attachment by a third party, see *Newman v. Rook*, 4 C. B. N. S. 434. The statute applies where the judgment debtor is an executor or administrator, in respect of debts due to him in his representative capacity. (*Burton v. Roberts*, 6 H. & N. 93; 29 L. J. Ex. 484.) As to what debts may be attached under the above provisions, and further as to the proceedings, see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 712. Rent in arrear is a debt which may be attached. (*Mitchell v. Lee*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 259; 36 L. J. Q. B. 154.)

(a) A garnishee in a foreign attachment in the Lord Mayor's Court is discharged from the debt attached, after judgment against him and execution executed. (Locke on Attachment, 20; *Newman v. Rook*, 4 C. B. N. S. 434; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 717.) A foreign attachment may be pleaded as a defence arising after action brought, or *puis darrein continuance*. (*Webb v. Hurrell*, 4 C. B. 287.) As to the limits of jurisdiction in foreign attachment in the Lord Mayor's Court, see *Cox v. Mayor of London*, L. R. 2 H. L. 239; 32 L. J. Ex. 64, 282; 36 *Ib.* 225.

The garnishee in the Lord Mayor's Court may apply to a superior Court for a writ of prohibition where there is no jurisdiction in the original suit (*Cox v. Mayor of London*, L. R. 2 H. L. 239; 32 L. J. Ex. 64, 282); the defendant in the original suit can object to the jurisdiction only by plea in the Lord Mayor's Court. (*Ib.*; *Manning v. Farquharson*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 22; see "*Jurisdiction*," *post*; and see *Westoby v. Day*, 2 E. & B. 605; *Frith v. Guppy*, L. R. 2 C. P. 32; 36 L. J. C. P. 45.)

A like plea, and replication that the plaintiff sued as trustee, and that the custom did not extend to debts held upon trusts of which the garnishee had notice : Westoby v. Day, 2 E. & B. 605.

A like plea, to an action by an administrator, and replication that the proceedings in attachment were instituted after the death of the intestate: Matthey v. Wiseman, 18 C. B. N. S. 657; 34 L. J. C. P. 216.

Plea that the debt was fenced and arrested in Scotland by the law of Scotland : M'Leod v. Schultze, 1 D. & L. 614.

Plea of attachment of the debt in the State of New York by the law of that State : Gould v. Webb, 4 E. & B. 933.

Plea of attachment of the debt in France by the law of France : Simian v. Miller, 1 C. B. N. S. 686.

ATTAINDER. See "*Conviction of Felony*," *post*, p. 565.

ATTORNEYS.

General Issue (a).

Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461 ; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465.

Plea to a Special Count against an Attorney, denying the Retainer.

That the plaintiff did not retain the defendant, nor did the defendant accept the said retainer as alleged.

Plea that the Plaintiff was not admitted [or enrolled] as an Attorney. (6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 35 ; 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127, s. 26 (b).)

That this action was brought and is maintained and prosecuted for the recovery of fees, reward and disbursements on account of

(a) The general issue *never indebted* to the *indebitatus* count for an attorney's bill, denies that the plaintiff was an attorney, that the defendant retained him, that the work charged was done under the retainer, and that the charges are reasonable and proper. (*Jones v. Nanney*, 1 M. & W. 333 ; *Hill v. Allen*, 2 M. & W. 283.) The general issue *non assumpsit* to a special count against an attorney for negligence, puts in issue the promise, and that the plaintiff retained the defendant to do the work in question, when the retainer is alleged as the concurrent consideration for the promise ; the retainer may be specifically traversed where it is alleged as an executory consideration. The negligent performance of the work must be specifically traversed. When the action is framed as upon a wrong (see *ante*, p. 275), the proper mode of denying the negligence is by the general issue not guilty.

(b) The defences under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, that the plaintiff was not admitted an attorney, that he had not taken out a certificate, that he did not deliver a bill a month before action, must be specially pleaded (*Lane v.*

the prosecuting and defending, by the plaintiff for the defendant, of certain actions, suits and proceedings in Courts of law and equity in the plaintiff's own name [or in the name of another person] after the passing of the statute passed in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Victoria, for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales, without the plaintiff being admitted [or enrolled] as required by the said statute, or being himself the plaintiff or defendant in such actions, suits and proceeding, or any of them; which are the supposed causes of action herein pleaded to.

Like pleas: Middleton v. Chambers, 1 M. & G. 97; *Williams v. Jones*, 2 Q. B. 276.

Plea that the Plaintiff had not taken out a Certificate. (6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 26 (a).)

That this action was brought and is maintained for the recovery of fees, reward and disbursements for business, matters and things

Glenny, 7 A. & E. 83; *Hill v. Sydney*, 7 A. & E. 956; *Robinson v. Roland*, 6 Dowl. 271; they are issuable pleas (*Wilkinson v. Page*, 1 D. & L. 913).

If the declaration charges the defendant in respect of work done by the plaintiff as an attorney "and otherwise" (see *ante*, pp. 40, 82), the pleas setting up the above defences must be limited to the work done as an attorney. The commencement of the pleas should then be as follows, "except as to so much of the declaration as relates to work done by the plaintiff otherwise than as an attorney and solicitor;" and the reference in the body of the pleas to what the action is brought for should be limited thus, "this action, so far as relates to the causes of action herein pleaded to." As to applying these pleas to the claim on accounts stated, see *ante*, p. 484, n. (b).

By 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 35, it is enacted, "That from and after the passing of this Act, in case any person shall in his own name or in the name of any other person sue out any writ or process, or commence, prosecute or defend, any action or suit, or any proceeding in any Court of law or equity, without being admitted and enrolled as aforesaid, or being himself the plaintiff or defendant in such proceeding respectively, every such person shall and is hereby made incapable to maintain or prosecute any action or suit in any Court of law or equity for any fee, reward, or disbursements, on account of prosecuting, carrying on or defending any such action, suit or proceeding, or otherwise in relation thereto; and such offence shall be deemed a contempt of the Court in which such action, suit, or proceeding shall have been prosecuted, carried on or defended, and shall and may be punished accordingly."

(a) By the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 26, it is enacted, "That no person who as an attorney or solicitor shall sue, prosecute, defend or carry on any action or suit, or any proceedings, in any of the Courts aforesaid (*i. e.* those mentioned in s. 2), without having previously obtained a stamped certificate which shall be then in force, shall be capable of maintaining an action or suit at law or in equity for the recovery of any fee, reward, or disbursement for or in respect of any business, matter, or thing done by him as an attorney or solicitor as aforesaid, whilst he shall have been without such certificate as last aforesaid."

This section only disables an uncertificated attorney from suing for fees or disbursements for any business done by him as an attorney or solicitor in some suit or proceeding in one of the Courts mentioned in the Act (see s. 2), and not for business done by him which had no reference to such suits

done by the plaintiff as an attorney and solicitor for the defendant in suing, prosecuting, defending, or carrying on actions, suits, or proceedings in some or one of the superior Courts at Westminster after the passing of the statute passed in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Victoria for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales, without the plaintiff having previously obtained a stamped certificate then in force, authorizing him to practise as an attorney or solicitor; which are the supposed causes of action herein pleaded to.

Like pleas: Richards v. Lord Suffield, 2 Ex. 616; *Greene v. Reece*, 8 C. B. 88.

Plea that the Plaintiff did not deliver a Bill a Month before Action. (6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 37 (a).)

That this action was commenced and is maintained for the recovery of fees, charges and disbursements for business done by the

or proceedings. (*Richards v. Lord Suffield*, 2 Ex. 616; *Greene v. Reece*, 8 C. B. 88.) As to limiting the plea, see the preceding note.

By the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 127, s. 26, it is enacted that "Every person who acts as an attorney or solicitor contrary to the enactment in section 2 of the first hereinbefore-mentioned Act (6 & 7 Vict. c. 73), or who in his own name, or in the name of any other person, in anywise acts as a proctor in or with respect to any proceeding in the Court of Probate or the Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, without being duly qualified so to act, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of the Court in which the action, suit, cause, matter or proceeding in relation to which he so acts is brought, had or taken, and may be punished accordingly, and shall be incapable of maintaining any action or suit for any fee or reward for or in respect of anything done, or any disbursement made by him in the course of so acting; and shall, in addition to any other penalty or forfeiture, and to any disability to which he may be subject, forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of £50."

(a) By the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 73, s. 37, it is enacted, "That from and after the passing of this Act, no attorney or solicitor, nor any executor, administrator or assignee of any attorney or solicitor, shall commence or maintain any action or suit for the recovery of any fees, charges or disbursements for any business done by such attorney or solicitor, until the expiration of one month after such attorney or solicitor, or executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, shall have delivered unto the party to be charged therewith, or sent by the post to or left for him at his counting-house, office of business, dwelling-house, or last known place of abode, a bill of such fees, charges and disbursements, and which bill shall either be subscribed with the proper hand of such attorney or solicitor (or, in the case of a partnership, by any of the partners, either with his own name or with the name or style of such partnership), or of the executor, administrator, or assignee of such attorney or solicitor, or be enclosed in or accompanied by a letter subscribed in like manner referring to such bill." As to limiting the plea, see *ante*, p. 498; and as to applying it to the account stated, see *ante*, p. 484, n. (b), to which it is an answer. (*Scadding v. Eyles*, 9 Q. B. 858.)

An attorney may set off the amount of his costs, although he has not delivered a bill of costs before the action. (*Brown v. Tibbits*, 11 C. B. N. S. 855; 31 L. J. C. P. 206.) An agreement with an attorney to do business for a fixed sum does not dispense with the necessity of his delivering a proper bill of costs within the statute (*Philby v. Hazle*, 8 C. B. N. S. 647; 29

plaintiff as an attorney and solicitor for the defendant within the meaning of the statute passed in the seventh year of the reign of Queen Victoria for consolidating and amending several of the laws relating to attorneys and solicitors practising in England and Wales, which are the supposed causes of action herein pleaded to; and the plaintiff did not one calendar month before action deliver to the defendant, being the party to be charged therewith, or send by the post to, or leave for him at his counting-house, office of business, dwelling-house, or last known place of abode, a bill of such fees, charges and disbursements subscribed with the proper hand of the plaintiff, either with his own name, or with the name or style of any partnership of which he was at any time a member, or enclosed in or accompanied by a letter subscribed in like manner referring to such bill, as required by the said statute.

Like pleas: Engleheart v. Moore, 4 D. & L. 60; *Brooks v. Bockett*, 9 Q. B. 847; *Scadding v. Eyles*, 9 Q. B. 858; *Blandy v. De Burgh*, 6 C. B. 623; *Lewis v. Primrose*, 6 Q. B. 265.

A like plea by joint defendants: Mant v. Smith, 4 H. & N. 324; 28 L. J. Ex. 234.

Replication that the Plaintiff did deliver a Bill.

That he did one calendar month before action deliver to the defendant [or send by the post to the defendant, or leave for the defendant at his counting-house or office of business or dwelling-house or last known place of abode, *as the case may be*] a bill of the said fees, charges, and disbursements subscribed [or enclosed in or accompanied by a letter subscribed] with the proper hand of the plaintiff, with his own name [or the name and style of a partnership of which the plaintiff was a member] as required by the said statute.

Like replications: Engleheart v. Moore, 4 D. & L. 60; *Mant v. Smith*, 4 H. & N. 324; 28 L. J. Ex. 234.

Plea to a Special Count against an Attorney for Negligence denying the Negligence.

That he did conduct the said action [or defence] with due and proper care, skill, and diligence, as such attorney as aforesaid.

Plea to an action for negligence, that the negligence consisted in compromising an action which defendant was retained to defend without any express instructions not to compromise: Chown v. Parrott, 14 C. B. N. S. 74; 32 L. J. C. P. 197. [*As to the authority of an attorney to compromise an action, see ante*, p. 84.]

L. J. C. P. 370); but if the defence is not pleaded it cannot be raised at the trial, and the attorney may recover the agreed sum in full. (*Scarth v. Rutland*, L. R. 1 C. P. 642.) An attorney employed as clerk to a public body and paid by a salary may sue for it without delivering a bill. (*Bush v. Martin*, 2 H. & C. 311; 33 L. J. Ex. 17.)

Plea to an Action for Abandoning the Prosecution [or Defence] of a previous Action, that the Defendant was not supplied with Funds by the Plaintiff.

That the retainer in the declaration mentioned was given and accepted as therein alleged upon and subject to the condition that the plaintiff should, within a reasonable time after a request to be made by the defendant to the plaintiff for such reasonable funds as should be necessary for the purpose of carrying on [or defending] the action in that count mentioned, supply the defendant with such reasonable funds as aforesaid or that the defendant should be at liberty to abandon the further prosecution [or defence] of the said action ; and afterwards, and before the alleged breach, such reasonable funds as aforesaid became and were necessary for the purpose of carrying on [or defending] the said action, and the defendant then requested the plaintiff to supply the defendant with such funds as last aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, and gave the plaintiff notice that if he did not do so the defendant would abandon the further prosecution [or defence] of the said action, and a reasonable time for the plaintiff to have supplied the defendant with such funds as last aforesaid elapsed after the said request and before the alleged breach ; yet the plaintiff neglected and refused to supply the defendant with such funds as last aforesaid, wherefore the defendant abandoned the further prosecution [or defence] of the said action, as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid, which is the alleged breach.

Plea by an attorney of the privilege of being sued in the Court of which he is an attorney : ante, p. 474.

AWARD. See "*Arbitration and Award*," ante, p. 488.

BAIL BOND (a).

General Issue.

Non est factum," ante, p. 467

Plea that the Bond was not assigned by the Sheriff.

That the said sheriff did not duly assign the said bond to the plaintiff according to the form of the said statute as alleged.

(a) The plea of *non est factum* denies the execution of the bond. The parties executing the bond are estopped from denying the facts recited in it. Any circumstances tending to show that the bond is void, as on the ground of fraud or illegality, must be specially pleaded. (*Taylor v. Clow*, 1 B. & Ad. 223 ; *Finch v. Cocken*, 2 C. M. & R. 196.)

Plea that Bail was put in and perfected.

That the said *G. H.* did cause special bail to be put in for him to the said action in the said Court as required by the said writ, and *O. P.* and *Q. R.*, according to the exigency of the said writ and the course and practice of the said Court, came into the said Court in their proper persons, and became pledge and bail [*here set out the recognizance of bail*], as by the record of the said recognizance remaining in the said Court appears.

Plea that the plaintiff prevented the rendering by taking the debtor under a ca. sa. : Hayward v. Bennett, 3 C. B. 404.

Replication to the Plea that Bail was put in, Nul Tiel Record.

That there is not any record of the alleged recognizance remaining in the said Court here; and the Court here will advise themselves upon the inspection of the record above alleged; and a day is given to the said parties here until the — day of —, A.D. —, to hear judgment thereon. (*See infra*, note (a).)

BAIL, RECOGNIZANCE OF (a).

Plea of Nul Tiel Record.

That there is not any record of the alleged recognizance remaining in the said Court.

Replication to the plea of nul tiel record, see post, "Judgments."

Plea that there was no Capias ad Satisfaciendum against the Principal.

That after the recovery of the said judgment and before this suit no writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* was sued out of the said Court here against the said *J. K.* upon the said judgment, and returned into the said Court.

(a) The recognizance being matter of record is put in issue by the plea of *nul tiel record*. (*See post*, "Judgment.") A recognizance is not a record until enrolled. (*Glynn v. Thorpe*, 1 B. & Ald. 153.)

The defendants may plead that no writ of *ca. sa.* was issued against the principal, without which he is not required to render himself (*Sandon v. Proctor*, 7 B. & C. 800; *Hinton v. Acraman*, 2 C. B. 367); or they may plead that the principal did render himself according to the recognizance; or that the plaintiff has been satisfied as to the judgment by payment or by execution under a *fl. fa.*; or that the principal died before the return of the *ca. sa.*

Like pleas: Sandon v. Proctor, 7 B. & C. 800; *Hinton v. Acraman*, 2 C. B. 367.

Replication that there was a Ca. Sa. against the Principal.

That after the recovery of the said judgment and before this suit on the — day of —, A.D. —, the plaintiff sued out of the said Court a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* upon the said judgment against the said *J. K.*, directed to the sheriff of —, by which said writ her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that he should [omit not by reason of any liberty in his said county, but that he should enter the same and] take the said *J. K.* if he should be found in the bailiwick of the said sheriff, and him safely keep so that the said sheriff should have his body before her said Majesty [or her justices, or her barons of the Exchequer], at Westminster, immediately after the execution thereof, to satisfy the plaintiff the said £— [the amount of the judgment], which the plaintiff lately in her said Court recovered against the said *J. K.* as aforesaid, whereof the said *J. K.* was convicted, together with interest upon the said sum, at the rate of £4 per centum per annum, from the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the said judgment was entered up, and that the said sheriff should have there then the said writ; and the said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff to levy £— and interest thereon, at £4 per cent. from the — day of —, A.D. —, besides sheriff's poundage, officers' fees, and other expenses of the said execution; which said writ afterwards and before the return thereof, was delivered by the plaintiff to the sheriff of — aforesaid, to be executed; and afterwards and before this suit, according to the course and practice of the said Court, the said sheriff returned to the said Court, on the said writ, that the said *J. K.* was not found in his bailiwick, as by the said writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* and the return thereof remaining of record in the said Court more fully appears, and the plaintiff prays that the said record may be inspected by the Court here; and because the Court here are not yet advised what judgment to give in the premises, a day is given to the said parties here until the — day of —, A.D. —, to hear judgment thereon.

A like replication: Sandon v. Proctor, 7 B. & C. 800.

BAILMENTS.

General Issue (a).

"Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465.

(a) The general issue *never indebted* to an *indebitatus* count for the custody of goods under a bailment denies the keeping of them at the defendant's request, and the reasonableness of the charges made.

The general issue *non assumpsit* to a special count framed on a contract denies the contract alleged; and puts in issue the express contract, if there be one, or the bailment of the goods and the other circumstances from which the contract might be implied (r. 6, T. T. 1853).

In actions framed on contracts, the breaches alleged must be specifically traversed. In actions framed on wrongs independent of contract, the general

Plea traversing the Bailment.

That the plaintiff did not deliver the said goods [or horse] to the defendant, nor did the defendant receive and have the same for the purpose and on the terms alleged.

Plea traversing the Request to redeliver the Goods.

That the plaintiff did not request the defendant to redeliver to him the said goods as alleged.

Plea traversing that a Reasonable Time has elapsed.

That a reasonable time for the redelivery of the said goods did not elapse after such request as aforesaid as alleged.

Plea traversing the Breach in not redelivering the Goods.

That he did redeliver the said goods to the plaintiff when he was so requested as aforesaid.

Plea traversing the Breach in not taking care of the Goods.

That he did safely keep and take care of the said goods while they were in his care and keeping as aforesaid.

Plea by a bailee to an action of trover, that the bailor's title had determined by the claim of the rightful owner: Thorne v. Tilbury, 3 H. & N. 534; 27 L. J. Ex. 407; see Biddle v. Bond, 6 B. & S. 225; 34 L. J. Q. B. 137; and see ante, p. 292, and post, Chap. VI, "Conversion."

Plea to a count for not redelivering a ship under a contract of bailment, that before the time for re-delivery the bailors mortgaged it to a third party, who took it from the defendant: European and Australian Mail Co. v. Royal Mail S. P. Co., 30 L. J. C. P. 247.

Plea by bailees that they received the goods upon the terms that they should not be responsible for them if the value was above £10,

issue *not guilty* puts in issue the breaches. It is sometimes doubtful whether a count on a bailment is framed in contract or in tort (*Corbett v. Packington*, 6 B. & C. 268), particularly since the introduction of a less technical form of declarations. To obviate the doubt which might in such case arise as to the appropriate form of the general issue, the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 74, after reciting that "certain causes of action may be considered to partake of the character both of breaches of contract and of wrongs, and doubts may arise as to the form of pleas in such actions, and it is expedient to preclude such doubts," provides "that any plea which shall be good in substance shall not be objectionable on the ground of its treating the declaration either as framed for a breach of contract or for a wrong." As to the different effects of *non assumpsit* and of *not guilty* in such cases, see *ante*, p. 461.

which it was: *Van Toll v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 75; 31 L. J. C. P. 241.

BANKERS (a).

BANKER'S CHECKS.

See pleas to "*Bills of Exchange, etc.*," post, p. 520.

BANKRUPTCY.

See "*Assignees*," ante, p. 492.

Plea of the Bankruptcy of the Defendant under the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 205, or the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 161 (b).

That he became bankrupt within the meaning of the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, and that the causes of action in the

(a) To a count in *assumpsit* against bankers for not paying a check of their customer, the general issue will deny the promise alleged; but if the defendants mean to deny that the check was drawn, or that it was presented as alleged, or that they had sufficient funds of the plaintiff's in their hands at the time to meet it, specific traverses of these allegations must be added.

The Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 205, enacts, "That any bankrupt who shall, after his certificate shall have been allowed, be arrested, or have any action brought against him for any debt, claim or demand proveable under his bankruptcy, shall be discharged upon entering an appearance, and may plead in general that the cause of action accrued before he became bankrupt, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence; and such bankrupt's certificate shall be sufficient evidence of the trading, bankruptcy, fiat, or petition for adjudication and other proceedings precedent to the obtaining such certificate."

The Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, substitutes for the certificate an "order of discharge," and the effect of the order of discharge, as a defence to actions, is defined by s. 161, which is substituted for the above section of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, and which enacts as follows:—"The order of discharge shall, upon taking effect, discharge the bankrupt from all debts, claims, or demands proveable under his bankruptcy, save as herein otherwise provided (see s. 159); and if thereafter he shall be arrested, or any action shall be brought against him, for any such debt, claim, or demand, he shall be discharged upon entering an appearance, and may plead in general that the cause of action accrued before he became bankrupt, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence; and the order of discharge shall be sufficient evidence of the bankruptcy, and the proceedings precedent to the order of discharge." It will be observed that the language of this section, in giving the plea, is the same as that of the Act of 1849. So that, in point of form, the plea of the bankruptcy of the defendant will remain as before, and it will be supported

declaration mentioned accrued before the defendant so became bankrupt.

Plea of the defendant's bankruptcy, upon an adjudication and certificate granted upon his own petition and declaration of insolvency, setting out the proceedings: Warburg v. Tucker, 5 E. & B. 384; 28 L. J. Q. B. 56.

Plea of the defendant's bankruptcy and certificate granted on the petition of a creditor, setting out the proceedings: Young v. Winter, 16 C. B. 404; 24 L. J. C. P. 214.

Pleas of discharge by foreign bankruptcy (a):—

Plea of the defendant's discharge under the law of bankruptcy of the United States: Potter v. Brown, 5 East, 124.

Under a Scotch sequestration: Sidaway v. Hay, 3 B. & C. 12.

Under the insolvent law of the Cape of Good Hope: Frith v. Wollaston, 7 Ex. 194.

Under the insolvent law of the colony of Victoria: Bartley v. Hodges, 1 B. & S. 375; 30 L. J. Q. B. 352.

Plea, in an action for money paid as surety for the defendant, that the defendant became bankrupt, and the liability of the surety accrued before the bankruptcy: Jackson v. Magee, 3 Q. B. 48.

Plea of defendant's bankruptcy, to an action by an accommodation acceptor of a bill, charging special damage: Van Sandau v. Corshie, 3 B. & Ald. 13; to an action on a judgment recovered for the debt: Naylor v. Mortimore, 17 C. B. N. S. 207; 33 L. J. C. P. 273; and see Southgate v. Saunders, 5 Ex. 565.

in the one case by proof of the certificate, and in the other by proof of the order of discharge.

The plaintiff may join issue upon the above plea, and may prove any facts which invalidate the certificate or order of discharge without pleading them specially. (*Hughes v. Morley, 1 B. & Ald. 22.*)

If the plaintiff relies on causes of action accruing since the bankruptcy, he may do so under a joinder of issue, and it is not necessary for him to new assign; for the plea is in the nature of a general issue by statute, and used to conclude to the country. (See *Miles v. Williams, 1 P. Wms. 258, 259.*)

A mere adjudication of bankruptcy and proof of debt, without a certificate or an order of discharge, cannot be pleaded in bar as a legal or equitable defence to an action for the same debt, but is only ground for applying to stay proceedings. (*Harley v. Greenwood, 5 B. & Ald. 95; Spencer v. Demett, L. R. 1 Ex. 123; 35 L. J. Ex. 73.*) Proving a debt operates as an election to abandon proceedings by action, but the defendant must apply to the Court to stay the proceedings. (*Ib.*; 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 182.) The Court will not stay an action because the defendant has obtained protection for person and property from the Court of Bankruptcy. (*Naylor v. Mortimore, 10 C. B. N. S. 566.*)

(a) This a good plea to a debt contracted within the jurisdiction of the foreign Court, but not to a debt contracted in another country (*Smith v. Buchanan, 1 East, 6; Lewis v. Owen, 4 B. & Ald. 654; Westlake's 'International Law,' p. 236; and see the cases cited above*); except, perhaps, where the plaintiff has taken the benefit of the foreign proceedings in bankruptcy. (*Phillips v. Allan, 8 B. & C. 477.*)

Plea of the Defendant's Bankruptcy pending Action (a).

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, and after the eleventh day of October, 1861, the defendant being liable to be adjudicated bankrupt as hereinafter mentioned within the meaning of the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, was duly adjudicated bankrupt by [if under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 101, the Registrar of] the Court of Bankruptcy for the — District [or the County Court of —] having jurisdiction in that behalf; and all things having happened and been done, and all times having elapsed, necessary to entitle the defendant to the order of discharge hereinafter mentioned, the said Court afterwards, and after the commencement of this suit, duly allowed and granted to the defendant an order of discharge, whereby the defendant was discharged from the said claim of the plaintiff; and the said order of discharge is still in full force and effect.

Plea of the Plaintiff's Bankruptcy (b).

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, and after the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1861, the plaintiff being liable to be adjudicated bankrupt as hereinafter mentioned within the meaning

(a) The general form of plea of the defendant's bankruptcy is given only in actions brought against the bankrupt after obtaining his order of discharge. The order, however, discharges the bankrupt from all debts and claims proveable under the bankruptcy. If the action is commenced before the order of discharge is obtained, the order, when obtained, may be pleaded as above: or if after plea pleaded, it must be pleaded *puis darrein continuance*. (See *ante*, p. 451, and see *Todd v. Maxfield*, 6 B. & C. 105.)

If the bankrupt, having the opportunity, neglects to plead it, and the plaintiff obtains judgment, it cannot be pleaded to an action on the judgment. (*Todd v. Maxfield*, *supra*; see *Braun v. Weller*, L. R. 2 Ex. 183; 36 L. J. Ex. 100; *Staffordshire Banking Co. v. Emmott*, L. R. 2 Ex. 208; 36 L. J. Ex. 105; and see *post*, p. 514.)

The above form is applicable where the defendant has been adjudicated bankrupt upon his own petition, or upon the petition of a creditor, or upon a judgment debtor summons, or under sect. 101 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

(b) The bankruptcy of a sole plaintiff is an issuable plea (*Willis v. Hallett*, 5 Bing. N. C. 465), but the bankruptcy of one of two plaintiffs is not. (*Staples v. Holdsworth*, 4 Bing. N. C. 144.)

Where the bankruptcy of the plaintiff occurs subsequently to the commencement of the action, it can only be pleaded as a defence subject to the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, s. 142, giving the assignees the choice of continuing the action commenced by the plaintiff. By that section it is enacted that "The bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff in any action which the assignees might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be pleaded in bar to such action, unless the assignees shall decline to continue, and give security for the costs thereof, upon a judge's order to be obtained for that purpose, within such reasonable time as the judge may order, but the proceedings may be stayed until such election is made; and in case the assignees neglect or refuse to continue the action, and give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy." This section contemplates the bankruptcy or insolvency of the

of the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, was duly adjudicated bankrupt by [if under the *Bankruptcy Act*, s. 101, the Registrar of] the Court of Bankruptcy for the — District [or the County Court of —] having jurisdiction in that behalf; and one of the official assignees [or in the County Court the Registrar] of the said Court was then duly appointed by the said Court to be and became the assignee of the estate and effects of the plaintiff under his said bankruptcy, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, the said debts and causes of action thereupon became and were vested in the said assignee [or registrar].

Like pleas : Houghton v. Kæniq, 18 C. B. 235 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 218 ; *Hodgson v. Sidney*, L. R. 1 Ex. 313 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 182.

Plea to an action by husband and wife, of the bankruptcy of the husband and vesting of his right to sue in the assignees : Richbell v. Alexander, 10 C. B. N. S. 321 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 268.

Plea that the debt accrued after the bankruptcy of the plaintiff, and before certificate, and was claimed by his assignees : Kitchen v. Bartsch, 7 East, 53 ; and see *Herbert v. Sayer*, 5 Q. B. 965.

Plea of Release by Deed of Arrangement under 24 & 25 Vict.
c. 134, s. 192 (a).

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, and after the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1861, the defendant was indebted to the plaintiff and to divers other persons, and thereupon a deed

plaintiff after action brought, and does not apply to the previous defence of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff before the commencement of the action. (*Stanton v. Collier*, 3 E. & B. 274.)

The plea of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff after action will be in the same terms with that above given for the bankruptcy of the plaintiff before action, with this addition, that it must be pleaded to the further maintenance of the action. If the bankruptcy has occurred after the defendant has already pleaded in the action, it must be pleaded *puis darrein continuance*. (See *ante*, p. 451.)

(a) The sections of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, which relate to arrangements with creditors are repealed by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

By the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 192, "Every deed or instrument made or entered into between a debtor and his creditors, or any of them, or a trustee on their behalf, relating to the debts or liabilities of the debtor, and his release therefrom, or the distribution, inspection, management, and winding up of his estate, or any of such matters, shall be as valid and effectual and binding on all the creditors of such debtor as if they were parties to and had duly executed the same, provided the following conditions be observed ; that is to say :—

"1. A majority in number, representing three-fourths in value, of the creditors of such debtor whose debts shall respectively amount to ten pounds and upwards shall, before or after the execution thereof by the debtor, in writing assent to or approve of such deed or instrument :

"2. If a trustee or trustees be appointed by such deed or instrument, such trustee or trustees shall execute the same :

[here state the deed and the parties to it according to the fact] bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, was made and entered into by and between the defendant of the first part, and J. K. and L. M., as and being trustees on behalf of all the creditors of the defendant

“3. The execution of such deed or instrument by the debtor shall be attested by an attorney or solicitor :

“4. Within twenty-eight days from the day of the execution of such deed or instrument by the debtor the same shall be produced and left (having been first duly stamped) at the office of the chief registrar for the purpose of being registered :

“5. Together with such deed or instrument there shall be delivered to the chief registrar an affidavit by the debtor or some person able to depose thereto, or a certificate by the trustee or trustees, that a majority in number, representing three-fourths in value, of the creditors of the debtor whose debts amount to ten pounds or upwards have in writing assented to or approved of such deed or instrument, and also stating the amount in value of the property and credits of the debtor comprised in such deed :

“6. Such deed or instrument shall, before registration, bear such ordinary and *ad valorem* stamp duties as are hereinafter provided :

“7. Immediately on the execution thereof by the debtor, possession of all the property comprised therein, of which the debtor can give or order possession, shall be given to the trustees.”

By “the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868,” 31 & 32 Vict. c. 104 (commencing and taking effect on the 11th day of October, 1868, see s. 15), s. 1, “in addition to the conditions to be observed in accordance with the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, the following conditions shall be observed ; that is to say :—

“1. Together with such deed or instrument there shall be delivered to the chief registrar a list showing, to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of the debtor or other person by whom the list is made, the debts and liabilities of every kind of the debtor, and the times when such debts and liabilities were contracted or incurred, and the considerations for the same, the names, residences, and occupations of his creditors, and the respective amounts due to them, and the securities held by them, and the estimated value of such securities :

“2. A statement showing, to the best of the knowledge, information, and belief of the debtor or other person by whom the statement is made, the debtor's property and credits, and the estimated value thereof.

“The debtor or other person as aforesaid may from time to time, by leave of the Court, add to or amend such list or statement, and every such list, statement, addition, and amendment shall be verified by his affidavit, or by that of some other person able to depose thereto ; and when any addition or amendment is made to any such list or statement, the affidavit shall contain the reason why such addition or amendment has been rendered necessary, and why the substance thereof was not contained in the original list or statement.”

By s. 3, “No creditor shall be reckoned in the computation of the requisite majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors of the debtor executing such deed or instrument unless he proves his debt by affidavit or declaration in the manner and subject and according to the provisions to be prescribed by general orders ; and in the computation of the requisite value of such creditors, and for all other purposes of the deed, the amount due to each creditor, after deducting the value of the securities held by him on the debtor's property, shall alone be reckoned ; and notwithstanding anything in the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, the time for the production and leaving of any such deed or instrument at the office of the

of the second part, and all the creditors of the defendant of the third part, relating to the debts and liabilities of the defendant, and his release therefrom [*or the distribution, inspection, management, and winding up of his estate, or some of such matters, as the case may be*],

chief registrar as therein provided shall be twenty-eight days from the day of the execution thereof by the debtor, or such further time as the Court may allow."

The following are some of the most important decisions upon the above sect. 192.—The word "creditor" in the Act includes any person having a claim which could be proved against the estate in bankruptcy (*Wood v. De Mattos*, L. R. 1 Ex. 91; *re Penton*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 158); but creditors in respect of claims for unliquidated damages, proveable after assessment under s. 153, are not included in a composition deed applying to debts only and not expressly including such claims, unless they have procured their claims to be assessed. (*Hoggarth v. Taylor*, L. R. 2 Ex. 105; 36 L. J. Ex. 61; *Sharland v. Spence*, L. R. 2 C. P. 456; 36 L. J. C. P. 230; *Robertson v. Goss*, L. R. 2 Ex. 396; *Ex p. Wilmot*, 36 L. J. B. 17; L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 795.) In estimating the majority in number of creditors and the necessary proportion in amount of debts under s. 192, secured creditors were reckoned as well as unsecured, and without deducting the amount of their securities (*Re Shettle*, 1 D. J. & S. 260; 32 L. J. B. 37; *Turquand v. Moss*, 17 C. B. N. S. 15; 33 L. J. C. P. 355; *Whittaker v. Lowe*, L. R. 1 Ex. 74; 35 L. J. Ex. 44; *re Stark*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 150; 35 L. J. B. 15); but see now "the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868," s. 3, above cited. In the case of negotiable instruments the holders at the time of the registration of the deed are to be deemed the creditors in respect of such instruments, and the drawers who have then negotiated them are not entitled to be reckoned as creditors in respect of their contingent liability as drawers. (*Ex p. Petrie*, L. R. 3 Ch. Ap. 232; 37 L. J. B. 13. See sect. 200 of the Act for the provisions when a debtor cannot obtain the assent of a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of his creditors by reason of his being unable to ascertain by whom bills and notes are holden.) The assents of the creditors to the deed may be obtained before the deed is executed, and before it is drawn up, provided the deed agrees with what has been assented to. (*Rutty v. Benthall*, L. R. 2 C. P. 488; 36 L. J. C. P. 195.) The registration and not the execution of the deed is the period at which the creditors are to be ascertained (*Ex p. Petrie*, L. R. 3 Ch. Ap. 232), and sufficient assents must be given before registration, though other creditors may assent afterwards. (*Ex p. Raistrick*, 37 L. J. B. 12; *Wood v. Slack*, 37 L. J. Q. B. 130; L. R. 3 Q. B. 379.) The deed need not contain a schedule of creditors. (*Stone v. Jellicoe*, 3 H. & C. 263; 34 L. J. Ex. 11.) The appointment of a trustee is not necessary to the validity of a composition deed. (*Dewhurst v. Jones*, 3 H. & C. 60; 33 L. J. Ex. 294.)

A deed of arrangement between a debtor and his creditors within the description in the Act, must satisfy the requirements of the Act as to registration, stamps, etc., in order to be admissible in evidence even against the parties who execute it (*Hodgson v. Wightman*, 1 H. & C. 810; 32 L. J. Ex. 147); but a deed of assignment for the benefit of creditors, in the form given in the Act, although not assented to by the required majority of the creditors, was held to be valid at common law to pass the property in trust for the creditors (*Symonds v. George*, 3 H. & C. 68, 996; 34 L. J. Ex. 187); and a similar deed of assignment of the debtor's property, though neither stamped nor registered, was held to be admissible in evidence as proof of an act of bankruptcy. (*Ponsford v. Walton*, L. R. 3 C. P. 167; 37 L. J. C. P. 113.)

The following are some of the principal decisions as to the contents of

and the defendant thereby [conveyed and assigned all his estate and effects to the said trustees absolutely to be applied and administered for the benefit of all the creditors of the defendant or covenanted, etc., according to the deed]; and the said persons, parties

the deed :—The deed need not contain an assignment of all or of any part of the debtor's property. (*Clapham v. Atkinson*, 4 B. & S. 730; 34 L. J. Q. B. 49; *Ex p. Fachiri*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 368.) So a deed containing an assignment of the debtor's property was held not invalid, although it contained a proviso that the debtor should remain in possession with the power of disposing of the property, until default in payment of the composition. (*Johnson v. Barratt*, 35 L. J. Ex. 15; L. R. 1 Ex. 65.) Under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 224 (replaced by the above section) it was held that the deed of arrangement must provide for the distribution of all the debtor's estate, and was void if it excepted any part of the property (*Tetley v. Taylor*, 1 E. & B. 529; *Bloomer v. Darke*, 2 C. B. N. S. 165; *Snodin v. Boyce*, 4 H. & N. 391); a deed in which the creditors gave the debtor a licence to carry on his trade without being sued or molested for twelve months, but not conveying any property nor providing any composition, was held not to be within the section. (*Latham v. Lafone*, L. R. 2 Ex. 115; 36 L. J. Ex. 97.)

The deed must be for the benefit of *all* the creditors. A deed excluding such of the creditors as should not execute the deed by a certain day is void (*Dewhurst v. Kershaw*, 1 H. & C. 726; 32 L. J. Ex. 146); so, a deed providing for the payment of the composition to those of the creditors only who signed the deed (*Martin v. Gribble*, 3 H. & C. 631; 34 L. J. Ex. 109); so a deed made by one partner of a firm compounding with his separate creditors only, or by all the partners compounding with the joint creditors only. (*Tomlin v. Dutton*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 466; 37 L. J. Q. B. 153; *Re Glen*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 670; 36 L. J. B. 51.) A deed in which the debtor covenanted to pay to his creditors the several sums of money placed opposite to their names in the schedule was held to be limited by its terms to the debts and creditors named in the schedule, and consequently not binding upon a creditor not named in the schedule. (*Burelot v. Mills*, 35 L. J. Q. B. 3; L. R. 1 Q. B. 104; *Hickmott v. Simmonds*, L. Rep. 2 Eq. 462; 35 L. J. C. 580; but see *Tetley v. Wanless*, 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 153; L. R. 2 Ex. 21, 275; where a deed was construed not to be so limited by a mere reference in the covenant to the schedule; and see *Peel v. Webster*, 36 L. J. Ex. 188; *Ex p. King*, L. R. 3 Ch. Ap. 10.)

So, all the creditors must be made parties, or must be enabled to take the benefit of the covenant as parties. A deed expressed to be made "with the persons whose names and seals were thereunto subscribed and set," and dealing with such persons only, was held void against a non-executing creditor, as excluding him (*Walter v. Adcock*, 7 H. & N. 541; 31 L. J. Ex. 380; *Ilderton v. Castrique*, 14 C. B. N. S. 99; 32 L. J. C. P. 206; 33 *Ib.* 148; and see *Ex p. Cockburn*, 33 L. J. B. 17; *Benham v. Broadhurst*, 34 L. J. Ex. 61); and even where in a deed in that form the covenants were expressed to be made with the persons so described, and with all other the creditors of the debtor, the deed was held unequal and void against non-executing creditors, because they being excluded as parties to the deed, could not sue upon its covenants. (*Chesterfield and Midland Silkstone Ry. Co. v. Hawkins*, 3 H. & C. 677; 34 L. J. Ex. 121; and see *Scott v. Berry*, 3 H. & C. 966; 34 L. J. Ex. 193; *Gurrie v. Kopera*, 3 H. & C. 694; 34 L. J. Ex. 128.) But where the deed was expressed to be made with *all* the creditors, and the covenants were made with all the creditors, it was held that a non-executing creditor could sue and was bound by the deed (*Gresty v. Gibson*, L. R. 1 Ex. 112; 35 L. J. Ex. 74; *Reeves v. Watts*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 412; 35 L. J. Q. B. 171; and see *Wells v. Hacon*,

thereto of the third part, thereby severally and respectively released and discharged the defendant from all debts and liabilities of the defendant to the said creditors respectively, and from all actions and suits in respect thereof [*stating the release or other bar to*

5 B. & S. 196; 33 L. J. Q. B. 204); and where the deed was expressed to be made with the persons whose names were subscribed "on behalf of themselves and all other creditors," it was held that the deed might be construed as making all the creditors parties and capable of suing, and therefore the deed was valid against them. (*M'Laren v. Baxter*, L. R. 2 C. P. 559; 36 L. J. C. P. 247; *Isaacs v. Green*, L. R. 2 Ex. 352; 36 L. J. Ex. 253.)

The deed must provide for the payment of all the creditors *equally*, and deal with all upon equal terms:—A deed of composition containing a power in the trustees to pay creditors whose debts were under £10 in full was held void against non-executing creditors on the ground of inequality (*Leigh v. Pendlebury*, 15 C. B. N. S. 815; 33 L. J. C. P. 172); so, a deed giving immediate payment of the composition to executing creditors, and merely covenanting to pay it to non-executing creditors (*Ex p. Cockburn*, 33 L. J. B. 17); and, a deed providing for the payment of the composition by instalments, but empowering the trustees to pay those creditors whose compositions did not exceed £10 in one sum at such time as they should think fit. (*Thompson v. Knight*, L. R. 2 Ex. 42; 36 L. J. Ex. 30.) But a deed in which one of the creditors joined with the debtor as surety in covenanting with the trustee to pay the composition, to be paid by the trustee to the creditors on demand, and the debtor made a separate covenant to pay the surety creditor his composition on registration of the deed, was held not to contain such inequality as to avoid the deed against a non-assenting creditor (*Wells v. Hacon*, 5 B. & S. 196; 33 L. J. Q. B. 204); so, a deed providing for the payment of non-assenting creditors upon a request in writing, and not requiring any demand in writing from assenting creditors. (*Hernulewicz v. Jay*, 6 B. & S. 697; 34 L. J. Q. B. 201; *Bailey v. Bowen*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 133; 37 L. J. Q. B. 61.) So, a deed providing for the payment of the composition by promissory notes to be delivered to assenting creditors, and by similar notes to be delivered to the trustee to be handed by him upon demand to non-assenting creditors. (*Blumberg v. Rose*, L. R. 1 Ex. 232; 35 L. J. Ex. 144.) So a deed providing for payment of promissory notes to all the creditors, and containing a covenant by the debtor to give such notes, made directly with the executing creditors as covenantees, but with the trustee as to the notes to be given to non-executing creditors. (*Sourry v. Law*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 281; 37 L. J. Q. B. 96.) An additional burden or hardship imposed exclusively on those creditors only who execute or assent to the deed, and not extending to the non-executing creditors who became bound only by force of the statute, will not affect the validity of the deed. (*Hidson v. Barclay*, 3 H. & C. 361; 34 L. J. Ex. 217; *Re Tresidder*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 21.)

It seems to be now settled that no objection can be taken to a composition deed, which has been duly and *bonâ fide* assented to by the required majority of creditors, on the ground merely that the terms are such as the Court might think it unreasonable to enforce upon non-assenting creditors, provided they do not infringe the above principle of equality (*Ex p. King*, 36 L. J. C. 718, 721; L. R. 4 Eq. 566; 3 Ch. Ap. 10; *per* Channell, B., *Peel v. Webster*, 36 L. J. Ex. 188, 191; *Bailey v. Bowen*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 133; 37 L. J. Q. B. 61; *Ex p. Cowen*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 563; 36 L. J. B. 41); but for some time after the passing of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, the Courts entertained objections to deeds upon that ground, and numerous decisions were come to as to the validity of the provisions of composition deeds in respect of their reasonableness, some of which it may still

the action shown by the deed, as the case may be], and a majority in number, representing three-fourths in value, of the creditors of the defendant whose debts respectively amounted to ten pounds and upwards, did in writing assent to or approve of the said deed; and

be found useful to notice, as some of the deeds which have been so held void may be void also on the ground of inequality, or of being otherwise not within the Act. (See *Wigfield v. Nicholson*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 450; 37 L. J. Q. B. 155.)

Thus, a deed requiring the trustee's certificate of the assent of the statutory number of creditors was held void, as rendering the operation of the deed dependent upon a condition not required by the statute. (*Boulnois v. Mann*, L. R. 1 Ex. 28.) A provision that the trustees might require creditors to verify their debts as the trustee might think fit, was held not unreasonable, because the trustee must ascertain in some way whether a party claiming was really a creditor, and the creditors had an appeal if dissatisfied with his decision; but where such provision was accompanied by a clause of forfeiture in case of the creditor failing to make such proof, it was held unreasonable and void. (*Coles v. Turner*, L. R. 1 C. P. 373; 35 L. J. C. P. 169; explaining *Leigh v. Pendlebury*, 15 C. B. N. S. 815; 33 L. J. C. P. 172; *Hickmott v. Simmonds*, L. R. 2 Eq. 462; 35 L. J. C. 580; *Giddings v. Penning*, L. R. 1 Ex. 325; 35 L. J. Ex. 191.) A provision that every creditor shall, if required by the inspectors, deliver a statement in writing of his claim, with all the particulars usual in a proof in bankruptcy, was held reasonable. (*Strick v. De Mattos*, 3 H. & C. 22; 33 L. J. Ex. 276.) A covenant by each creditor with the debtor to indemnify him against all bills on which he had incurred liability, or which had been negotiated by the creditors (*Woods v. Foote*, 1 H. & C. 841; 32 L. J. Ex. 199; *Ingelbach v. Nichols*, 14 C. B. N. S. 85); and a similar covenant, but restricted to creditors to whom bills had been given, and to the bills given to each (*Balden v. Pell*, 5 B. & S. 213; 33 L. J. Q. B. 200; see *Oldis v. Armston*, 36 L. J. Ex. 181; L. R. 2 Ex. 406); and a covenant to indemnify the trustees (*Wigfield v. Nicholson*, *supra*) were held not within the Act. A covenant by the creditors not to sue the debtor, and that if any one of them did, the debtor and his estate should be absolutely released and discharged from all debts and demands of that creditor, was held to be an unreasonable covenant, which rendered the deed void against non-executing creditors (*Dell v. King*, 2 H. & C. 81; 33 L. J. Ex. 47; *Lyne v. Wyatt*, 18 C. B. N. S. 593; 34 L. J. C. P. 179); but a mere covenant not to sue without the penalty of forfeiture, and which did not deprive creditors of their rights against third parties, was held not unreasonable. (*Hidson v. Barclay*, 3 H. & C. 361; 34 L. J. Ex. 217.) A deed containing an unreasonable provision was held bad against a non-assenting creditor, notwithstanding the circumstances showed that the unreasonable provision could have no operation against such creditor. (*Oldis v. Armston*, 36 L. J. Ex. 181; L. R. 2 Ex. 406.) It was held that a deed was not unreasonable on account of the smallness of the composition, provided it was *bond fide* agreed to by the majority of creditors. (*Ex p. Cowen*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 563; 36 L. J. B. 41; and see *Ex p. Roots*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 559; 36 L. J. B. 38.) So also, a deed postponing the payment of the debts for two years, and giving to the creditors no other advantage beyond a covenant by the debtor to pay his debts, with interest, at the end of that time, was held valid. (*Ex p. King*, 36 L. J. C. 718, 721; L. R. 4 Eq. 566; 3 Ch. Ap. 10; see *Ex p. Roots*, *supra*.) Provisions giving the trustees a discretion as to selling and realizing the debtor's estate, and the manner of distributing it, were held not unreasonable (*Coles v. Turner*, L. R. 1 C. P. 373; 35 L. J. C. P. 169); so, a provision that the trustees may sell any of the property to the debtors on credit, with or without security

the said trustees appointed by the said deed executed the same; and the execution of the said deed by the defendant was attested by an attorney [or solicitor]; and within twenty-eight days from the day of the execution of the said deed by the defendant, the same was produced and left (having been first duly stamped) at the office of

(*Greenberg v. Ward*, L. R. 1 C. P. 585); so, a deed empowering the trustees from time to time to determine the dividends payable to the creditors, and to pay the same at such place and in such manner as they should think fit. (*Jacobson v. Lamert*, L. R. 2 Ex. 394; 36 L. J. Ex. 221.) So, a deed providing that a majority in number and value of the creditors might effectually pass the accounts of the trustees and discharge them from the trusts of the deed; also that such a majority might choose a new trustee in the place of any trustee named in the deed who should die, or refuse or become incapable to act. (*Bond v. Weston*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 169.) So, a deed charging the proceeds of the property assigned with the costs relating to the suspension of payment, of preparing the deed and carrying it into effect (*Strick v. De Mattos*, 3 H. & C. 22; 33 L. J. Ex. 276); and with the costs of obtaining the creditor's assents to the deed (*Jacobson v. Lamert*, L. R. 2 Ex. 394; 36 L. J. Ex. 221.); and with certain costs incurred in carrying on the business under a former deed, respecting which there was a reasonable doubt whether they were chargeable upon the property. (*Fitzpatrick v. Bourne*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 233, 446.) A deed was held not to be had against a non-executing creditor, merely because it contained no express reservation of the rights of the creditors against joint debtors and sureties, where it did not appear that there were any joint debtors or sureties against whom it deprived the creditor of his remedy. (*Johnson v. Barratt*, L. R. 1 Ex. 65; 35 L. J. Ex. 15; and see *Keyes v. Elkins*, 5 B. & S. 240; 34 L. J. Q. B. 25.) A release in a composition deed cannot be pleaded to an action by a non-executing creditor against a person jointly liable with the compounding debtor, because the operation of the statute does not extend beyond the liabilities of the latter. (*Andrew v. Macklin*, 6 B. & S. 201; 34 L. J. Q. B. 89.)

A plea of a deed under this section must show the validity of the deed as against the plaintiff, and must state its contents as constituting a release, or otherwise showing a defence to the action. (See *Tabor v. Edwards*, 4 C. B. N. S. 1; 27 L. J. C. P. 183; *Legg v. Cheesborough*, 5 C. B. N. S. 741; 28 L. J. C. P. 209; *Whitehead v. Porter*, 5 B. & S. 193; *Wells v. Hacon*, 5 B. & S. 196; 33 L. J. Q. B. 204.) A release, qualified by a reservation of rights against joint debtors and sureties, may be pleaded in an action at the suit of a non-assenting creditor. (*Keyes v. Elkins*, 5 B. & S. 240; 34 L. J. Q. B. 25.) If the deed does not contain a release, or is not equivalent to a release or satisfaction of the cause of action, it cannot be pleaded in bar, and can be made available only by an application to stay execution under section 198. (*Ipsstones Park Iron Co. v. Pattinson*, 2 H. & C. 828; 33 L. J. Ex. 193; *Eyre v. Archer*, 16 C. B. N. S. 638; 33 L. J. C. P. 296; *Clarke v. Williams*, 3 H. & C. 508; 34 L. J. Ex. 60, 189; *Jones v. Morris*, 6 B. & S. 198; 34 L. J. Q. B. 90; *Lyne v. Wyatt*, 18 C. B. N. S. 593; 34 L. J. C. P. 179; and see *Ex p. Thatcher*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 93; 36 L. J. B. 14.) A deed containing a covenant by the creditors not to sue before a certain date, and that the deed might be pleaded in bar of any action brought contrary to the deed, is a good defence to an action brought before the time fixed. (*Walker v. Nevill*, 3 H. & C. 403; 34 L. J. Ex. 73; and see *Corner v. Sweet*, L. R. 1 C. P. 456; 35 L. J. C. P. 151; *Ray v. Jones*, 19 C. B. N. S. 416; 34 L. J. C. P. 306; *Bailey v. Bowen*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 133; 37 L. J. Q. B. 61.) A deed containing a release, but providing that in case the composition is not duly paid, the deed and release therein contained should be at an end,

the chief registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy for the purpose of being registered; and together with such deed there was delivered to the said chief registrar an affidavit by the defendant [*or* some person able to depose thereto, *or* a certificate by the said trustees]

becomes void upon default in payment; and such a deed cannot be pleaded to an action brought after the time of payment has elapsed, without an averment of payment or tender of the composition. (*Baker v. Painter*, L. R. 2 C. P. 492; *Fessard v. Mugnier*, 18 C. B. N. S. 286; 34 L. J. C. P. 126.) But it is otherwise where the release is absolute, and independent of the covenant to pay. (*Johnson v. Barratt*, L. R. 1 Ex. 65; 35 L. J. Ex. 15; *Tetley v. Wanless*, L. R. 2 Ex. 21; 36 L. J. Ex. 25.) A composition deed, without a release, followed by payment of the composition, or tender of it according to the deed, constitutes a good defence. (*Garrod v. Simpson*, 3 H. & C. 395; 34 L. J. Ex. 70; see *Scott v. Berry*, 3 H. & C. 966; 34 L. J. Ex. 193; and see "*Composition taken for the Debt*," *post*, p. 563.) Under the issue taken upon the plea, all the requisites to the validity of the deed must be proved. (*Bramble v. Moss*, 37 L. J. C. P. 209.)

By s. 197, "From and after the registration of every such deed or instrument in manner aforesaid, the debtor and creditors, and trustees, parties to such deed, or who have assented thereto or are bound thereby, shall in all matters relating to the estate and effects of such debtor be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy, and shall respectively have the benefit of, and be liable to all the provisions of this Act, in the same or like manner as if the debtor had been adjudged a bankrupt and the creditors had proved, and the trustees had been appointed creditor's assignees under such bankruptcy."

Under this section the registration, and not the execution of the deed, is the event corresponding to the adjudication in bankruptcy, and is the date from which the deed takes effect under the Act, and fixes the rights of the parties (*Stanger v. Miller*, L. R. 1 Ex. 58; 35 L. J. Ex. 49); but the composition may be made payable in the deed before the twenty-eight days allowed for registration. (*Brooks v. Jennings*, L. R. 1 C. P. 476.)

The effect of the arrangement as regards the liabilities of the bankrupt is provided for by section 198, which enacts that, "After notice of the filing and registration of such deed has been given as aforesaid (see s. 193), no execution, sequestration, or other process against the debtor's property in respect of any debt, and no process against his person in respect of any debt, other than such process by writ or warrant, as may be had against a debtor about to depart out of England, shall be available to any creditor or claimant, without leave of the Court; and a certificate of the filing and registration of such deed under the hand of the chief registrar, and the seal of the Court shall be available to the debtor for all purposes as a protection in bankruptcy." (See *Baerselman v. Langlands*, 34 L. J. Ex. 3.) The sheriff is bound to discharge the debtor upon production of the certificate, though the deed be invalid. (*Lloyd v. Harrison*, 6 B. & S. 36; L. R. 1 Q. B. 502; 34 L. J. Q. B. 97; 35 *Ib.* 153; *Ames v. Colnaghi*, 37 L. J. C. P. 159; L. R. 3 C. P. 359.)

Special circumstances must be shown to obtain the leave of the Court. (*Re Thatcher*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 93; 36 L. J. B. 14.) A non-assenting creditor, who is bound only by the operation of the Act, must obtain leave to issue execution. (*Ib.*) A plaintiff who disputes the validity of the deed may apply for and obtain such leave, and is not obliged to incur the risk of proceeding without leave. (*Re Tresidder*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 21.)

It has been held in one case that the plaintiff in an action against a debtor who has executed a deed within the Act, must obtain leave of the Court to issue execution, although the debtor might have pleaded the deed (*Hartley v. Mare*, 19 C. B. N. S. 85; 34 L. J. C. P. 187); but in another

that a majority in number, representing three-fourths in value, of the creditors of the defendant whose debts amounted to ten pounds and upwards, had in writing assented to and approved of the said deed, and also stating the amount in value of the property and credits of the defendant comprised in the said deed; and the said deed did before the registration thereof bear such ordinary and *ad valorem* stamp duties as were provided by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, in that behalf; and immediately on the execution of the said deed by the defendant, possession of all the property comprised therein, of which the defendant could give or order possession, was given to the said trustees [*in the case of deeds registered after the 11th October, 1868, add, in like manner, allegations that the conditions required by the Bankruptcy Act, 1868, have been satisfied, see ante, p. 509*]; and at the time of the execution of the said deed the plaintiff was a creditor of the defendant in respect of the claim herein pleaded to within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act, 1861; and all conditions having been performed, and all things having happened necessary in that behalf, the plaintiff became and was and is bound by the said deed as if he had been a party thereto, and had duly executed the same.

A like plea, averring generally that the deed was in accordance with the statute: Corner v. Sweet, L. R. 1 C. P. 456; 35 L. J. C. P. 151.

A like plea, of a deed executed after action brought: Johnson v. Borratt, L. R. 1 Ex. 65; 35 L. J. Ex. 15; Gresty v. Gibson, L. R. 1 Ex. 112; 35 L. J. Ex. 74; Tetley v. Wanless, L. R. 2 Ex. 275; 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 153.

case where the defendant had the opportunity to plead the deed and did not do so, the Court refused to set aside an execution issued without leave. (*Whitmore v. Wakerley*, 3 H. & C. 538; 34 L. J. Ex. 83.) In a subsequent case, the Court of Exchequer was equally divided upon the point whether a defendant who has had the opportunity of pleading the deed and has omitted to do so, can afterwards avail himself of it as a protection against the judgment. (*Staffordshire Banking Co. v. Emmott*, L. R. 2 Ex. 208; 36 L. J. Ex. 105; and see *Braun v. Weller*, 36 L. J. Ex. 100; L. R. 2 Ex. 183; *Re Thatcher*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 93; 36 L. J. B. 14.) Under such circumstances, the advisable course is to apply at Chambers to have the judgment set aside on terms, and to be let in to plead the deed; and orders to this effect have been granted by several of the judges. The deed may be a valid deed under the Act, though not pleadable in bar to an action. (See *ante*, p. 514.)

By "the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868," s. 8, "The Court which shall have and exercise all jurisdiction given by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, and this Act, under any deed or instrument made by an arranging debtor, shall, if the debtor is a bankrupt, be the Court having jurisdiction in the bankruptcy, and if he is not a bankrupt the Court in which a petition by him for adjudication of bankruptcy against himself would at the time of the execution or (in case of registration) of the registration of the deed or instrument be required to be filed; but the Court of Bankruptcy in London may order all or any of the applications under any deed or instrument to be made and prosecuted in any Court, without regard to the district in which the debtor resided or carried on business or the amount of his debts; provided that any proceeding *bonâ fide* taken in any Court shall not be impeachable by reason of its appearing that the jurisdiction was in some other Court, but the Court in which such proceeding is pending may transmit the papers to the proper Court." (See *Skelton v. Symonds*, 18 C. B. N. S. 418; 34 L. J. C. P. 151.)

Plea of a deed of arrangement under s. 192, binding creditors to accept a composition upon their debts, and tender of the composition: Garrod v. Simpson, 3 H. & C. 395; 34 L. J. Ex. 70; Scott v. Berry, 3 H. & C. 960; 34 L. J. Ex. 193; Clapham v. Atkinson, 4 B. & S. 730; 33 L. J. Q. B. 81; Brooks v. Jennings, L. R. 1 C. P. 476, where the tender was after action. See "Composition taken for the ——" post, p. 563.

Plea of a Deed of Arrangement, annulling the Bankruptcy, under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, ss. 185–187: Fessard v. Mugnier, 18 C. B. N. S. 286; 34 L. J. C. P. 126. [See "the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868," s. 7, as to arrangements under the above sections.]

Plea of an arrangement under the control of the Court, and certificate under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, ss. 211–223: Allcard v. Wesson, 7 Ex. 753; 8 Ex. 260; Tindall v. Hibberd, 2 C. B. N. S. 199; 26 L. J. C. P. 173; see r v. Mortimore, 17 C. B. N. S. 207; 33 L. J. C. P. 273.

Pleas of release by deed of arrangement, under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, ss. 221–229: Tetley v. Taylor, 1 E. & B. 521; Macnaught v. Russell, 1 H. & N. 611; 26 L. J. Ex. 192; Bloomer v. Darke, 2 C. B. N. S. 165; 26 L. J. C. P. 214; Tabor v. Edwards, 4 C. B. N. S. 1; 27 L. J. C. P. 183; Irving v. Gray, 3 H. & N. 34; 27 L. J. Ex. 273; Leonard v. Sheard, 1 E. & E. 667; 28 L. J. Q. B. 183; Legg v. Cheesebrough, 5 C. B. N. S. 741; 28 L. J. C. P. 209; Snodin v. Boyce, 4 H. & N. 391; 28 L. J. Ex. 245; Gardner v. Chapman, 8 C. B. N. S. 317.

Plea of a composition after adjudication, under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, ss. 230, 231: Taylor v. Pearse, 2 H. & N. 36; 26 L. J. Ex. 371; Hazard v. Mare, 6 H. & N. 434; 30 L. J. Ex. 97.

Plea of Illegality, under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, ss. 164, 166 (a).

That he [or J. K.], after the eleventh day of October, A.D. 1861, became bankrupt within the meaning of the statutes in force concerning bankrupts, and the causes of action in the declaration mentioned accrued pending proceedings in bankruptcy against the defendant [or the said J. K.].

A like plea, to the further maintenance of the action: Howarth v. Brown, 1 H. & C. 694; 32 L. J. Ex. 99.

(a) By the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 164, it is enacted that "After the order of discharge takes effect, the bankrupt shall not be liable to pay or satisfy any debt, claim, or demand proveable under the bankruptcy, or any part thereof, on any contract, promise, or agreement, verbal or written, made after adjudication; and if he be sued on any such contract, promise or agreement, he may plead in general that the cause of action accrued

Special plea to an action on a bill, that it was given by the defendant, a bankrupt, to induce the plaintiff, a creditor, to forbear opposing his certificate, under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 202: Goldsmid v. Hampton, 5 C. B. N. S. 94; 27 L. J. C. P. 286.

To an action on a bond, that it was given by the defendant, a bankrupt, for a debt barred by his certificate, under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 204: Kidson v. Turner, 3 H. & N. 581; 27 L. J. Ex. 492.

Plea to an action on a bill, that it was accepted by the defendant, a bankrupt, upon consideration that the plaintiff, the petitioning creditor, should abandon the proceedings in bankruptcy: Davis v. Holding, 1 M. & W. 159.

Plea to an action on a promissory note that it was given by the defendant to a creditor of an insolvent, in order to induce him to forbear from opposing the insolvent's petition; and that it was indorsed to the plaintiff with notice: Hills v. Mitson, 8 Ex. 751.

Pleas in actions by assignees of bankrupts: see ante, p. 492.

pending proceedings in bankruptcy, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence."

By s. 166, it is enacted that "Any contract, covenant, or security made or given by a bankrupt or other person, with, to, or in trust for any creditor, for securing the payment of any money as a consideration or with intent to persuade the creditor to forbear opposing the order for discharge, or to forbear to petition for a rehearing of or to appeal against the same, shall be void, and any money thereby secured or agreed to be paid shall not be recoverable, and the party sued on any such contract or security may plead in general that the cause of action accrued pending proceedings in bankruptcy, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence: Provided always, that no such security, if a negotiable security, shall be void as against a *bonâ fide* holder thereof for value without notice of the consideration for which it was given." Such a negotiable security was previously void absolutely, under the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 202, and even a *bonâ fide* holder for value could not recover upon it. (*Goldsmid v. Hampton*, 5 C. B. N. S. 94; 27 L. J. C. P. 286.) The new enactment is not retrospective. (*Reed v. Wiggins*, 13 C. B. N. S. 220; 32 L. J. C. P. 131.)

These sections are similar to the repealed sections 204 and 202 of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act of 1849, in their subject-matter, but they differ in prescribing a new mode of pleading the defences thereby given. Under the corresponding sections of that Act the defendant might plead *the general issue*, and give the Act and the special matter in evidence; and *non assumpsit* by statute might thus be pleaded even to actions on bills of exchange and promissory notes. (*Weeks v. Argent*, 16 M. & W. 817; *Goldsmid v. Hampton*, 5 C. B. N. S. 94; 27 L. J. C. P. 286.)

Before the B. L. C. Act, 1849, s. 204 (now replaced by the above s. 164), a debtor *before* or *after* certificate might validly promise to pay a debt previously incurred notwithstanding his certificate. (*Kirkpatrick v. Tattersall*, 13 M. & W. 766; *Earle v. Oliver*, 2 Ex. 71.)

Pleas in actions on leases of bankruptcy of lessee : see post, " Landlord and Tenant."

Replication to a Plea of the Plaintiff's Bankruptcy, that the Plaintiff assigned the Debt before Bankruptcy, with Notice to the Defendant, and now sues as Trustee (a).

That before the plaintiff became bankrupt, he [by deed] assigned to *J. K.*, for a good and valuable consideration, the said debts and causes of action [and appointed the said *J. K.* his attorney to sue for and recover the same], whereof the defendant then had notice ; and this action was commenced and is prosecuted in the name of the plaintiff as a trustee for the said *J. K.* at his request, and for his sole use and benefit, and not otherwise.

Plea of the bankruptcy of plaintiff and payment to the assignees : replication of assignment with notice before bankruptcy : Monk v. Sharp, 2 H. & N. 540.

A like replication of assignment before insolvency : Buck v. Lee, 1 A. & E. 804 ; and see Carvalho v. Burn, 4 B. & Ad. 382 ; 1 A. & E. 883 ; Tibbits v. George, 5 A. & E. 115 ; ante, p. 493 (a).

Replication to a plea of the bankruptcy of one of two joint plaintiffs, that he assigned the debt to the other plaintiff before bankruptcy, and joined in suing as trustee only : Dean v. James, 1 A. & E. 809.

Replication of a conditional assignment of the debt, which became subsequently absolute : D'Arnay v. Chesneau, 13 M. & W. 796.

Replication, in an action on a policy of insurance on goods, that the plaintiff before bankruptcy had assigned the goods and the policy, and sued only as trustee : Castelli v. Boddington, 1 E. & B. 66, 879 ; 22 L. J. Q. B. 5 ; 23 Ib. 3.

Replication, in an action on a bond, that the plaintiff had assigned

(a) If the bankrupt has assigned the debt before bankruptcy, and the debtor has notice of the assignment, the bankrupt remains the proper party to sue, as trustee for the assignee of the debt ; the assignees in bankruptcy take no interest in the debt, and cannot sue for it even for the benefit of the assignee of the debt. (*Winch v. Keeley*, 1 T. R. 619 ; *Carpenter v. Marneil*, 3 B. & P. 40 ; *Dangerfield v. Thomas*, 9 A. & E. 292.) Notice to the debtor is necessary to complete the assignment as against the assignees in bankruptcy, otherwise they would become entitled to the debt as remaining in the order and disposition of the bankrupt. (*Belcher v. Campbell*, 8 Q. B. 1 ; and see *Tibbits v. George*, 5 A. & E. 107 ; *Pott v. Lomas*, 6 H. & N. 529 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 210.) If the bankrupt has assigned the debt in part only, or as security for a debt of smaller amount leaving an interest in himself, the right of action vests in the assignees in bankruptcy, partly for their own benefit and partly as trustees for the assignee of the debt. (*D'Arnay v. Chesneau*, 13 M. & W. 796, 809 ; and see *Parnham v. Hurst*, 8 M. & W. 743.) If there are severable claims under a contract and one only is assigned, the one vests in the assignee and the other vests in the assignees in bankruptcy. (*Castelli v. Boddington*, 1 E. & B. 66, 879 ; 22 L. J. Q. B. 5 ; 23 Ib. 31.)

the bond as security for a larger debt, and sued for the benefit of the assignees of the bond: Dangerfield v. Thomas, 9 A. & E. 292.

Replication, in an action by husband and wife to plea of husband's bankruptcy, that before marriage the debt sued for was assigned to trustees for the separate use of the wife, and that the plaintiff sued in order to recover the money for the trustees: Parnham v. Hurst, 8 M. & W. 743.

Replication that the plaintiff had previously by deed assigned the debt to a trustee for the benefit of his creditors, and sued only for the benefit of the trustee: Smith v. Keating, 6 C. B. 136.

Replication that the plaintiff sued for the rent of a house as trustee and had no beneficial interest: Houghton v. Kænig, 18 C. B. 235; 25 L. J. C. P. 218.

Replication to plea of plaintiff's bankruptcy, that his assignees sold the debts sued for (being book debts of the plaintiff) to the plaintiff, under 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 137; see ante, p. 80; Shipley v. Marshall, 14 C. B. N. S. 566; 32 L. J. C. P. 258.

Replication to a plea of the defendant's bankruptcy, that the certificate was obtained by fraud: Horn v. Ion, 4 B. & Ad. 78.

Replication to Plea of a Composition Deed, that the Consent of the required Majority of Creditors was obtained by Fraud.

That certain of the creditors of the defendant who in writing assented to and approved of the said deed, as in the said plea alleged, were induced to do so by the fraud of the defendant, and without the said creditors, who were so induced to assent to and approve of the said deed, a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the creditors of the defendant whose debts respectively amounted to £10 and upwards did not in writing assent to or approve of the said deed, as required by the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, in that behalf to make the said deed valid and binding upon non-assenting creditors, and the plaintiff did not execute, or in writing assent to or approve of the said deed, or take or receive any benefit thereunder, and always repudiated the same.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTES, ETC.

Traverse of the Drawing of the Bill (a).

That he did not draw the said bill as alleged.

(a) By r. 7, T. T. 1853, "in all actions upon bills of exchange and promissory notes, the plea of '*non assumpsit*' and '*never indebted*' shall be inadmissible. In such actions, therefore, a plea in denial must traverse some

Traverse of the Making of the Note (a).

That he did not make the said note as alleged.

Traverse of the Acceptance (b).

That he did not accept the said bill as alleged.

matter of fact, *ex. gr.* the drawing, or making, or indorsing, or accepting, or presenting, or notice of dishonour of the bill or note."

The operation of this rule is confined to counts framed on the bills or notes only. Where the bill or note is introduced as a consideration for another contract, or as a fact which, in connection with other matter, produces the cause of action, the general issue may be applicable. Thus, where an executor sued upon a promise made to himself to pay a bill due to his testator, *non assumpsit* was held to be a proper plea. (*Timmis v. Platt*, 2 M. & W. 720; *Rolleston v. Dixon*, 2 D. & L. 892.)

Where counts on bills or notes are joined in the declaration with other counts, the general issue, when pleaded, must be limited to the latter only, and not applied to the whole declaration. (*Donaldson v. Thompson*, 6 M. & W. 316; *Hughes v. Pool*, 6 M. & G. 271; and see *Harvey v. Hamilton*, 4 Ex. 43.) If the general issue only is pleaded to the count on a bill or note, the plaintiff may sign judgment (*Kelly v. Villesbois*, 3 Jur. 1172; but see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 291); and if it is pleaded to that count and others, he should enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the others. (*Fraser v. Newton*, 8 Dowl. 773; *Eddison v. Pigram*, 16 M. & W. 137.) If *never indebted* is pleaded to a count on a bill or note, and the plaintiff joins issue instead of objecting, it would seem that the defendant may avail himself of any defence applicable to the extended issue. (*Finleyson v. Mackenzie*, 3 Bing. N. C. 824; but see *Neale v. Proctor*, 2 C. & K. 456.) Perhaps *non assumpsit*, under such circumstances, might now be treated as an informal traverse of the acceptance or indorsement, etc.

Where the legal effect of a bill or note is disputed, it may sometimes be convenient to set it out *verbatim* in the plea, leaving the plaintiff to demur. (See *Yates v. Nash*, 8 C. B. N. S. 581; 29 L. J. C. P. 306; and see *ante*, p. 467.)

A defendant who has obtained leave to appear and defend under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act (see *ante*, p. 92), is not restricted in his defence to the matter disclosed in the affidavit. (*Saul v. Jones*, 1 E. & E. 59; 28 L. J. Q. B. 37.)

The above plea may be used by the drawer of a bill payable to a third person. An acceptor or indorser cannot traverse the drawing of the bill; so also an indorser is estopped from traversing any previous indorsement. Such traverses may be met by demurrer, as the acceptance or indorsement which creates the estoppel is necessarily admitted on the face of the declaration by the traverse (*Sanderson v. Collman*, 4 M. & G. 209, 225; *Beeman v. Duck*, 11 M. & W. 251; *Armani v. Castrique*, 13 M. & W. 443; *Macgregor v. Rhodes*, 6 E. & B. 266; 25 L. J. Q. B. 318; *Ashpitel v. Bryan*, 3 B. & S. 474; 32 L. J. Q. B. 91; 33 *Ib.* 328); and where the drawing is by procuration the procuration is admitted (*Robinson v. Yarrow*, 7 Taunt. 455); so the acceptor or indorser is estopped from alleging or proving that the drawing or previous indorsements are forgeries. (*Phillips v. Im Thurn*, L. R. 1 C. P. 463; 35 L. J. C. P. 220; 18 C. B. N. S. 400.)

(a) An indorser is estopped from denying the making of the note or any previous indorsement. (See the preceding note.)

(b) Under the traverse of the accepting of the bill or making of the

Traverse of the Indorsement (a).

That he [or the said *G. H.*] did not indorse the said bill [or note] as alleged.

Traverse of the Presentment for Acceptance (b).

That the said bill was not duly presented for acceptance as alleged.

Traverse of the Presentment for Payment (c).

That the said bill was not duly presented for payment as alleged.

note, the plaintiff is bound to prove a bill or note agreeing with that stated in his declaration; so that whenever the defence is that the bill or note actually accepted or made differs from that declared upon, such a traverse is the proper plea, and a special plea would be incorrect. (*Crotty v. Hodges*, 4 M. & G. 561; *Flight v. Maclean*, 16 M. & W. 51; and see *post*, p. 531.) The plaintiff is bound to prove the acceptance of a bill which, as described in the declaration, is overdue at the time of action brought. (*Hinton v. Duff*, 11 C. B. N. S. 724; 31 L. J. C. P. 199.) Under this traverse the defendant may give any evidence tending to disprove the fact that the bill was accepted, or the note made by him or by his authority; as that it was a forgery (*Griffiths v. Payne*, 11 A. & E. 131); that the bill was, to the knowledge of the plaintiff, accepted by his partner in fraud of the partnership (*Grout v. Enthoven*, 1 Ex. 382; *Musgrave v. Drake*, 5 Q. B. 185), or in respect of a debt not connected with the partnership. (*Wilson v. Lewis*, 2 M. & G. 197.)

The defendant may also take advantage of any objection to the stamp, because the bill or note thereby becomes inadmissible in evidence. (*Dawson v. Macdonald*, 2 M. & W. 26; *Field v. Woods*, 7 A. & E. 114.) The defence that an accommodation bill has been paid by the drawer, and reissued by him without a fresh stamp, may be pleaded specially as amounting to a plea of illegality. (*Lazarus v. Cowie*, 3 Q. B. 459.)

(a) An indorser cannot traverse the drawing or making, or any previous indorsement of the bill or note; such a plea would be demurrable. (See *ante*, p. 521, n. (a).) As to the meaning of the term indorsement, see *Marston v. Allen*, 8 M. & W. 494; *Harrop v. Fisher*, 10 C. B. N. S. 196; 30 L. J. C. P. 283; and see *ante*, p. 97, (b). An indorsement may be made conditionally. (See *Robertson v. Kensington*, 4 Taunt. 30; *Mitchell v. Smith*, 33 L. J. C. 596.) The traverse of the indorsement of the bill or note puts in issue the transfer by indorsement, and involves, not only the fact of the signature on the back of the bill or note by the indorser or under his authority, but also the delivery for the purpose of transfer. (*Brind v. Hampshire*, 1 M. & W. 371; *Cunliffe v. Whitehead*, 3 Bing. N. C. 828.) And any matter disproving these facts may be given in evidence under this issue without being specially pleaded. (*Adams v. Jones*, 12 A. & E. 455; *Hallifax v. Lyle*, 3 Ex. 446; *Steele v. Harmer*, 14 M. & W. 831; *Bell v. Ingestre*, 19 L. J. Q. B. 71; *Law v. Parnell*, 7 C. B. N. S. 282; 29 L. J. C. P. 17.)

It has been held that the defence that the defendant was drunk when he made the indorsement must be specially pleaded. (*Gore v. Gibson*, 13 M. & W. 623; and see *post*, p. 565.) And in an action against the drawer a plea that the indorser was insane has been allowed to be pleaded. (*Alcock v. Alcock*, 3 M. & G. 268; and see "*Insanity*," *post*.)

(b) As to the presentment for acceptance, see *ante*, p. 98, n. (b).

(c) As to presentment for payment, see *ante*, p. 98, n. (b). Where a bill

Traverse of the Default in Acceptance.

That the said *G. H.* accepted the said bill when the same was presented for acceptance as alleged [or that the said bill was not dishonoured as alleged].

Traverse that the Bill was returned to the Plaintiff.

That the said bill was not returned to the plaintiff as alleged.

Traverse of Notice of Dishonour (a).

That he had not due notice of the dishonour of the said bill as alleged.

Plea of a previous presentment for acceptance and dishonour, of which the defendant had not notice: Bartlett v. Benson, 14 M. & W. 733; and see ante, p. 97, n. (c).

Traverse of the Facts alleged as Excuse for Want of Notice of Dishonour [or of Presentment] (see ante, p. 99).

That at the time when the said bill became due and payable the said *G. H.* had effects of the defendant to the amount of the said bill [or there was consideration and value for the payment by the said *G. H.* of the said bill, or as the case may be].

Traverse of Facts alleged as Excuse for Want of Presentment (see ante, p. 99).

That the plaintiff did not make diligent search and inquiry for the said *G. H.* [or as the case may be] as alleged.

accepted payable at the plaintiffs' bank came by indorsement to the plaintiffs, who held no assets of the acceptor when the bill became due, it was held that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover on this issue. (*Bailey v. Porter*, 14 M. & W. 44.) On a general acceptance, presentment is not necessary to charge the acceptor. As to the effect of this traverse in actions against the acceptor and against the drawer on bills drawn or accepted payable at a particular place, see *ante*, pp. 95, n. (b.), 98, n. (b). As to the issue raised by this plea in actions upon checks, see *ante*, p. 107 (b).

(a) As to the effect of this plea, and what is due notice of dishonour, see *ante*, pp. 97, n. (c), 99, n. (a).

No precise form of words is necessary in giving notice of dishonour; a notice is sufficient if it can be reasonably inferred therefrom that the bill has been presented and has been dishonoured, as a letter to the indorser of a note informing him that it had been returned unpaid, and requesting payment (*Hedger v. Steavenson*, 2 M. & W. 799); so a letter to the indorser of a bill informing him that the acceptance was unpaid, and requesting his immediate attention to it. (*Bailey v. Porter*, 14 M. & W. 44; *Paul v. Joel*, 28 L. J. Ex. 143; 4 H. & N. 355.) But a letter to the indorser of a bill, threatening legal measures for the recovery, unless immediately paid, was held not to amount to a good notice of dishonour. (*Solarte v. Palmer*, 1 Bing. N. C. 194.) Matters of excuse of notice will not support the issue,

Pleas, etc., in Actions on Contracts.

Traverse of Averment that the Defendant dispensed with Presentment (see ante, p. 100).

- That he did not request the plaintiff not to present the said bill to the said *G. H.* for payment, nor discharge the plaintiff from so presenting it, as alleged.

Plea that the Plaintiff was not the Holder (a).

That the plaintiff was not at the commencement of this suit the lawful holder of the said bill [or bearer of the said check].

A like plea: Emmett v. Tottenham, 8 Ex. 884; *Ancona v. Marks*, 7 H. & N. 686; 31 L. J. Ex. 163.

Plea that the Plaintiff has indorsed away the Bill (b).

That after the said bill was indorsed to the plaintiff he indorsed it [add, the same being payable to order and transferable by indorsement, *if this does not appear on the declaration*] to *O. P.* [or to a person to the defendant unknown], who thenceforth has been and still is the holder thereof.

Like pleas: Fraser v. Welch, 8 M. & W. 629; *Basan v. Arnold*, 6 M. & W. 559; *Schild v. Kilpin*, 8 M. & W. 673.

Plea in an action by the indorsee against the acceptor of a bill, that the drawer became bankrupt and indorsed it after bankruptcy: Mackay v. Wood, 7 M. & W. 420; *Braithwaite v. Gardiner*, 8 Q. B. 473.

Plea by the maker of a note that the payee became bankrupt before he indorsed it to the plaintiff: Green v. Steer, 1 Q. B. 707.

but should be averred in the declaration according to the fact. (*Ante*, p. 99, n. (a); *Allen v. Edmundson*, 2 Ex. 719; and see as to notice of dishonour, "Byles on Bills," 9th ed. 261, 294.) The Court may amend by inserting such averments. (*Cordery v. Colvin*, 14 C. B. N. S. 374; 32 L. J. C. P. 210.)

(a) The *holder* is a general term applied to the party in possession of the bill, and entitled at law to receive its contents from another. (Byles on Bills, 9th ed. p. 2; and see *Jenkins v. Tongue*, 29 L. J. Ex. 147; *Ancona v. Marks*, 7 H. & N. 686; 31 L. J. Ex. 163.) The above plea is applicable in cases of bills, etc., payable to bearer. In other cases its meaning and effect are ambiguous; and although it has been not unfrequently used of late, leave to plead it with other pleas is sometimes refused, and in some instances particulars have been ordered to be given of the defences intended to be relied upon under it. (See *Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton*, L. R. 2 Ex. 56; 36 L. J. Ex. 33.)

(b) The substance of an issue taken upon this plea is, whether the plaintiff was the holder at the time of action brought. (*Fraser v. Welch*, 8 M. & W. 629; *Basan v. Arnold*, 6 M. & W. 559; *Schild v. Kilpin*, 8 M. & W. 673; *Talbot v. Bulkeley*, 4 D. & L. 306.) If the plaintiff has indorsed away the bill after the commencement of an action, the defence must be pleaded as arising after action. (See *per Crompton, J.*, *Deuters v. Townsend*, 5 B. &

Plea that the Defendant accepted the Bill for the Plaintiff's Accommodation (a).

That he accepted the said bill for the accommodation of the plaintiff, and there never was any value or consideration for the acceptance or payment of the said bill by the defendant.

A like plea : Burdon v. Benton, 9 Q. B. 843.

Plea that a note was made for the accommodation of the payee : King v. Phillips, 12 M. & W. 705.

Like pleas in actions by indorsees : Easton v. Pratchett, 1 C. M. & R. 798 ; Thompson v. Clubley, 1 M. & W. 212.

Plea that the Bill was accepted by the Defendant for the Accommodation of the Drawer, who indorsed it to the Plaintiff without value (b).

That he accepted the said bill for the accommodation of the said G. H., and there never was any value or consideration for the acceptance or payment of the said bill by the defendant ; and the same was indorsed to the plaintiff, and he always held the same without any value or consideration.

Like pleas : Mills v. Barber, 1 M. & W. 425 ; Parr v. Jewell, 16 C. B. 684 ; Basan v. Arnold, 6 M. & W. 559.

S. 613 ; 33 L. J. Q. B. 301, 303.) It is not a good plea to an action by the indorsee that the bill was indorsed to him while a previous action was pending upon it, of which he had notice, but it may afford ground for the equitable interference of the Court with one or other of the actions. (*Deuters v. Townsend, supra.*)

(a) By r. 8, T. T. 1853, drawing, indorsing, accepting, etc., bills or notes, by way of accommodation, must be specially pleaded.

Absence of consideration is a good defence to an action on the bill between immediate parties, and also between remote parties where the bill has passed without consideration through the intermediate parties ; but the want of consideration at each step must be stated in the plea, and must be proved if denied. (*French v. Archer, 3 Dowl. 130 ; Reynolds v. Iremey, 3 Dowl. 453 ; Low v. Chifney, 1 Bing. N. C. 267 ; Whitaker v. Edmunds, 1 A. & E. 638 ; Hunter v. Wilson, 4 Ex. 489 ; Masters v. Ibberson, 8 C. B. 100.*) Pleas founded on absence of consideration should set forth the facts from which the want of consideration appears, as that the bill was an accommodation bill, etc. ; without which particularity they were formerly bad on special demurrer, though sufficient after verdict. (*Mills v. Oddy, 2 C. M. & R. 103 ; Stoughton v. Earl Kilmorey, 2 C. M. & R. 72 ; Stephens v. Underwood, 4 Bing. N. C. 655 ; Atkinson v. Davies, 11 M. & W. 236.*) And besides showing the circumstances under which the bill or note was in fact given, they must distinctly allege that there never was any other consideration. (*Boden v. Wright, 12 C. B. 445.*) An acceptance originally for accommodation, will cease to be so, if value is given at any time during the currency of the bill. (*Burdon v. Benton, 9 Q. B. 843.*)

(b) A plea that the acceptance was an accommodation acceptance and that the bill was indorsed to the plaintiff when overdue, and with notice of its being an accommodation bill, is a bad plea. (*Charles v. Marsden, 1 Taunt. 224 ; Stein v. Iglesias, 1 C. M. & R. 565 ; Sturtevant v. Ford, 4 M. & G. 101.*) So likewise is a plea that a bill was accepted as an accommodation bill on the terms that it should be negotiated before it became due only, and not afterwards, and that it was indorsed to the plaintiff when overdue (*Carruthers v. West, 11 Q. B. 143.*)

----- *plea, in an action by a second indorsee : Arbouin v. Anderson, 1 Q. B. 498.*

Other Pleas of Absence of Consideration.

Plea that the note sued on was given by the defendant (in ignorance of the facts) by way of renewal of a bill of exchange on which he was not liable in consequence of an alteration : Bell v. Gardiner, 4 M. & G. 11.

Plea that an acceptance was given in renewal of a bill purporting to be accepted by the defendant, which was afterwards discovered to be a forgery (held a bad plea) : Mather v. Lord Maidstone, 18 C. B. 273 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 310.

Plea that a note was made for a supposed balance of account, on condition that payment should not be demanded unless such balance was due, which it was not : Kearns v. Durell, 6 C. B. 596.

Plea that a note was given by the defendant to the plaintiff upon a representation by the latter, that a sum of money was due from the defendant to him and in payment of such sum, whereas no such sum was due : Forman v. Wright, 11 C. B. 481 ; Southall v. Rigg, Ib. ; and see Wilks v. Hornby, 10 W. R. Ex. 742.

Plea that the Bill was accepted in Payment of Goods sold, which the Plaintiff failed to deliver (a).

That the said bill was accepted by the defendant for the price of goods, to be sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant before the said bill should become due, and the defendant was always ready and willing to buy and accept the said goods from the plaintiff, of which the plaintiff always had notice, yet the plaintiff has not sold and delivered the same or any of them to the defendant ; and

(a) An entire failure of consideration is a good plea to an action on a bill or note. (*Solly v. Hinde, 2 C. & M. 516 ; Wells v. Hopkins, 5 M. & W. 7 ; Abbott v. Hendricks, 1 M. & G. 791.*) But a partial failure of consideration cannot be pleaded to the whole amount of the bill. (*Clark v. Lazarus, 2 M. & G. 167 ; Trickey v. Larne, 6 M. & W. 278.*) Nor can a failure of consideration to an unliquidated amount be pleaded even to a part. Where a bill or note is given for the price of goods, work, etc., the defendant cannot dispute the price, quantity, or quality of the goods, work, etc., in an action on the bill. (*Trickey v. Larne, 6 M. & W. 278 ; Sully v. Frean, 10 Ex. 535.*) Where a bill is given for the price of goods sold with a warranty, a breach of the warranty is no defence to an action on the bill, unless it amounts to a total failure of consideration. (*Warwick v. Nairn, 10 Ex. 762 ; Low v. Burrows, 2 A. & E. 483 ; Camac v. Warriner, 1 C. B. 356 ; Horsfall v. Thomas, 1 H. & C. 90 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 322.*) Wherever upon a breach of warranty of goods sold, the purchaser would be entitled to recover back the price as money received to his use (see "*Warranty*," ante, p. 264 (a)), he might also defend an action upon a bill given for the price on the ground of entire failure of consideration.

Where the consideration can be severed into ascertained amounts of money, an entire failure of consideration as to a certain amount may be pleaded *pro tanto* to a portion of the bill. (*Darnell v. Williams, 2 Stark. 166 ; Forman v. Wright, 11 C. B. 481.*) And it may be pleaded with a different defence to the rest of the bill. (*Ib. ; Sheerman v. Thompson, 11 A. & E. 1027, 1032 ; Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton, L. R. 2 Ex. 56 ; 36 L. J. Ex. 33.*)

except as aforesaid, there never was any value or consideration for the acceptance or payment of the said bill by the defendant.

Plea that the Bill was Accepted in Consideration of Goods, to be consigned by the Plaintiff to the Defendant for Sale to meet the Bill, which the Plaintiff failed to Consign.

That the said bill was accepted by the defendant in consideration that the plaintiff would within a reasonable time in that behalf, and before the said bill should become due, cause to be consigned and delivered to the defendant certain goods to be sold by him as a broker of and for the plaintiff for reward to the defendant, and upon the terms that the defendant should be at liberty to meet and pay the said bill at maturity out of the proceeds of the sale of the said goods; and the defendant was always ready and willing to receive and sell the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, but the plaintiff did not within such reasonable time as aforesaid, or at any other time, cause to be consigned or delivered to the defendant the said goods or any of them; and except as aforesaid, there never was any value or consideration for the acceptance or payment of the said bill by the defendant.

Other Pleas of Failure of Consideration.

Plea that the bill was given for goods sold according to a certain sample, and that no goods were delivered answering the sample: Wells v. Hopkins, 5 M. & W. 7; Warwick v. Nairn, 10 Ex. 762.

Plea that the bill was accepted in payment of some materials supplied to answer a particular purpose, which proved unfit for that purpose: Camac v. Warriner, 1 C. B. 356.

That the note was made in consideration of future services of the plaintiff which he never rendered: Abbott v. Hendricks, 1 M. & G. 791.

Plea that the note was given to secure part of a debt due from a third party to the plaintiff, in consideration that the plaintiff would not enforce the residue, and that the plaintiff afterwards enforced the whole debt: Gillett v. Whitmarsh, 8 Q. B. 966.

That the note was given in consideration of the trouble the payee would have of being the maker's executor, and that the payee died in the lifetime of the maker: Solly v. Hinde, 2 C. & M. 516.

That the note was given as the purchase-money of land which the plaintiff refused to convey: Jones v. Jones, 6 M. & W. 84; Moggridge v. Jones, 14 East, 486; Spiller v. Westlake, 2 B. & Ad. 155.

That the note was given in consideration of the plaintiff paying the defendant's creditors, which he failed to do: Cole v. Cresswell, 11 A. & E. 661.

That the note was given as security for advances to a third party, which were repaid before the note became due: Richards v. Macey, 14 M. & W. 484.

That the bill was accepted in consideration of money agreed to be paid to the defendant by the plaintiff and a third party, and which was not paid: Astley v. Johnston, 5 H. & N. 137; 29 L. J. Ex. 161.

Plea that the Defendant was induced to accept the Bill by the Fraud of the Drawer, who indorsed it to the Plaintiff without value [or with notice or when overdue] (a).

That he was induced to accept the said bill by the fraud of the said *G. H.*, and the same was indorsed to the plaintiff, and he always held the same without any value or consideration [or, and the plaintiff had notice thereof when the said bill was first indorsed to him, or, and the said bill was overdue when the same was first indorsed to the plaintiff].

Plea that the bill was drawn or accepted by a partner of the defendant in fraud of him, and was indorsed to the plaintiff with notice: Bramah v. Roberts, 1 Bing. N. C. 469; Lewis v. Reilly, 1 Q. B. 349.

Plea by the Acceptor that the Bill was accepted without any consideration, and was delivered to the Drawer for the purpose of his getting it discounted for the Defendant's benefit, and that it was indorsed by the Drawer to the Plaintiff in Fraud of that purpose and without Value.

That the said bill was accepted and delivered by the defendant to the said *G. H.* for the purpose only of his getting it discounted for the defendant, and there never was any value or consideration for the

(a) In an action by the indorsee of a bill of exchange, the plea that the defendant was induced to draw or accept the bill by fraud must show that the plaintiff was a party to the fraud or took the bill without consideration, or with notice or when it was overdue. The title of a *bonâ fide* indorsee for value who took the bill before it became due and without notice, is not affected either at law or in equity by any fraud in the inception of the bill. (*Robinson v. Reynolds*, 2 Q. B. 196; *Masters v. Ibberson*, 8 C. B. 100; *Thiedemann v. Goldsmidt*, 8 W. R. C. 14.) And the rule is the same in the case of an illegal consideration. Where a check payable to order was obtained from the maker by fraud, and delivered to the plaintiff without notice of the fraud, but without indorsement, it was held that the plaintiff had no better title than the person from whom he took it, and after notice of the fraud, could not make his title good by obtaining a formal indorsement. (*Whistler v. Forster*, 14 C. B. N. S. 248; 32 L. J. C. P. 161.)

After the passing of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, the several allegations that the plaintiff took the bill without value, and with notice, and when overdue, were sometimes added in one plea; but this is not generally allowed, and such a plea is clearly objectionable, as the defendant would be entitled to a verdict and the costs of the issue, on proving so much of it as would amount to a defence, and the plea not being divisible (see *ante*, p. 438), the plaintiff would not be entitled to the costs of the evidence which he may have come prepared with to rebut successfully the facts which the defendant abandons or fails in proving. This loose mode of pleading might also in some cases of nicety prevent a plaintiff from raising a material question by demurrer (e.g. *Sturtevant v. Ford*, 4 M. & G. 101).

Where the title is traced through several indorsements, the plea must invalidate the title of each indorsee down to the plaintiff inclusive, by alleging that each took it without value, or with notice, or after it was due. This may lead to a great multiplicity of pleas where the indorsements are numerous, and in order to avoid this objection, three pleas only are sometimes used in practice, alleging in one that all the indorsements were without value, in another that all were with notice, and in the third that all were made when the bill was overdue. Such pleas give sufficient notice to the

acceptance or payment of the said bill by the defendant; and the said *G. H.* did not get the said bill discounted for the defendant, but in fraud of the defendant, and without his consent and contrary to the said purpose, indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff; and the plaintiff first took and always held the same without any value or consideration.

Like pleas: Berry v. Alderman, 14 C. B. 96; *Boden v. Wright*, 12 C. B. 445; *Law v. Parnell*, 7 C. B. N. S. 282; 29 L. J. C. P. 17; *Ingham v. Primrose*, 7 C. B. N. S. 83; 28 L. J. C. P. 294; *Dobie v. Larkan*, 10 Ex. 776.

A like plea alleging that the plaintiff took the bill when overdue: Lewis v. Parker, 4 A. & E. 838.

Plea by the Drawer that he drew and indorsed the Bill without any consideration, for the purpose of getting it Discounted, and that it was negotiated in Fraud of that purpose, and came to the Plaintiff without Value.

That he drew the said bill and indorsed it in blank, and delivered it so indorsed to *J. K.* for the purpose only of his getting it discounted for the defendant, and there never was any value or consideration for the drawing, indorsement, or payment of the said bill by the defendant; and the said *J. K.* did not get the said bill discounted for the defendant, but in fraud of the defendant and without his consent and contrary to the said purpose, delivered the said bill to a person to the defendant unknown, who afterwards delivered the same to the plaintiff, which is the alleged indorsement of the said bill by the defendant to the plaintiff; and the said transfers of the said bill were respectively made without any value or consideration,

plaintiff that the several objections may be taken to each indorsement, and would facilitate the defendant's application (if necessary) at the trial to amend any one of the pleas according to the evidence.

The plea alleging that the plaintiff took the bill without value does not put in issue his knowledge of the fraud, but only calls upon him to prove that he is a holder for value. Notice of the fraud, if relied on, must be distinctly averred. (*Uther v. Rich*, 10 A. & E. 784.) As to the evidence necessary to support the averment of notice of the fraud, see the notes to *Miller v. Race*, 1 Smith, L. C. 6th ed. 468.

Upon evidence being given of fraud or illegality either in the inception of the bill, or in its original negotiation, or on proof that the bill has been stolen, the plaintiff is called upon to prove that he is a holder for value. (*Bailey v. Bidwell*, 13 M. & W. 73; *Harvey v. Towers*, 6 Ex. 656; *Hall v. Featherstone*, 3 H. & N. 284; 27 L. J. Ex. 308; *Berry v. Alderman*, 14 C. B. 95; *Raphael v. Bank of England*, 17 C. B. 161; *Mather v. Lord Maidstone*, 1 C. B. N. S. 273; 26 L. J. C. P. 58.) In an action on a bill accepted in the name of a firm, proof that it was accepted by a partner contrary to the partnership articles, and in fraud of the partnership, throws upon the plaintiff the *onus* of proving that he gave value for it. (*Musgrave v. Drake*, 5 Q. B. 185; *Hogg v. Skeen*, 18 C. B. N. S. 426; 34 L. J. C. P. 153.) But the mere absence of any consideration received by the defendant does not throw upon the plaintiff the *onus* of proving that he gave value for it (*Mills v. Barber*, 1 M. & W. 425); nor does the fact of the consideration for the bill being proved to be money lost on a wagering contract which is void under the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, but not illegal. (*Fitch v. Jones*, 5 E. & B. 238; see "*Gaming*," *post*, p. 589.)

and the plaintiff always held the said bill without any value or consideration.

A like plea: Uther v. Rich, 10 A. & E. 784.

Like pleas alleging that the plaintiff took the bill with notice: Dobie v. Larkan, 10 Ex. 776; Hall v. Featherstone, 3 H. & N. 284; 27 L. J. Ex. 308.

Plea that the bill was delivered to a person to be safely kept on behalf of the defendant, and that the said person in violation of that purpose transferred it to the plaintiff, who had notice that he had no authority so to do: Bramah v. Roberts, 1 Bing. N. C. 469; Leaf v. Robson, 13 M. & W. 651.

Plea that the note was feloniously stolen from the owner, and that the plaintiff was not a holder for value and without notice: Raphael v. Bank of England, 17 C. B. 161.

That the defendant had cancelled the bill by tearing it, but the pieces had afterwards been fraudulently joined and the bill negotiated without value: Ingham v. Primrose, 7 C. B. N. S. 82; 28 L. J. C. P. 294; and see Scholey v. Ramsbottom, 2 Camp. 485.

Plea to a count on a Bill or Note, with a count on the Consideration, and on accounts stated, showing Illegality, etc., in the Consideration (a).

That the said goods [or work and materials, or as the case may be] were sold and delivered [or done and provided] for [stating the defence to the consideration for the bill, see "Illegality," post, p. 599], and the defendant accepted the said bill for and on account of the said goods [or work and materials, or as the case may be], and there never was any value or consideration for the acceptance or payment of the said bill except as aforesaid, and the said accounts stated were stated of and concerning the said goods [or work and materials, or as the case may be] and the said acceptance, and not otherwise.

Pleas of illegality to actions on bills or notes: see "Bankruptcy," ante, p. 517; "Gaming," post, p. 588; "Illegality," post, p. 599.

(a) A plea in the above form will be found useful whenever a declaration contains counts on a bill or note, and on the consideration for it, and on accounts stated; and a defence, such as illegality, which must be specially pleaded, extends to the whole of the alleged causes of action. In such a case, the special defence must be pleaded to each count either separately or jointly as above, which is the shorter and better form. If the facts constituting the special defence to the bill or note amount to never indebted to the *indebitatus* count, the proper course is to limit the special plea to the count on the bill or note only, and to plead the general issue to the residue. And if the special defence falls under a general form of plea, as fraud, payment, or release, it may be pleaded generally to the whole.

Where part of the consideration for a bill is illegal, the consideration is not severable. (*Scott v. Gillmore, 3 Taunt. 226; Hay v. Ayling, 16 Q. B. 423; see "Illegality," post, p. 599.*)

Plea in an Action by the Indorsee against the Indorser of a . . . that the Plaintiff and the Drawer are the same person (a).

That the said *A. B.*, the drawer and indorser of the said bill, and the plaintiff are one and the same person.

Like pleas: Wilders v. Stevens, 15 M. & W. 208; *Boulcott v. Woolcott*, 16 M. & W. 584; *Smith v. Marsack*, 6 C. B. 486.

Replication to the preceding Plea that the Defendant indorsed the Bill as Surety for the Acceptor and for his Accommodation.

That the plaintiff indorsed the said bill to the defendant without any value or consideration, in order that the same might be indorsed by the defendant to the plaintiff for the purpose of the defendant thereby becoming surety, as such indorser, for the payment of the said bill by the acceptor to the plaintiff; and the defendant indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff for the purpose aforesaid and as such surety as aforesaid, and for the accommodation of the said acceptor; and there never was any value or consideration for the indorsement or payment of the said bill by the plaintiff to the defendant.

Like replications: Wilders v. Stephens, 15 M. & W. 208; *Smith v. Marsack*, 6 C. B. 486.

A like plea and replication in an action by the indorsee of a note: Morris v. Walker, 15 Q. B. 589.

Plea of an Alteration of the Bill ('').

That after the said bill was drawn and accepted as aforesaid, and

(a) If a bill be reindorsed to a previous indorser, the latter, in order to avoid a circuitry of action, is not permitted to recover against the intermediate parties; for upon such recovery against them, they would have their remedy over against him, and the result would be to place the parties in precisely the same situation as before any action at all. (See Byles on Bills, 9th ed. p. 150; and the cases cited *supra*.)

On this ground a count on a promissory note payable to the plaintiff or order, stating an indorsement by him to the defendant, and a reindorsement by the defendant to the plaintiff, was held bad in arrest of judgment. (*Bishop v. Hayward*, 4 T. R. 470.) So a count on a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiff, indorsed by him to the defendant and reindorsed to the plaintiff, would be bad. (*Britten v. Webb*, 2 B. & C. 483; *Boulcott v. Woolcott*, 16 M. & W. 584, 589.) But if in such cases as the above the count is drawn so as not to disclose the identity of the plaintiff and indorser, as where the indorser is described by name only, and not as "the plaintiff," it would be supported on the assumption that they are different persons (*Ib.*); and a plea identifying them as one and the same would be necessary (see form, *supra*). If in such case there exist circumstances which alter the rights of the parties as they appear on the bill, and negative the right of the defendant to recover over against the plaintiff, the action will be maintainable, and these facts may be set up by way of replication. (See *supra*.)

(b) A bill of exchange or promissory note is rendered void by an alteration made, after it is issued, in a material part without the consent of the

after it was issued, it was made void by being materially altered without the consent of the defendant, that is to say [by adding to the defendant's acceptance the words payable at —; or by altering the words four pounds, being the rate of interest payable on the said bill, into five pounds; or by altering the words two months, being the period at which the said bill was payable, into the words one month; or by erasing the date, the — day of —, being the date of the said bill, and inserting the date, the — day of —, as the date of the said bill; or as the case may be].

Like pleas of alteration in the date: Atkinson v. Hawdon, 2 A. & E. 628; Langton v. Lazarus, 5 M. & W. 629; in the amount Hamelin v. Bruck, 9 Q. B. 306; by adding a place of payment to the acceptance: Burchfield v. Moore, 3 E. & B. 683.

party to be charged therewith, whether made by another party to it or by a stranger. (*Master v. Miller*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 796; *Gardner v. Walsh*, 5 E. & B. 83; and see *ante*, p. 485 (a)). An indorsee for value taking it *bonâ fide* and without notice cannot recover upon it (*Burchfield v. Moore*, 3 E. & B. 683); but he may recover the consideration for the void bill from the party who indorses it to him. (*Ib.*)

An alteration, made after the issuing of the bill or note with the consent of all parties, which materially changes the effect of the instrument, renders a new stamp necessary, and the bill or note cannot be given in evidence. (*Knill v. Williams*, 10 East, 431; *Bowman v. Nichol*, 5 T. R. 537; *Downes v. Richardson*, 5 B. & Ald. 674.) But this is not the case where the alteration was so made before the bill or note was issued, or where it was made to correct a mistake, and in furtherance of the original intention of the parties. (*Jacob v. Hart*, 6 M. & S. 142; *Byrom v. Thompson*, 11 A. & E. 31; *Byles on Bills*, 9th ed. 312; but see *Bradley v. Bardsley*, 11 M. & W. 873.) An accommodation bill is not considered as issued until it is in the hands of a party who has a remedy upon it, and a previous alteration does not affect the validity of the bill as against the parties assenting to such alteration. (*Downes v. Richardson*, *supra*.)

Where a bill or note is declared upon in the form in which it was made or accepted, the defence that it has been altered after acceptance or making cannot in general be raised under a common traverse, but must be pleaded specially. (*Hemming v. Trenery*, 9 A. & E. 926; *Langton v. Lazarus*, 5 M. & W. 629; see "*Alteration of Written Contracts*," *ante*, p. 486.) Thus, in an action against one of the drawers of a joint and several promissory note, under the common traverse of the making of the note the defendant was held not to be entitled to set up the defence that one of the names was cut off the note after the making of it. (*Mason v. Bradley*, 11 M. & W. 590.) In an action by the indorsee against the indorser of a bill of exchange, under a traverse of the indorsement, the defendant cannot rely upon an alteration apparent on the bill, nor is the plaintiff called upon to explain it. (*Sibley v. Fisher*, 7 A. & E. 444.) If the alteration is such as to cause a variance between the statement in the declaration and the instrument when produced, or to raise an objection to the stamp on the document, the plaintiff would fail in his proof, and the defendant would obtain the advantage of the alteration under the common traverse. (*Waugh v. Russell*, 5 Taunt. 707; *per Parke, B.*, *Mason v. Bradley*, 11 M. & W. 590.) So where the plaintiff declared on a bill accepted generally, and the bill had been subsequently altered so as to be made payable at a particular place, it was held that the plaintiff was not entitled to a verdict on a traverse of the acceptance. (*Calvert v. Baker*, 4 M. & W. 417.) But where a bill had been altered

Plea of an Alteration in a Note.

That after the said note was made as aforesaid, and after it was issued, it was made void by being materially altered without the consent of the defendant, that is to say, [by cutting off the signature of *G. H.*, who was a joint maker of the said note; or by *G. H.* signing the said note and becoming a joint maker thereof; or as the case may be].

A like plea of an alteration by adding another maker: Gardner v. Walsh, 5 E. & B. 83; *by increasing the rate of interest: Warrington v. Early*, 2 E. & B. 763; *by inserting the date: Bradley v. Bardsley*, 14 M. & W. 873; *of a foreign bill by adding a rate of exchange: Hirschfield v. Smith*, L. R. 1 C. P. 340; 35 L. J. C. P. 177.

Plea that the note was materially altered after it was issued, without being re-stamped: Bradley v. Bardsley, 14 M. & W. 873. [The plea in this case was held bad for not showing that the note could not be stamped before trial; and see ante, p. 532.]

Replication to plea that a note was altered so as to require a new stamp, that it was altered to correct a mistake according to the real intention of the parties: Ib.

Plea, in an action by indorsee against acceptor, that the bill was altered after it was accepted and issued: Burchfield v. Moore, 3 E. & B. 683 [where a replication that the plaintiff took it after the alteration, without notice and for value, was held bad].

in the date, and the plaintiff declared on the bill as altered, he was held entitled to recover on the plea traversing the acceptance, because the date charged in the declaration was immaterial, and the alteration should have been specially pleaded. (*Parry v. Nicholson*, 13 M. & W. 778.)

Where the bill or note has been materially altered, and the plaintiff declares upon the instrument in its altered form, the alteration need not be pleaded, but the defendant may rely upon the alteration under a traverse of the making or accepting of the instrument alleged. (*Cock v. Coxwell*, 2 C. M. & R. 291.) And under such traverse the defendant may object to the stamp on the altered instrument. (*Knight v. Clements*, 8 A. & E. 215; *Clifford v. Parker*, 2 M. & G. 909.) As to what alterations are material, see *Master v. Miller*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 796, notes; Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 311; Taylor on Evidence, 5th ed. 1553; and the cases cited above.

The party producing a bill or note containing a manifest ambiguity arising out of an alteration, as to the time of drawing or otherwise, is bound to explain the ambiguity if called upon to do so by the issue raised. (*Henman v. Dickinson*, 5 Bing. 183; *Parry v. Nicholson*, 13 M. & W. 778; *Knight v. Clements*, 8 A. & E. 215; *Clifford v. Parker*, 2 M. & G. 909; *Byron v. Thompson*, 11 A. & E. 31.) But this is unnecessary where the document is admitted upon notice (*Freeman v. Steggall*, 14 Q. B. 202); or where it is admitted upon the record, as upon a plea traversing the indorsement. (*Sibley v. Fisher*, 7 A. & E. 444.)

Plea in an Action by the Drawer against the Acceptor, that the Bill has been lost by the Plaintiff (a).

That [add, if this does not appear on the declaration, the said bill is payable to order and transferable by indorsement, and] after the acceptance of the said bill the plaintiff, whilst he was the holder thereof, lost the said bill out of his possession and control, and the same thence has been and still is so lost.

A like plea: Ramuz v. Crowe, 1 Ex. 167.

Plea, to an action for goods sold, that a bill was accepted by the defendant for the price, payable to the plaintiff's order, and that the bill has been lost: Clay v. Crowe, 8 Ex. 295; 9 Ex. 604.

Plea to an action against the Bank of England, on a bank note, that the note was lost: Noble v. Bank of England, 2 H. & C. 355; 33 L. J. Ex. 81.

Plea of Waiver of the Bill or Note (b).

That after the defendant had accepted the said bill [or made the said note] and whilst the plaintiff was the holder thereof, the plaintiff by express renunciation and waiver of the said bill [or note] exonerated and discharged the defendant from the payment of the same and from all liability in respect thereof.

(a) This defence must be pleaded, and cannot be relied on under a traverse of the acceptance of the bill or making of the note; for under the latter issues secondary evidence would be admissible on proof of the loss. (*Blackie v. Pidding, 6 C. B. 196; Charnley v. Grundy, 11 C. B. 608.*) It cannot be pleaded to a non-negotiable note, payable to the plaintiff only. (*Ib.; Wain v. Bailey, 10 A. & E. 616.*) It is a good defence to an action on a negotiable instrument, and a replication that when the plaintiff lost the bill he had not indorsed it, and it was not transferable by delivery, was held bad. (*Ramuz v. Crowe, 1 Ex. 167; and see Hansard v. Robinson, 7 B. & C. 90.*) This defence is an answer to a count on the consideration for the bill as well as to a count on the bill itself. (*Clay v. Crowe, 8 Ex. 295; 9 Ex. 604.*) The law seems to be the same as to a destroyed bill. (*Byles on Bills, 9th ed. p. 362; see Wright v. Lord Maidstone, 24 L. J. C. 623.*)

It is now enacted by the 87th sect. of the C. L. P. Act, 1854, that "in case of any action founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court or a judge to order that the loss of such instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court or judge, or a master, against the claims of any other person upon such negotiable instrument." This section applies only to actions in the superior Courts, so that the plaintiff is obliged to sue there, although if his claim is below £20 he may lose his costs. (*Noble v. Bank of England, 2 H. & C. 355; 33 L. J. Ex. 81.*) In an action for money had and received to recover the amount paid to a banker for circular notes, afterwards lost, it was held that, the plaintiff not having obtained relief under the above section, the loss of the notes might be set up in answer to the action. (*Conflans Quarry Co. v. Parker, L. R. 3 C. P. 1; 37 L. J. C. P. 51.*)

(b) By the law merchant contracts on bills of exchange or promissory notes may be discharged by the holder, before or after the instrument becomes payable, by express renunciation or waiver, without deed or writing, and without consideration. (*Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 190; Foster v. Dawber, 6 Ex. 839, 851; see post, "Rescission of Contract;" and see per Willes, J., Cook v. Lister, 13 C. B. N. S. 543; 32 L. J. C. P. 121, 126.*)

Like pleas : Steele v. Harmer, 14 M. & W. 831; *Foster v. Dawber*, 6 Ex. 839.

Plea in an Action against the Drawer, that the Plaintiff agreed with the Acceptor to give him time for Payment (a).

That the said *G. H.* accepted the said bill, and afterwards and after the indorsement of the said bill to the plaintiff and after it became due, the plaintiff, whilst he was the holder thereof, did, without the consent of the defendant and for a good and sufficient consideration in that behalf, agree with the said *G. H.* to give him, and then accordingly gave him, time for the payment of the said bill.

A like plea : Isaac v. Daniel, 8 Q. B. 500; *Smith v. Winter*, 4 M. & W. 454.

A like plea of an agreement between the plaintiff and the acceptor to give time to the acceptor in consideration of his procuring another bill : Moss v. Hall, 5 Ex. 46.

Plea that the plaintiff took a cognovit in an action against a previous indorser giving a longer time for payment than the time in which he might have obtained judgment : Hall v. Cole, 4 A. & E. 577; *Price v. Edmunds*, 10 B. & C. 578.

Plea that the plaintiff had sued the acceptor and had consented to a judge's order that upon payment of principal and interest on a future day all proceedings should be stayed : Kennard v. Knott, 4 M. & G. 474; *Michael v. Myers*, 6 M. & G. 702 (b).

Plea that the plaintiff had sued the acceptor and agreed in consideration of £2 to stay all proceedings in that action for two months : Isaac v. Daniel, 8 Q. B. 500.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an Action against one of several Joint Makers of a Promissory Note, that the Defendant made the Note as Surety only for another Maker to whom the Plaintiff gave time (c).

[Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.] That he made the said note jointly with *I. K.* and *L. M.* for the accommodation of the

(a) The drawer of a bill of exchange is in the position of a surety for the acceptor; so an indorser of a bill or note is a surety for all the previous parties. Consequently, if the holder of a bill or note, by a binding contract with the acceptor or an indorser, gives time for payment, the subsequent parties to the bill or note who stand in the position of sureties are in general discharged from liability. (*English v. Darley*, 2 B. & P. 61; *Philpot v. Briant*, 4 Bing. 717, 720; *Clarke v. Wilson*, 3 M. & W. 208; and see post, "Guarantee," p. 594 (a).) A contract made with a stranger to the bill to give time to the acceptor will not have the effect of discharging the drawer or indorser. (*Lyon v. Holt*, 5 M. & W. 250; *Fraser v. Jordan*, 8 E. & B. 303; 26 L. J. Q. B. 288.)

(b) In such plea it must appear that the future day appointed for payment is posterior to the day on which judgment might have been obtained in the action, and the judge's order must amount to an absolute stay of proceedings. (See the cases, *supra*.)

(c) Where the position of the defendant on the bill or note is apparently that of a principal and not that of a surety, though he is in fact a surety,

said *I. K.* and as his surety only, to secure a debt due to the plaintiff from the said *I. K.* alone, of which the plaintiff at the time of the making of the said note had notice, and except as aforesaid there never was any value or consideration for the making or payment of the said note by the defendant; and after it became due the plaintiff whilst he was the holder of the said note did, without the consent of the defendant, and for a good and sufficient consideration in that behalf, agree with the said *I. K.* to give him, and then accordingly gave him, time for the payment of the said note beyond the time when the same was due and payable.

Like pleas: Strong v. Foster, 17 C. B. 201; 25 L. J. C. P. 106; *Pooley v. Harradine*, 7 E. & B. 431; 26 L. J. Q. B. 156; *Rayner v. Fussey*, 28 L. J. Ex. 132; *Taylor v. Burgess*, 5 H. & N. 1; 29 L. J. Ex. 7; *Greenough v. McClelland*, 2 E. & E. 424, 429; 30 L. J. Q. B. 15; *Bailey v. Edwards*, 4 B. & S. 761; 34 L. J. Q. B. 41; and see *Edwin v. Lancaster* 13 W. R. 857.

A like plea on equitable grounds to a like action, stating that the plaintiff negligently lost the benefit of security he had against the principal debtor: Mutual Loan Ass. v. Sudlow, 5 C. B. N. S. 449; 28 L. J. C. P. 108.

A like plea on equitable grounds stating an agreement between the plaintiff and the defendant, that the plaintiff should demand payment of the note from the principal maker within three years, which he omitted to do: Lawrence v. Walmsley, 12 C. B. N. S. 799; 31 L. J. C. P. 143.

Replication to the preceding plea, that upon the agreement to give time to the principal debtor the remedies against the sureties were reserved: see "Guarantees," post, p. 595.

Plea of Payment to the Plaintiff.

That before action he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by payment. (See *post*, "*Payment*.")

Plea, to an Action by the Indorsee against the Drawer, of Payment by the Acceptor.

That after the said bill became due, and whilst the plaintiff was the holder thereof, the said *G. H.* satisfied and discharged the principal and interest due on the said bill by payment.

as in the case of a joint acceptance or joint promissory note where one of the acceptors or makers is surety for the other, this fact cannot be set up as a legal defence, notwithstanding the plaintiff was aware of the relationship between the parties. (*Price v. Edmunds*, 10 B. & C. 578; *Clarke v. Wilson*, 3 M. & W. 208; *Manley v. Boycot*, 22 L. J. Q. B. 265.) But it is a good plea on equitable grounds that the defendant made the note as surety for the other maker, and that the plaintiff knew that he was only surety and accepted him as such, and that the plaintiff by a binding contract gave time to the principal debtor without the defendant's consent. (See the cases, *1*, and see "*Equitable Pleas*," *post*, p. 570.)

Plea in an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, that the bill was accepted for the accommodation of the drawer who paid the amount to the plaintiff: Bell v. Buckley, 11 Ex. 631 (a).

Plea in an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, that the drawer at the request of the defendant paid the amount of the bill to the plaintiff, upon the terms that he should retire the bill and deliver it up to the drawer: Elsam v. Denny, 15 C. B. 87.

Plea to an Action by the Indorsee against the Acceptor, of Payment to the Drawer after the Bill was due, and subsequent Indorsement by the latter (b).

That after the said bill was due, and whilst the said *G. H.* was holder thereof, the defendant satisfied and discharged the principal and interest due on the said bill by payment to the said *G. H.*, and

(a) In an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, on a bill, not being an accommodation acceptance, a plea of payment made by the drawer, where the acceptor is no party to the transaction, is a bad plea. (*Jones v. Broadhurst*, 9 C. B. 173; *Elsam v. Denny*, 15 C. B. 87; see *per Willes, J.*, *Cook v. Lister*, 13 C. B. N. S. 543; 32 L. J. C. P. 121, 126; *Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton*, L. R. 2 Ex. 56.) Where the bill is an accommodation bill, or where the relation of the parties is such that the drawer is ultimately liable to pay, payment by him is a good defence to an action against the acceptor (*Cook v. Lister*, *supra*); but the plea must show the relative positions of the parties.

The holder of a bill is entitled to sue the several parties liable to him in separate actions, and to proceed in each action for the recovery of his costs; therefore in an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, payment by the drawer after action is not a complete defence, unless made and pleaded in respect of all the damages and costs in the action. (*Randall v. Moon*, 12 C. B. 261; 21 L. J. C. P. 226; *Goodwin v. Cremer*, 18 Q. B. 757; *Kemp v. Balls*, 10 Ex. 607; see *ante*, p. 451.)

By r. 24, H. T. 1853, "in any action against an acceptor of a bill of exchange, or the maker of a promissory note, the defendant shall be at liberty to stay proceedings on payment of the debt and costs in that action only." (See *Smith v. Woodcock*, 4 T. R. 691.)

(b) A bill of exchange continues negotiable until paid at or after maturity by the acceptor or party primarily liable. (*Graves v. Key*, 3 B. & Ad. 313; *Callow v. Lawrence*, 3 M. & S. 95.) Payment by the drawer before or after the bill is due is a purchase of the bill, and he may reissue it. (*Ib.*; *Lazarus v. Cowie*, 3 Q. B. 465.) So also payment by the acceptor before the bill is due is a purchase of the bill, and he may reissue it. (*Morley v. Culverwell*, 7 M. & W. 174; *Attenborough v. Mackenzie*, 25 L. J. Ex. 244.) As to the negotiation of the bill by the acceptor after it is due, see *Steele v. Harmer*, 14 M. & W. 831, 844. Payment by the drawer of a bill accepted for his accommodation is equivalent to payment by the acceptor. (*Parr v. Jewell*, 16 C. B. 684.)

The indorsee of an overdue bill takes it subject to all the equities that attach to the bill in the hands of the holder at the time of its becoming due, arising out of or connected with the bill transaction itself, such as payment or satisfaction of the bill to the holder, or an agreement forming part of the bill transaction (*Burrough v. Moss*, 10 B. & C. 558; *Whitehead v. Walker*, 10 M. & W. 696; see *per Cresswell, J.*, *Sturtevant v. Ford*, 4 M. & G. 101, 106); but not subject to claims against the holder arising out of collateral matters, as a general right of set-off under the statute. (*Burrough v. Moss*, 10 B. & C. 558; *Stein v. Yglesias*, 1 C. M. & R. 565; *Watkins v. Bensusan*,

the said *G. H.* first indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff after the said payment.

A like plea: Phillips v. Warren, 14 M. & W. 379; to a note payable on demand: Bartrum v. Caddy, 9 A. & E. 275.

Plea by maker of a note, of satisfaction by agreed set-off with payee and subsequent indorsement when overdue: Cripps v. Davis, 12 M. & W. 159.

Plea of Payment to a prior Holder, not mentioned in the Declaration, and subsequent Indorsement to the Plaintiff.

That the said *G. H.* indorsed the said bill to *K. L.*, who indorsed the same [to *M. N.*, who indorsed the same] to the plaintiff, which is the alleged indorsement of the said bill by the said *G. H.* to the plaintiff; and after the said bill was due, and whilst the said *K. L.* [or *M. N.*] was the holder thereof, the defendant satisfied and discharged the principal and interest due on the said bill by payment to the said *K. L.* [or *M. N.*]; and the said bill was first indorsed to the plaintiff after the said payment.

A like plea, alleging satisfaction to the prior holder by a bill given: Lewis v. Lyster, 2 C. M. & R. 704; and see Lyon v. Holt, 5 M. & W. 250; Steele v. Harmer, 14 M. & W. 831.

Plea of Payment of Part of a Note to a prior Holder, and subsequent Indorsement to the Plaintiff for the residue only with notice, and Payment to the Plaintiff of the residue.

That after the making of the said note and before it became due, and whilst the said *L. M.* was the holder thereof, the defendant satisfied and discharged the sum of £—, parcel of the said note, by payment to the said *L. M.* of £— on account thereof; and the said *L. M.* afterwards indorsed the said note to the plaintiff, as in the first count mentioned, and the plaintiff first had and received the same with notice of the premises, and on the terms that the defendant should be liable to the plaintiff on the said note for and in respect of the residue only of the amount of the said note; and the defendant further says that he afterwards satisfied and discharged the said residue of the amount of the said note, and all the plaintiff's claim in respect of the said note by payment to the plaintiff.

Plea to an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, that the defendant deposited goods with the drawer to meet the bill, out of which he paid himself, and afterwards indorsed the bill when overdue: Holmes v. Kidd, 3 H. & N. 891; 28 L. J. Ex. 112.

Plea to an action by the indorsee against the acceptor, that the bill was accepted for the accommodation of the drawer, and was paid by him when due, and indorsed when overdue to the plaintiff: Parr v. Jewell, 16 C. B. 684.

9 M. & W. 422; *Oulds v. Harrison*, 10 Ex. 572.) A promissory note payable on demand is not considered as overdue within the above rule so as to effect an indorsee with its equities. (*Barrough v. White*, 4 B. & C. 325; *Brooks v. Mitchell*, 9 M. & W. 15.)

Plea that the bill was for the accommodation of the drawer, that it was taken up by the drawer when due, and was reissued without a new stamp when overdue: Lazarus v. Cowie, 3 Q. B. 459.

Plea to an Action by an Indorsee against the Acceptor, that the Holder at Maturity recovered Judgment against Defendant on it, and that the Plaintiff afterwards took it with Notice (a).

That the said *G. H.* was the lawful holder of the said bill when it became due, and thereupon impleaded the now defendant, as and being the acceptor of the said bill, in the Court of Queen's Bench in an action at his suit against the now defendant upon the said bill for the recovery of the amount thereof, and damages for the non-payment thereof, and such proceedings were thereupon had in the last-mentioned action; that afterwards the said *G. H.* recovered therein judgment of the said Court against the now defendant for the amount of the said bill and all damages sustained by the said *G. H.* by reason of the non-payment thereof, together with his costs of suit; and afterwards the said *G. H.* indorsed the said bill to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff took and received the same with notice of the premises.

Pleas of accord and satisfaction to bills of exchange, ante, p. 480.

Pleas of accord and satisfaction made to the drawer, and subsequent indorsement to the plaintiff after the bill was due: Mitchell v. Cragg, 10 M. & W. 367; Cripps v. Davis, 12 M. & W. 159.

Pleas setting up Agreements affecting the Bill or Note (b).

Plea that the note was given by the defendant as surety only and upon a written agreement that he should have written notice of de-

(a) An action pending by a prior holder against the defendant and subsequent indorsement to the plaintiff with notice is no defence as a plea in bar; but it may be ground for applying to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court to stay proceedings in one of the actions upon terms. (*Deuters v. Townshend*, 5 B. & S. 613; 33 L. J. Q. B. 301; see *Marsh v. Newell*, 1 Taunt. 109; *Jones v. Lane*, 2 Y. & C. 281; Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 167.) As to the effect of a judgment recovered, see Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 228.

(b) The rights under a bill or note may be affected by an agreement in writing made at the same time and between the same parties, and incorporating it as part of the agreement. If the bill or note is intended to be a distinct and separate security, it is not affected by a collateral agreement merely referring to it; so an agreement made between different parties, cannot affect the rights under it. (*Brill v. Crick*, 1 M. & W. 232; *Spiller v. Westlake*, 2 B. & Ad. 155; *Webb v. Spicer*, 13 Q. B. 886.) Agreements affecting the right of action upon a bill or note are binding only on the parties thereto, and on persons taking the bill with its equities. A contemporary verbal agreement will not affect the rights of the parties on the instrument (*Hoare v. Graham*, 3 Camp. 57; *Free v. Hawkins*, 8 Taunt. 92; *Adams v. Wordley*, 1 M. & W. 374; *Capner v. Mincher*, 13 M. & W. 704); but want of consideration or failure of consideration may be shown by parol evidence (see the cases referred to above; and see Byles on Bills, 9th ed. pp. 89, 95; Chitty on Bills, 10th ed. pp. 91-93); and a bill or note may be altogether waived by parol. (See *ante*, p. 534.)

fault in the principal debtor before being sued : Brown v. Langley, 4 M. & G. 466.

Plea in an action by the indorsee against the maker of a note, that by an agreement in writing between the defendant and the payee the note was not to be enforced except on certain terms which were not complied with, and that plaintiff received the note without consideration : Edwards v. Jones, 2 M. & W.

Pleas of Set-off in respect of bills and notes : see post, "Set-off."

BILL OR NOTE TAKEN FOR THE DEBT.

That the Defendant accepted a Bill of Exchange which is still running on account of the Debt (a).

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim, he delivered to the plaintiff and the plaintiff received from him, for and on account thereof, a bill of exchange drawn by the plaintiff upon and accepted by the defendant for the payment of £ — to the plaintiff or order, — months after date, which period had not elapsed at the commencement of the suit.

Plea that the defendant accepted a bill on account of the debt, which the plaintiff has indorsed away : Emblin v. Dartnell, 1 D.

The giving of a negotiable security on account of a simple contract debt operates as a conditional payment, *i.e.* a payment if the security is paid when due ; and it suspends the right of action in the meantime, and is a good defence (*Kearslake v. Morgan*, 5 T. R. 513 ; *James v. Williams*, 13 M. & W. 828, 833 ; *Belshaw v. Bush*, 11 C. B. 191, 202, 204) ; but it affords no answer to a bond or specialty debt (*Ib.* ; *Worthington v. Wigley*, 3 Bing. N. C. 454), nor is it a defence that judgment has been recovered on a bill given for a specialty debt. (*Drake v. Mitchell*, 3 East, 251.) So the giving of a bill on account of a debt for rent for which the plaintiff has a remedy by distress, is no defence to an action for the amount (*Ib.* ; *Davis v. Gyde*, 2 A. & E. 623). But a promissory note given for a judgment debt is evidence of an agreement to suspend the judgment until the note is due, which is a sufficient consideration to support an action on the note. (*Baker v. Walker*, 14 M. & W. 465.)

In pleading this defence, when the defendant appears to be the person primarily liable on the bill or note, the plea must show that it is not yet due, or that it has been indorsed away by the plaintiff, so that the defendant is liable on it to a third party. (*Simon v. Lloyd*, 2 C. M. & R. 187 ; *Goldshede, v. Cottrell*, 2 M. & W. 20 ; *Price v. Price*, 16 M. & W. 232 ; and see *National Savings Bank v. Tranah*, L. R. 2 C. P. 556 ; 36 L. J. C. P. 260.) Where it appears that other parties are primarily liable on the instrument, and that the defendant is only secondarily liable, it is sufficient to state that it was taken on account of the debt ; and it lies on the plaintiff to state by way of replication that it has been dishonoured, if such is the case. (*Ib.* ; *Kearslake v. Morgan*, *supra* ; *Mercer v. Cheese*, 4 M. & G. 804.)

If the security has been duly paid, it operates as payment of the original debt, and should be pleaded as such. (See *Fearn v. Cochrane*, 4 C. B. 274 ; and see *post*, "Payment.")

A negotiable instrument may also be taken in absolute satisfaction and discharge of a debt ; as to which, see "Accord and Satisfaction," *ante*, p. 480.

& L. 591; *Wright v. Watts*, 3 Q. B. 89; *Belshaw v. Bush*, 11 C. B. 191; *Maillard v. Duke of Argyll*, 6 M. & G. 40.

Plea that the defendant gave his acceptance to an agent of the plaintiff on account of the debt: replication that the agent had no authority to take the bill and that it was returned: Hurley v. Bull, 7 M. & G. 571.

Plea that the defendant gave a blank acceptance on account of the debt: Simon v. Lloyd, 2 C. M. & R. 187; and see *Baker v. Jubber*, 1 M. & G. 212.

Plea to an action on a note, that the defendant gave bills to take it up which are not yet due: Goldshede v. Cottrell, 2 M. & W. 20.

Plea that the defendant accepted a bill on account of the debt, which the plaintiff has lost: Clay v. Crowe, 8 Ex. 295; 9 Ex. 604.

Plea that the defendant gave a note on account of the debt, and afterwards gave a warrant of attorney in accord and satisfaction of the note: Fearn v. Cochrane, 4 C. B. 274.

Plea that defendant at plaintiff's request gave a note to a third party on account of the debt: replication on equitable grounds that the third party took the note as trustee for the plaintiff of which the defendant had notice, and that the note is overdue and unpaid: National Savings Bank v. Tranah, L. R. 2 C. P. 556; 36 L. J. C. P. 260.

That the Defendant indorsed a Bill to the Plaintiff on account of the Debt.

That after the accruing of the alleged debt, he indorsed and delivered to the plaintiff and the plaintiff received from him, for and on account of the said debt and the causes of action in respect thereof, a bill of exchange not then due drawn by the defendant [or by G. H.] upon, and accepted by I. K., whereby the defendant [or the said G. H.] required the said I. K. to pay to the defendant or order £——— months after date.

A like plea, as to a bill drawn by a third party: Peacock v. Purssell, 14 C. B. N. S. 728; 32 L. J. C. P. 266.

Plea that the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff on account of the debt a promissory note of a third party payable to defendant or order: Kearslake v. Morgan, 5 T. R. 513.

Plea that a third party accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiff on account of the debt: see Belshaw v. Bush, 11 C. B. 191.

Plea that a partner or joint-debtor with the defendant accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiff for the debt: Mercer v. Cheese, 4 M. & G. 804; *Bottomley v. Nuttall*, 5 C. B. N. S. 122; 28 L. J. C. P. 110.

Plea that the Defendant indorsed to the Plaintiff on account of the debt a Bill on G. H., and that the Plaintiff gave G. H. time for payment on a valid agreement without the Defendant's consent.

That after the accruing of the alleged debt he indorsed and delivered to the plaintiff and the plaintiff received from him, for and on account of the said debt and the causes of action in respect

thereof, a bill of exchange dated the — day of —, A.D., — drawn by the defendant upon, and accepted by *G. H.*, whereby the defendant required the said *G. H.* to pay to the defendant or order £—— months after date; and after the said bill became due the plaintiff, whilst he was the holder thereof, did without the consent of the defendant and for a good and sufficient consideration in that behalf agree with the said *G. H.* to give him, and then accordingly gave him, time for payment of the said bill.

Plea that the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff on account of the debt a bill payable after sight, and that the plaintiff kept the bill for an unreasonable time before presentment for acceptance, whereby the drawee was unable to pay it, and it was dishonoured: Straker v. Graham, 4 M. & W. 721.

That the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff a bill accepted by a third person, and the plaintiff altered it, and thereby made it void: see Alderson v. Langdale, 3 B. & Ad. 660.

Replication to a Plea that the Defendant indorsed to the Plaintiff a Bill on account of the debt, that the Bill is overdue and dishonoured (a).

That before action and when the said bill became due and payable, it was duly presented for payment to the said acceptor thereof and was dishonoured, whereof the defendant then had due notice, but did not pay the same, and the plaintiff at the commencement of this action held and still holds the said bill unpaid and unsatisfied.

Pleas of bills and notes taken in accord and satisfaction: see "Accord and Satisfaction," ante, p. 480.

BONDS

(a) The plea averring that the defendant accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiff, or made his promissory note, which is still current, or has been indorsed away, is sufficiently met by a replication taking issue. The replication to the plea that the defendant indorsed a bill or note, must state a presentment and notice of dishonour, as in the above form. (See *ante*, p. 540.)

If the plaintiff takes a bill indorsed by the defendant on account of the debt, or merely as a collateral security for the debt, and it is dishonoured, and he neglects to give notice of dishonour to the defendant, or otherwise renders the bill worthless, he loses his remedy both on the bill and on the debt. (*Bridges v. Berry*, 3 Taunt. 130; *Soward v. Palmer*, 8 Taunt. 277; *Camidge v. Allenby*, 6 B. & C. 373; *Peacock v. Pursell*, 14 C. B. N. S. 728; 32 L. J. C. P. 266.)

(b) The execution of the bond is denied by the plea of *non est factum*. (See *ante*, p. 467.) By r. 10, T. T. 1853, "in actions on specialties, the plea of *non est factum* operates as a denial of the execution of the deed in point

Plea of Non est factum to a Bond.
That the alleged bond is not his deed.

A special plea that the bond was delivered as an escrow: Murray v. Earl of Stair, 2 B. & C. 82.

Plea to a Count on a common Money Bond of Payment according to the Condition. (Solvit ad diem.)

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition thereunder written, to make void the same upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff on the — day of —, A.D. —, of £—, with interest for the same in the meantime at £— per cent. per annum; and the defendant on the last-mentioned day paid to the plaintiff the said £—, with the said interest for the same, according to the said condition.

of fact only, and all other defences must be specially pleaded, including matters which make the deed absolutely void, as well as those which make it voidable." By r. 11, "the plea of *nil debet* shall not be allowed in any action;" and by r. 12, "all matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as above directed (see *ante*, p. 437) in actions on simple contracts."

Under the issue raised by the plea of *non est factum* the plaintiff must prove that the defendant executed a bond agreeing with that charged in the declaration, and the defendant may rely upon any material variance.

If the defendant relies upon a performance of the condition of the bond, or an excuse for not performing it, the form of his plea will depend upon the form of the declaration. If the count sets out the condition and assigns breaches, the defendant must traverse the breaches in terms or plead the matter of excuse. If the count is framed for the penalty only, without mentioning the condition, the defendant must set out the condition in the plea and aver performance or the matter in excuse of performance. (See *ante*, p. 116; 2 Wms. Saund. 409, n. (2).)

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, the defendant must, in general, have pleaded performance of the condition with particularity, following the exact terms; but in some cases, to avoid prolixity, he was allowed to plead performance generally—the plaintiff being obliged to assign in his replication the specific breaches charged. As to where it was proper to plead performance generally, see 1 Wms. Saund. 116, n. (1); 2 Ib. 409, 410; *Roakes v. Manser*, 1 C. B. 531; *Friar v. Grey*, 15 Q. B. 891, 909. Pleading performance generally, however, could only be objected to by special demurrer, and therefore seems no longer open to objection, unless calculated to embarrass the plaintiff. And see C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 57; *ante*, p. 438.

The defences of performance or of matters excusing performance of the condition must be pleaded in one of the above ways, and cannot be set up on an inquiry to assess damages upon a suggestion of breaches. (*Abp. Canterbury v. Robertson*, 1 C. & M. 690; *Warre v. Calvert*, 7 A. & E. 143.)

If the time fixed by the condition for the performance of it has not yet arrived, it will be sufficient to set out the condition. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 56; *ante*, 438.) If the performance depends on a contingency which has not yet happened, the condition of the bond should be set out, and then the plea should deny the happening of the contingency. (See *Cage v. Acton*, 1 L. Raym. 515, 519; *Carter v. Ring*, 3 Camp. 459.)

Plea to a Count on a common Money Bond of Payment after the Day, but before Action. (Solvit post diem (a).)

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition thereunder written, to make void the same upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff on the — day of —, A.D. —, of £—, with interest for the same in the meantime at £— per cent. per annum; and the defendant after the last-mentioned day and before action paid to the plaintiff the said £—, with all interest then due thereon.

Plea of Payment into Court to a Count on a Common Money Bond (b).

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition thereunder written, to make void the same upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff, on the — day of —, A.D. — of £—, with interest for the same in the meantime at £— per cent. per annum; and the defendant brings into court the sum of £— [*the amount of the principal and interest due by the condition of the bond*], and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

(a) Payment *post diem*, or in satisfaction could not be pleaded at common law to an action on a bond (*Nichol's case*, 5 Co. Rep. 43 *a*; *Blake's case*, 6 Co. Rep. 43 *b*); but the plea is given by the statute 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 12, which enacts "that where an action of debt shall be brought upon any single bill (*i.e.* bond without condition), if the defendant hath paid the money due upon such bill, such payment shall and may be pleaded in bar of such action or suit; and where an action of debt is brought upon any bond which hath a condition or defeasance to make void the same upon payment of a lesser sum at a day or place certain, if the obligor, his heirs, executors or administrators have, before the action brought, paid to the obligee, his executors or administrators, the principal and interest due by the defeasance or condition of such bond, though such payment was not made strictly according to the condition or defeasance, yet it shall and may nevertheless be pleaded in bar of such action, and shall be as effectual a bar thereof as if the money had been paid at the day and place according to the condition or defeasance, and had been so pleaded."

Payment *post diem* cannot be pleaded as to part only of the money due under the condition. (*Ashbee v. Pidduck*, 1 M. & W. 564; *Hodgkinson v. Wyatt*, (in the Bail Court) 1 D. & L. 668; 2 Wms. Saund. 48 *b*, n (i); *Marriage v. Marriage*, 1 C. B. 761; *Worthington v. Wigley*, 3 Bing. N. C. 454; the reports of *Husband v. Daris*, 10 C. B. 645; 20 L. J. C. P. 118, to the contrary effect are incorrect, as the declaration appears to have been upon a covenant in a mortgage deed, and not upon a bond; but see the judgment of Maule, J., in that case.)

The above statute does not enable the obligor to discharge himself by a tender *post diem*. (2 Wms. Saund. 48 *b*, (i).)

(b) The C. L. P. Act, 1860, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 126, s. 25, enacts that "in any action brought upon a bond which has a condition or defeasance to make void the same upon payment of a lesser sum at a day or place certain, with a penalty, it shall be lawful for the defendant, by leave of the court or a judge, and upon such terms as they or he shall think fit, to pay into court a sum of money to answer the claim of the plaintiff in respect of such bond; and such payment into court shall be made and

Plea, to a Count on a Bond with a Special Condition within 8 & 9 Will. III, c. 11, of Performance generally (a).

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition thereunder written, whereby [after reciting that *here state the material recitals, if any, in the condition*], the condition of the said bond was declared to be that if [*here state the condition*], then the said bond should be void; and before this suit the defendant performed and fulfilled all the matters and things in the said condition mentioned on his part to be performed and fulfilled according to the said condition.

A like plea: and replication assigning a breach of the condition: Roakes v. Manser, 1 C. B. 531.

Pleas, to actions on bonds of guarantee, of performance of all matters by the party guaranteed: see "Guarantees," post, p. 593.

pleaded in like manner, and according to the provisions of the 'Common Law Procedure Act, 1852,' and the like proceedings may be had and taken thereupon as to costs and otherwise." (See "*Payment into Court*," *post*; "*Bonds*," *ante*, p. 115.)

The 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 13, allows a defendant who has not paid the amount mentioned in the condition of the bond, either *ad diem* or *post diem* before action, to bring the principal and interest with costs into court in full satisfaction and discharge of the bond, and the court may give judgment to discharge the defendant from the same accordingly; but this provision does not allow the payment into court to be pleaded. (See *ante*, p. 115.) The equitable jurisdiction of the court under this section is not taken away, although in practice it may generally be found superseded by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, above cited. As to this jurisdiction, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1376.

Actions on bonds within 8 & 9 Will. III, c. 11 (see "*Bonds*," *ante*, p. 115) are not within the above enactments; nor can payment into court be pleaded in such actions to any breach of condition under the s. 70 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852 (see "*Payment into Court*," *post*); because that section allows payment into court only in satisfaction of the cause of action, and payment made in respect of a breach of condition, by admitting the breach would admit the whole penalty to be due and would be a plea to the damages only, the plaintiff being entitled to judgment on the bond as security for further breaches. (*Bishop of London v. M'Neil*, 9 Ex. 490.) For the same reason the defendant cannot obtain a stay of proceedings upon payment merely of what is then due. (*Wheelhouse v. Ladbroke*, 3 H. & N. 291; 27 L. J. Ex. 307; see *ante*, p. 117.) And where several actions were brought against the parties to a joint and several bond, for the recovery only of interest due, it was held that the court had no jurisdiction to stay proceedings on payment, nor to consolidate the actions, as the plaintiff was entitled to judgments against all the defendants. (*Wheelhouse v. Ladbroke*, *supra*.)

(a) Where the matters contained in the condition are in the negative or alternative form, the above general plea should be altered so as to apply to the form of the condition. In such cases the defendant should aver that he did not do such things as are specified in the condition as not to be done, and he should show which of the alternative acts specified he has performed. The above form is also inapplicable where he relies upon some matter of excuse for the non-performance of any part of the condition. Such matter of excuse must be stated in the plea. (1 Wms. Saund. 116, n. (1); and see 3 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 196.)

Plea to an action on a bond of guarantee, stating excuse of performance by the party guaranteed: Webb v. James, 7 M. & W. 279.

Plea to an action on a bail-bond, that the plaintiff prevented the performance of the condition by seizing the debtor under a ca. sa.: Hayward v. Bennett, 3 C. B. 404.

Plea, to a bond conditioned for the payment of money on demand, that no demand was made; Carter v. Ring, 3 Camp. 459; Thorne v. Jenkins, 12 M. & W. 614.

Plea that the bond was given for an immoral consideration: post, "Illegality," p. 599.

Plea of set-off to an action on a bond: see post, "Set-off."

Plea of a set-off of a debt due on a bond: see post, "Set-off."

Suggestions of breaches upon an issue of non est factum in an action upon an administration bond: Archbishop of Canterbury v. Robertson, 1 C. & M. 690.

The like in an action upon an indemnity bond: Warre v. Calvert, 7 A. & E. 113.

See forms of entry of suggestions of breaches: Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 537; and as to the law see ante, p. 116.

BROKER.

Plea, to an action for work done, that it was done by the plaintiff as a broker, within the City of London, and that he was not duly licensed: Cope v. Rowlands, 2 M. & W. 149; Milford v. Hughes, 16 M. & W. 174 (a).

CALLS. See "Company," post, p. 559.

CARRIERS.

General Issue (b).

assumpsit," ante, p.

(a) An unlicensed broker cannot recover any commission for work done as a broker, 6 Anne, c. 16. (*Smith v. Lindo*, 4 C. B. N. S. 395; 27 L. J. C. P. 196, 335; as to what constitutes a broker within the statute, see *Id.*; *Milford v. Hughes, supra.*) This defence does not extend to an action for money paid by such a broker in pursuance of the plaintiff's request. (*Pidgeon v. Burslem*, 3 Ex. 465; *Jessopp v. Lutwyche*, 10 Ex. 614; *Smith v. Lindo, supra.*)

(b) If the declaration against a carrier is framed upon a contract, the contract is denied by the general issue, *non assumpsit*. Such plea will operate

Plea traversing the Delivery and Receipt of the Goods.

That the plaintiff did not deliver to the defendant, nor did the defendant receive from the plaintiff, the said goods for the purpose and on the terms alleged.

Plea traversing the Breach.

That he carried the said goods from — to — aforesaid, and there delivered the same for the plaintiff within a reasonable time in that behalf.

Plea under the Carriers Act, 1 Will. IV, c. 68, that the Goods were within the Act, and were above the Value of £10, and were not declared or insured (a).

That the said goods were articles and property of the description mentioned in the first section of the statute passed in the first year

as a denial of any express or implied contract to the effect alleged in the declaration, but not of the breach (r. 6, T. T. 1853); and under that issue any terms or conditions made in variance of the contract charged may be proved (see *ante*, p. 466). The breach, if denied, should be traversed in terms. If the declaration is framed in tort, the general issue *not guilty* will be appropriate, and will operate as a denial of the breach of duty alleged, or of the loss or damage of the goods, but not of the delivery of the goods and the receipt of them by the defendant as a carrier for hire, or of the purpose for which they were received (r. 16, T. T. 1853). The delivery and receipt of the goods or the facts giving rise to the duty must in that case be specifically traversed. If it is doubtful whether the declaration is framed for a breach of contract or for a wrong, either form of general issue may be adopted without objection, but with the different effects above stated. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 74, *ante*, p. 461.)

(a) By the 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV, c. 68, s. 1 (commonly called the Carriers Act) it is enacted "that from and after the passing of this Act no mail-contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier by land for hire, shall be liable for the loss of or injury to any article or articles or property of the descriptions following (that is to say): gold or silver coin of this realm or of any foreign state, or any gold or silver in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, or any precious stones, jewellery, watches, clocks, or timepieces of any description, trinkets, bills, notes of the governor and company of the Banks of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, or of any other bank in Great Britain or Ireland, orders, notes, or securities for payment of money English or foreign, stamps, maps, writings, title-deeds, paintings, engravings, pictures, gold or silver plate or plated articles, glass, china, silks in a manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, furs or lace (not including machine-made lace, see the Carriers Amendment Act, 1865, 28 & 29 Vict. c. 94, s. 1.), or any of them, contained in any parcel or package which shall have been delivered either to be carried for hire or to accompany the person of any passenger in any mail or stage-coach or other public conveyance, when the value of such article or articles or property aforesaid contained in such parcel or package shall exceed the sum of ten pounds; unless at the time of the delivery thereof at the office, warehouse, or receiving-house of such mail-contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier, or to his, her, or their bookkeeper, coachman, or other servant, for the purpose of being carried or of accompanying the person of any passenger as aforesaid, the value and nature of such article or articles

of the reign of King William IV, for the more effectual protection of common carriers for hire, and were contained in a parcel, which, with the said goods therein contained, was delivered by the plaintiff to the defendant as and being a common carrier by land for hire, at a certain office or receiving-house of the defendant, for the purpose of being by him as such carrier carried for hire [or to accompany the person of the plaintiff as such passenger] as in the declaration mentioned, in a public conveyance; and the value of the said goods then exceeded the sum of £10; and at the time of the deli-

or property shall have been declared by the person or persons sending or delivering the same, and such increased charge as hereinafter mentioned, or an engagement to pay the same, be accepted by the person receiving such parcel or package."

By s. 2, "when any parcel or package containing any of the articles above specified shall be so delivered, and its value and contents declared as aforesaid, and such value shall exceed the sum of ten pounds, it shall be lawful for such mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, and other common carriers to demand and receive an increased rate of charge, to be notified by some notice affixed in legible characters in some public and conspicuous part of the office, warehouse, or other receiving-house, where such parcels or packages are received by them for the purposes of conveyance, stating the increased rates of charge required to be paid over and above the ordinary rate of carriage as a compensation for the greater risk and care to be taken for the safe conveyance of such valuable articles; and all persons sending or delivering parcels or packages containing such valuable articles as aforesaid at such office shall be bound by such notice, without further proof of the same having come to their knowledge."

By s. 3, "when the value shall have been so declared, and the increased rate of charge paid, or an engagement to pay the same shall have been accepted as heretofore mentioned, the person receiving such increased rate of charge or accepting such agreement shall, if thereto required, sign a receipt for the package or parcel, acknowledging the same to have been insured, which receipt shall not be liable to any stamp duty; and if such receipt shall not be given when required, or such notice as aforesaid shall not have been affixed, the mail-contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier as aforesaid, shall not have or be entitled to any benefit or advantage under this Act, but shall be liable and responsible as at the common law, and be liable to refund the increased rate of charge."

By s. 4, "no public notice or declaration heretofore made or hereafter to be made shall be deemed or construed to limit or in anywise affect the liability at common law of any such mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, or other public common carriers as aforesaid, for or in respect of any articles or goods to be carried and conveyed by them; but that all and every such mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, and other common carriers as aforesaid, shall be liable, as at the common law, to answer for the loss or any injury to any articles and goods in respect whereof they may not be entitled to the benefit of this Act, any public notice or declaration by them made and given contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability notwithstanding."

By s. 5, "for the purpose of this Act every office, warehouse, or receiving-house which shall be used or appointed by any mail-contractor or stage-coach proprietor, or other such common carrier as aforesaid, for the receiving of parcels to be conveyed as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be the receiving-house, warehouse, or office of such mail-contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier; and that any one or more of such mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, or common carriers shall be liable to be sued by his, her, or their name or names only; and that no action or

very of the said parcel and goods as aforesaid, there was affixed in legible characters in a public and conspicuous part of the said office or receiving-house, being an office or receiving-house of the defendant where such parcels were then received by the defendant for the purpose of conveyance, a notice within the meaning of the said statute, whereby the defendant notified that an increased rate of charge in the said notice mentioned was required to be paid to him over and above the ordinary rate of carriage as a compensation for the greater risk and care to be taken for the safe conveyance of articles and property of the description in the first section of the said statute mentioned; and at the time of the delivery of the said parcel and goods at the said office or receiving-house of the defendant as aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, the value and nature of the said goods were not declared by the person sending or delivering the same, and neither such increased charge as aforesaid, nor any engagement to pay the same was accepted by the person receiving the said parcel and goods.

Like pleas: Syms v. Chaplin, 5 A. & E. 634; *Hinton v. Dibbin*, 2 Q. B. 646; *Machu v. South-Western Ry. Co.*, 2 Ex. 415; *Butt v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 140; *Metcalf v. London and*

suit commenced to recover damages for loss or injury to any parcel, package, or person, shall abate for the want of joining any co-proprietor or co-partner in such mail, stage-coach, or other public conveyance by land for hire as aforesaid."

By s. 6, "nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to annul or in anywise affect any special contract between such mail contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or common carrier, or any other parties, for the conveyance of goods and merchandises."

By s. 7, "where any parcel or package shall have been delivered at any such office, and the value and contents declared as aforesaid, and the increased rate of charges been paid, and such parcels or packages shall have been lost or damaged, the party entitled to recover damages in respect of such loss or damage shall also be entitled to recover back such increased charges so paid as aforesaid, in addition to the value of such parcel or package."

By s. 8, "nothing in this Act shall be deemed to protect any mail-contractor, stage-coach proprietor, or other common carrier for hire, from liability to answer for loss or injury to any goods or articles whatsoever arising from the felonious acts of any coachman, guard, bookkeeper, porter, or other servant in his or their employ, nor to protect any such coachman, guard, bookkeeper, or other servant from liability for any loss or injury occasioned by his or their own personal neglect or misconduct."

By s. 9, "such mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, or other common carriers for hire, shall not be concluded as to the value of any such parcel or package by the value so declared as aforesaid, but that he or they shall in all cases be entitled to require from the party suing in respect of any loss or injury, proof of the actual value of the contents by the ordinary legal evidence, and that the mail-contractors, stage-coach proprietors, or other common carriers as aforesaid, shall be liable to such damages only as shall be so proved as aforesaid, not exceeding the declared value, together with the increased charges as before mentioned."

By s. 10, the defendant may pay money into court as in any other action; but see now C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70; *post*, "*Payment into Court*."

The plea under this statute is no defence to a count for delay in delivering the goods, or for any default or negligence in the carrier other than a loss of or injury to the goods. (*Hearn v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 10 Ex. 793; *Pianciani v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 18 C.

Brighton Ry. Co., 4 C. B. N. S. 307; 27 L. J. C. P. 205; *Hearn v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 10 Ex. 793; *Stoessiger v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 3 E. & B. 549; *Mytton v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 615; 28 L. J. Ex. 385; *Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 366; 30 L. J. Ex. 153.

Replication to the Plea of the Carriers Act that the Loss was occasioned by the Felonious Acts of the Defendant's Servants (1 Will. IV, c. 68, s. 8) (a).

That the loss of the said goods in the declaration mentioned arose

B. 226.) If therefore the goods have in fact been lost, and the declaration charges only a breach by non-delivery, the plea of the Carriers Act should allege that the non-delivery complained of was by reason of the loss. (See plea in *Pianciati v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, *supra*.) The statute protects the carrier from all liability for loss except that arising from the felonious acts of his servants. Hence a replication to the above plea that the loss was occasioned by the defendant's negligence was held bad. (*Hinton v. Dibbin*, 2 Q. B. 646.) Under the statute, s. 8, the carrier is liable for the felonious acts of his servants, whether arising from his own negligence or not. (*Metcalf v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 307; 27 L. J. C. P. 205, *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Rimell*, 18 C. B. 575; 27 L. J. C. P. 201.)

The notice required by s. 2 is immaterial, and need not be averred in the plea, where the plea is founded on the omission of the plaintiff to declare the value. (*Barendale v. Hart*, 6 Ex. 769.) The sender of the goods having declared their value in accordance with the statute, it lies upon the carrier to demand the increased charge; and if he accepts the goods without such demand, he is liable for loss or injury to them, although the increased charge is not tendered or paid. (*Behrens v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 366; 30 L. J. Ex. 153; 31 Ib. 299.)

As to what articles are within the Act, see *Bernstein v. Baxendale*, 6 C. B. N. S. 251; 28 L. J. C. P. 265; *Brunt v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & C. 889; 33 L. J. Ex. 187. It is a question of fact for the jury, whether an article is of the description mentioned in the statute. (*Brunt v. Midland Ry. Co.*, *supra*.) The box or packing case is held, in general, to be accessory to the contents for the purposes of the Act (*Wylde v. Pickford*, 8 M. & W. 443); but where the case contains articles, some within the statute and some not, the value of the case and of the articles not within the statute may be recoverable separately. (*Treadwin v. Great Eastern Ry. Co.*, 37 L. J. C. P. 83.)

The statute applies to carriers by land only, but a carrier who contracts to carry partly by land and partly by water is entitled to the benefit of the Act as to the carriage by land. (*Pianciati v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 18 C. B. 226; *Le Conteur v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 54; 35 L. J. Q. B. 40.)

(a) Under the statute the carrier is liable for the felonious acts of his servants, whether arising from his own negligence or not, and a replication of the felony, as above, is sufficient; whereas under a special contract made at common law, excluding his liability as an insurer, the carrier is only liable for the felonious acts of his servants as resulting from his own negligence, and the replication should charge that the loss arose from the negligence of the defendant. (*Metcalf v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 307; 27 L. J. C. P. 205; *Great Northern Ry. Co. v. Rimell*, 18 C. B. 575; 27 L. J. C. P. 201.) Where a carrier enters into a sub-contract with other parties with respect to goods which he has undertaken to carry, the servants employed by the latter are "servants in the employ" of the carrier within the meaning of the statute. (*Machu v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, 2 Ex. 415.)

from the felonious acts of servants in the employ of the defendant, and not otherwise.

Like replications: *Boyce v. Chapman*, 2 Bing. N. C. 222; *Machu v. South-Western Ry. Co.*, 2 Ex. 417; *Metcalfe v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 307; 27 L. J. C. P. 205, 333.

Plea of a special contract repudiating liability for loss or damage unless the goods were declared and insured according to their value: *Wyld v. Pickford*, 8 M. & W. 443 (a).

A replication to the above plea, that the goods were lost by the negligence of the defendant (see note (a), infra): *Wyld v. Pickford*, *supra*; *Phillips v. Clark*, 2 C. B. N. S. 156; 26 L. J. C. P. 168.

Plea to an action against a railway company for losing goods left at the cloak-room of a station, that the defendants accepted the goods upon a condition that they would not be responsible for the same if the value exceeded £10, which it did: *Van Toll v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 75; 31 L. J. C. P. 241. [*The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854 (see note (b), infra), does not apply in this case. Ib.*]

Plea by a Railway Company of a Special Condition exempting the Defendants from Liability (b).

That the said goods were delivered by the plaintiff to the defen-

(a) Where the defence of a special contract is relied on, if the declaration alleges the terms of the contract or bailment in a form inconsistent with the real facts, a traverse of the allegation is in general sufficient (*Brind v. Dale*, 2 M. & W. 775; *White v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 7; *Peek v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.*, E. B. & E. 958; 29 L. J. Q. B. 97); but if the declaration is general in its terms, a special plea of the condition qualifying them may sometimes be necessary. If the contract set up is within the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, it must satisfy the conditions of that statute (*Rooth v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Ex. 173; 36 L. J. Ex. 83; and see the next note).

(b) The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 31, s. 7, enacts that every railway company and canal company "shall be liable for the loss of or for any injury done to any horses, cattle or other animals, or to any articles, goods or things in the receiving, forwarding, or delivering thereof, occasioned by the neglect or default of such company or its servants, notwithstanding any notice, condition, or declaration made and given by such company contrary thereto, or in anywise limiting such liability; every such notice, condition, or declaration being hereby declared to be null and void: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said companies from making such conditions with respect to receiving, forwarding, and delivering of any of the said animals, articles, goods, or things, as shall be adjudged by the Court or judge before whom any question relating thereto shall be tried to be just and reasonable: Provided always, that no greater damages shall be recovered for the loss of or for any injury done to any such animals, beyond the sums hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say) for any horse, £50; for any neat cattle, per head, £15; for any sheep or pigs, per head, £2; unless the person sending or delivering the same to such company shall, at the time of such delivery, have declared them to be respectively of a higher value than as above-mentioned; in which case it shall be lawful for such company to demand and receive by way of compensation for the increased risk and care thereby occasioned a reasonable percentage upon the excess of the value so declared

dants, and were received by them to be carried as aforesaid under a special contract between the plaintiff and defendants signed by the plaintiff [or by the person delivering the said goods for carriage

above the respective sums so limited as aforesaid, and which shall be paid in addition to the ordinary rate of charge; and such percentage or increased rate of charge shall be notified in the manner prescribed in the statute 11 Geo. IV and 1 Will. IV, c. 68, and shall be binding upon such company in the manner therein mentioned: Provided also, that the proof of the value of such animals, articles, goods, and things, and the amount of the injury done thereto, shall in all cases lie upon the person claiming compensation for such loss or injury: Provided also, that no special contract between such company and any other parties respecting the receiving, forwarding, or delivering of any animals, articles, or things as aforesaid shall be binding upon or affect any such party unless the same be signed by him or by the person delivering such animals, articles, goods, or things respectively for carriage: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the rights, privileges, or liabilities of any such company under the said Act, 11 Geo. IV and 1 Will. IV, c. 68, with respect to articles of the descriptions mentioned in the said Act" (see *ante*, p. 547, n. (a)).

Under the above statute the following conditions have been held to be reasonable:—that "No claim for deficiency, damage, or detention will be allowed unless made within three days after the delivery of the goods, nor for loss unless made within seven days of the time they should have been delivered." (*Lewis v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 867.)—"That the company will not be answerable for the loss or detention of any goods which may be untruly or incorrectly described in the receiving-note." (*Ib.*)—"That the company would not be liable for animals above a certain value unless the value was declared, and an increased charge of 2½ per cent. upon the declared value was paid, whatever distance the animal was to be carried. (*Harrison v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, Wilde, B., *dissentiente*, 2 B. & S. 122; 31 L. J. Q. B. 113; reversing the judgment of the Queen's Bench, 29 L. J. Q. B. 209.)—"That in carrying fish the company would not be responsible under any circumstances for loss of market, or for other loss or injury arising from delay or detention of train, exposure to weather, stowage, or from any cause whatever other than gross neglect or fraud, and that fish would be carried by certain specified trains, subject in all cases to the immediate convenience and arrangements of the company. (*Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 875.)—"That the company would not under any circumstances be liable for loss of market or other claim arising from delay or detention of any train." (*White v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 7; *Lord v. Midland Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 C. P. 339; 36 L. J. C. P. 170.)

The following conditions have been held unreasonable:—That the owners of live-stock should undertake all risks of conveyance, loading and unloading whatsoever, as the company would not be responsible for any injury or damage, howsoever caused, occurring to live-stock of any description traveling upon their railway (*M'Manus v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 327; 28 L. J. Ex. 353; *Gregory v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & C. 944; 33 L. J. Ex. 155); notwithstanding the owner is allowed a free pass for a person to take care of them. (*Rooth v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. Ex. 83; L. R. 2 Ex. 173. See *Pardington v. South Wales Ry. Co.*, 1 H. & N. 392; 26 L. J. Ex. 105; where the loss was occasioned by the neglect of the person having care of the cattle.)—"That upon the carriage of cattle at the ordinary rates the company should not be answerable for any damages arising from over-carriage, detention, or delay in conveying or delivering, however caused." (*Allday v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 B. & S. 903; 34 L. J. Q. B. 5.)—"That the owner must see to the efficiency of the waggon before he allows his stock to be placed therein, and complaint must be made in writing as to all defects before it leaves the station. (*Gregory v. Midland*

as aforesaid], and subject to certain just and reasonable conditions contained in the said contract, one of which conditions was [that the defendants would not be answerable for the loss or detention of any goods which might be untruly or incorrectly described in the receiving note delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants]; and [at the time of the delivery of the said goods to the defendants the plaintiff delivered to them a receiving note purporting to contain a true and correct description of the said goods, and the defendants received the said goods from the plaintiff upon the faith of the said description; and the said goods were not truly and correctly described in the said receiving note, and were without the defendant's knowledge or consent misdescribed in the said receiving note] within the meaning of the said condition.

Ry. Co., 2 H. & C. 944; 33 L. J. Ex. 155.)—That horses were to be carried entirely at the owner's risk (*M'Cance v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 477; 31 L. J. Ex. 65); unless the company offers to undertake the risk upon a higher rate of carriage (*Robinson v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 35 L. J. C. P. 123, where it was also held that a condition to carry "at owner's risk" does not apply to damage caused by delay in carrying).—That the company should not be liable for the loss, detention, or damage of any package insufficiently or improperly packed. (*Simons v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 18 C. B. 805; *Garton v. Bristol and Exeter Ry. Co.*, 1 B. & S. 112; 30 L. J. Q. B. 273.) That the company should not be responsible for the loss of or injury to certain articles specified, unless declared and insured according to their value. (*Peek v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.*, 10 H. L. C. 472; 32 L. J. Q. B. 241, in H. L. reversing the decision of the Exchequer Chamber, E. B. & E. 958; 29 L. J. Q. B. 97.)

If some of the conditions are unreasonable the company may nevertheless rely upon others which are reasonable. (*M'Cance v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 477; 31 L. J. Ex. 65.) The decision of the judge at *nisi prius* as to the reasonableness of conditions may be reviewed by the Court. (*Lewis v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 867; *Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 875, 885.)

It has been decided in the Court of Exchequer Chamber, after a conflict of decisions in the Courts below, that the above provision, restraining companies from making any conditions except such as are reasonable, extends not only to the notices and declarations, but also to the special contracts mentioned in the section. (*M'Manus v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, 4 H. & N. 327; 28 L. J. Ex. 353; and see *Peek v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.*, in H. L. 10 H. L. C. 472; 32 L. J. Q. B. 241.) But it has been suggested that the statute only applies in cases of loss or injury occasioned by neglect or default of the company, and not to cases of accidental loss or injury in respect of which they are charged merely as insurers; so that in the former cases only would such special contracts be subject to the condition of being reasonable, and in the latter case they would be wholly unrestricted. (*Harrison v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 122; 31 L. J. Q. B. 113.)

The Act does not apply to the receiving of goods by railway companies at their stations for safe custody and redelivery to the owners, and not for forwarding or carriage. (*Van Toll v. South-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 12 C. B. N. S. 75; 31 L. J. C. P. 241.) Passengers' luggage carried with a passenger is not within the Act, and a special contract may be made without signature that it shall be carried at the passenger's own risk. (*Stewart v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 135; 33 L. J. Ex. 199.)

Under the proviso limiting the damages for the loss, or injury to animals to certain sums, but permitting the company to demand a reasonable percentage for increased risk upon the excess of value declared beyond such

Like pleas : Lewis v. Great Western Ry. Co., 5 H. & N. 867 ; *Peek v. North Staffordshire Ry. Co.*, E. B. & E. 958 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 465 ; 29 Ib. 97 ; 32 Ib. 241 ; *Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 875 ; *White v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 C. B. N. S. 7.

Like pleas as to cattle : Pardington v. South Wales Ry. Co., 1 H. & N. 392 ; *Gregory v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & C. 944 ; 33 L. J. Ex. 155.

Plea by Carriers that the Breach was caused by the Plaintiff's own Act and Default.

That when the said goods were delivered to and accepted by the defendants as alleged, the same were by the negligence and default of the plaintiff, and without any default of the defendants, or any notice or knowledge thereof to or by them, [improperly and insufficiently packed and secured]; and the defendants were prevented from safely and securely carrying and delivering the said goods as they otherwise would have done, and the same were not delivered to the plaintiff, and were wholly lost to him as alleged by and through his own negligence and default in that behalf and not otherwise.

Plea that the defendant carried the goods and offered to deliver them upon payment of the carriage, which the plaintiff refused to pay :—Replication that within a reasonable time after such refusal the plaintiff tendered the payment and demanded the goods, but the defendant refused to deliver them : Crouch v. Gt. Western Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 491 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 418 ; 27 Ib. 345.

Plea that the delay was caused by the line being blocked up by a of snow : Briddon v. Great Northern Ry. Co., 28 L. J. Ex. 51.

Pleas to actions against carriers by sea :—

Plea by a carrier by sea of a special contract repudiating liability

sums, the company is not entitled to demand such percentage unless the person sending the animals declares the higher value with the intention of paying it ; the company is bound to carry at the ordinary rate of charge if the sender requires it, but without the increased risk, notwithstanding the company may have notice of the higher value of the animals. (*Robinson v. South-Western Ry. Co.*, 19 C. B. N. S. 51 ; 34 L. J. C. P. 234.) By special condition the company may exempt themselves from all liability unless the value is declared and paid for. (*Harrison v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 122, 152 ; 31 L. J. Q. B. 113.) A declaration of value made in order to get the goods carried at a lower rate will bind the owner on the question of damages. (*M'Cance v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 477 ; 31 L. J. Ex. 65.) The proviso protects the company during the receiving of the animal, before the ticket is taken and the contract complete. (*Hodgman v. West Midland Ry. Co.*, 5 B. & S. 173 ; 6 Ib. 560 ; 33 L. J. Q. B. 233 ; 35 Ib. 85.)

The reasonable percentage upon the excess of the declared value of animals above the sums mentioned in the section is a question for the jury, and is not referred to the Court or judge under the preceding proviso of the section. (*Harrison v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 122 ; 31 L. J. Q. B. 113, ---)

for loss or damage: *Phillips v. Clark*, 2 C. B. N. S. 156; 26 L. J. C. P. 168; *Phillips v. Edwards*, 3 H. & N. 813; 28 L. J. Ex. 52; *Czech v. General Steam Nav. Co.*, L. R. 3 C. P. 14.

Plea that defendant was prevented from carrying by perils excepted in the bill of lading; Replication that the perils were incurred by the negligence of the defendant: Grill v. General Iron Screw Collier Co., L. R. 1 C. P. 600; 37 L. J. C. P. 205.

Plea that the goods were received to be carried on the terms that the defendants should not be liable unless bills of lading were signed, which was not done: Wilton v. Royal Atlantic Mail Steam Nav. Co., 10 C. B. N. S. 453; 30 L. J. C. P. 369.

Plea under the Merchant Shipping Act (17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 503), that the nature and value of the goods were not declared: Williams v. African Steamship Co., 1 H. & N. 300; 26 L. J. Ex. 69.

Plea that the damage was caused by the goods being of a dangerous description, which the plaintiff well knew, but of which he gave no notice to the defendant: Hutchinson v. Guion, 5 C. B. N. S. 149; 28 L. J. C. P. 63; and see *Alston v. Herring*, 11 Ex. 822; 25 L. J. Ex. 177; *Farrant v. Barnes*, 11 C. B. N. S. 553; 31 L. J. C. P. 137.

Plea by a carrier of stoppage in transitu by an unpaid consignor (a): Jones v. Jones, 8 M. & W. 431; *Sheridan v. New Quay Co.*, 4 C. B. N. S. 618; 28 L. J. C. P. 58.

Plea to action for freight that the goods were damaged by the negligence of the master so as not to be worth the freight, and defendant abandoned them to the shipowner: Dakin v. Oxley, 15 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 115. [*Held a bad plea, the only remedy being by a cross action; and see Meyer v. Dresser*, 16 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 289, where a plea setting up a right to deduct from freight the value of missing goods was held

CHARTERPARTIES.

General Issue (b).

"Never Indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465; "Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

(a) As to the law of stoppage *in transitu* see *The Tigress*, 32 L. J. Adm. 97; *Bolton v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, L. R. 1 C. P. 431; in the case of a general ship belonging to the vendee, see *Schotsman v. Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 332; 36 L. J. C. 361; *Berndtson v. Strang*, L. R. 4 Eq. 481; 36 L. J. C. 879.

(b) To *indebitatus* counts for freight and demurrage (see *ante*, p. 137) the general issue is *never indebted*, which denies that there was a simple contract to pay freight or demurrage, and the earning of the freight or demurrage under it (see *ante*, p. 461).

To special counts the general issue denies the making of the charter-party; and the form of *non assumpsit* or *non est factum* is applicable

Plea that the liability of the charterer was to cease on loading a cargo worth the freight, on which the captain was to have a lien: Bannister v. Breslauer, 36 L. J. C. P. 195; L. R. 2 C. P. 497; and see Oglesby v. Yglesias, E. B. & E. 933; 27 L. J. Q. B. 356; Milvain v. Perez, 3 E. & E. 495; 30 L. J. Q. B. 90.

Plea to action for freight, to be advanced on sailing of ship, that the ship did not sail pursuant to the charterparty: Thompson v. Gillespy, 5 E. & B. 209; 24 L. J. Q. B. 340; and see Hudson v. Bilton, 26 L. J. Q. B. 27.

Plea, to count for freight, that the plaintiff, the shipowner, was not ready and willing to deliver the cargo (a): Paynter v. James, L. R. 2 C. P. 348.

That the Defendant, the Charterer, did not keep the Ship on Demurrage.

That he did not keep the said ship on demurrage as alleged.

That the Defendant, the Charterer, did not detain the Ship.

That he did not detain the said ship beyond the periods agreed upon in the said charterparty for loading and discharging and demurrage, as alleged.

Plea that the charterparty provided that detention by ice was not to be reckoned, and that the detention sued for was occasioned by ice: Hudson v. Ede, L. R. 2 Q. B. 566; 36 L. J. Q. B. 273; 37 Ib. 166; and see Kearon v. Pearson, 7 H. & N. 386; 31 L. J. Ex. 1.

That the Defendant, the Charterer, did load a complete Cargo.

That he did, within a reasonable time after the arrival of the said

according to whether the instrument is a simple contract or a deed. The performance of conditions precedent must be specifically traversed; and the breaches should be denied by specific traverses in the terms of the breaches alleged in the declaration, as in the above forms.

It has been held that in an action against the owner, if he relies upon any exceptions in the charterparty, he must plead that he comes within them; and the plaintiff need not negative this in the declaration. (*Wheeler v. Baridge*, 9 Ex. 668.) But see, as to pleading provisions and exceptions, *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359; *Browne v. Knill*, 2 B. & B. 395; *ante*, pp. 60, 466; 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 317.

(a) The delivery of cargo and payment of freight are, in general, concurrent acts, and there must be a concurrent readiness and willingness to perform them; unless the charterparty expressly provides that the goods are to be delivered *before* or *after* the payment of the freight. (*Ib.*; *Foster v. Colby*, 3 H. & N. 705; 28 L. J. Ex. 81; *Black v. Rose*, 2 Moore, P. C. N. S. 277.)

ship at —, load her there with a full cargo, according to the said charterparty.

Pleas to actions for not loading:—

That the ship did not sail for the port of loading on the appointed day as required by the charterparty: Glaholm v. Hays, 2 M. & G. 257; Crookewit v. Fletcher, 1 H. & N. 893; 26 L. J. Ex. 153.

That the ship was not ready to load at the appointed time as required by the charterparty: Oliver v. Fielden, 4 Ex. 135; Seeger v. Duthie, 8 C. B. N. S. 45.

Plea of delay in the arrival of the ship at the port of loading, whereby the object of the voyage was frustrated: Clipsham v. Vertue, 5 Q. B. 265; Tarrabochia v. Hickie, 1 H. & N. 183; 26 L. J. Ex. 26; and see Freeman v. Taylor, 8 Bing. 124; M'Andrew v. Chapple, 35 L. J. C. P. 281; L. R. 1 C. P. 643.

Pleas of breach of warranties in the charterparty as to the then place of the ship: Ollive v. Booker, 1 Ex. 416; and see Behn v. Burness, 1 B. & S. 877; 3 Ib. 751; 31 L. J. Q. B. 73; 32 Ib. 204.

That the ship was not classed as A 1 at Lloyds, as warranted by the charterparty: Hurst v. Usborne, 18 C. B. 144; 25 L. J. C. P. 209; see Ollive v. Booker, 1 Ex. 416; Routh v. Macmillan, 2 H. & C. 750; 33 L. J. Ex. 38. [Such warranty applies only to the time of making the charterparty, and not during the continuance of the voyage. Ib.]

That the ship was not of the size stipulated for in the charterparty: Windle v. Barker, 25 L. J. Q. B. 349; Pust v. Dowie, 5 B. & S. 20; 32 L. J. Q. B. 179; 33 Ib. 172; 34 Ib. 127. [The size is matter of description only, and not a condition precedent requiring exact compliance with, unless expressly so stipulated. Ib.]

That the ship was not tight, staunch, and strong, as agreed in the charterparty, whereby the object of the voyage was frustrated: Tarrabochia v. Hickie, 1 H. & N. 183; 26 L. J. Ex. 26; and see Thompson v. Gillespy, 5 E. & B. 209; 24 L. J. Q. B. 340.

That the ship was damaged and rendered unfit to receive a cargo by the negligence of the master, whereby the defendant was prevented from loading: Taylor v. Clay, 9 Q. B. 713.

That the Defendant, the Owner, was prevented from completing the Voyage by Causes excepted in the Charterparty.

That the defendant was prevented from completing the said voyage by perils and casualties excepted in the said charterparty, that is to say, by the dangers and accidents of the seas, rivers, and navigation.

A like plea: Schilizzi v. Derry, 4 E. & B. 873.

Plea that the defendant was prevented from loading by restraint of rulers within the exception in the charterparty: Barrick v. Buba, 2 C. B. N. S. 563; Bruce v. Nicolopulo, 11 Ex. 129; Russell v. Niemann, 17 C. B. N. S. 163; 34 L. J. C. P. 10.

That a Declaration of War rendered the Performance of the Charterparty illegal.

That after the making of the said charterparty, and before the

alleged breach thereof, war was declared and proclaimed by her Majesty Queen Victoria against the Emperor of Russia, and this kingdom and the empire of Russia then began and at the time of the alleged breach continued to be at war with one another, of which the plaintiff and defendant then had notice; and at the time of the alleged breach the plaintiff and the defendant were subjects of and owed allegiance to her said Majesty, and the said ship was a British ship registered according to law in that behalf, and the said port of — was part of the said empire of Russia, and no licence from her said Majesty was obtained for loading any cargo on board the said ship at the said port, and the defendant could not then have loaded the said ship as agreed upon, nor could the plaintiff then have procured and shipped such cargo as agreed upon without trading and corresponding with the subjects of the said Emperor of Russia, so being at war with this kingdom as aforesaid.

Like pleas : *Avery v. Bowden*, 5 E. & B. 714; 25 L. J. Q. B. 49; 26 Ib. 3; *Reid v. Hoskins*, 4 E. & B. 981; 5 Ib. 729; 25 L. J. Q. B. 55; *Esposito v. Bowden*, 4 E. & B. 963; 27 L. J. Q. B. 17; *Barrick v. Buba*, 2 C. B. N. S. 563.



CHECKS.

See the pleas to Bills and Notes: *ante*, p. 520.

CIRCUITY OF ACTION (a).

Pleas to actions on bills in avoidance of circuity of action : *ante*, p. 531.

Plea to an action by executors, that the testator contracted to indemnify the defendant against the causes of action : *Connop v. Lery*, 11 Q. B. 769.

Circuity of Action.]—Wherever the rights of the litigant parties are such that the defendant would be entitled to recover back from the plaintiff the same amount of damages which the plaintiff seeks to recover, the defendant may plead the facts which constitute such right as a defence, for the purpose of avoiding circuity of action (*Turner v. Davies*, 2 Wms. Saund. 150, and see *Ib.* note (2), where pleas held good in avoidance of circuity of action are collected; *Charles v. Altin*, 15 C. B. 46; 23 L. J. C. P. 197; *Connop v. Lery*, 11 Q. B. 769; *Schloss v. Heriot*, 14 C. B. N. S. 59; 32 L. J. C. P. 211.) A claim for unliquidated damages cannot be so pleaded, where the measure of damages is not necessarily identical in both cases. (*Charles v. Altin*, *supra*; *Minshull v. Oakes*, 2 H. & N. 793; 27 L. J. Ex. 194; *Alston v. Herring*, 11 Ex. 822; 25 L. J. Ex. 177; *Jackson v. Isaacs*, 3 H. & N. 405; *Dakin v. Oxley*, 15 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 115; where see pleas deficient in these respects.) Nor can a mere cross-claim for unliquidated damages be pleaded as a defence on equitable grounds. (*Stimson v. Hall*, 1 H. & N. 831; *Atterbury v. Jarvie*, 2 H. & N. 114; *Minshull v. Oakes*, 2 H. & N. 793; *post*, p. 571.)

A covenant or agreement not to sue for the same cause of action may be pleaded in bar to avoid circuity of action. It operates between the parties to

COMPANY.

General Issue (a).

“Never indebted,” *ante*, p. 461.

the covenant or agreement as a release of the cause of action, and may be so pleaded. (See “*Release*,” *post*; 2 Wms. Saund. 47 *g g*, 150 n. (2); *Ford v. Beech*, 11 Q. B. 852, 871.) But a covenant not to sue one of two joint debtors does not operate as a release of the other (*Dean v. Newhall*, 8 T. R. 168; *Hutton v. Eyre*, 6 Taunt. 289; *Willis v. De Castro*, 4 C. B. N. S. 216; 27 L. J. C. P. 243); and a release in terms of one of two joint debtors, reserving all remedies against the other, amounts only to a covenant not to sue and not to a release. (*Willis v. De Castro*, *supra*.)

A covenant or agreement not to sue for a limited time cannot be pleaded. (*Thimbleby v. Barron*, 3 M. & W. 210; 2 Wms. Saund. 150 *a*.) But a covenant not to sue for a limited time, with a condition that if a suit be brought before the time the right shall be forfeited, operates as a bar by force of the condition, if the action be brought within the time, and may be pleaded in bar. (*Gibbons v. Vouillon*, 8 C. B. 483; *Belshaw v. Bush*, 11 C. B. 191, 202, 204.) So also, a covenant not to sue for a limited time, with a proviso that it may be pleaded in bar to an action brought during that time. (*Walker v. Nevill*, 34 L. J. Ex. 73; *Corner v. Sweet*, 35 L. J. C. P. 151.) A bill taken for and on account of a debt is a conditional payment during the currency of the bill, and may be pleaded in bar to an action for the debt. (*Belshaw v. Bush*, *supra*; 2 Wms. Saund. 103 *b*, (c); and see *ante*, p. 540.) A contract of indemnity made by the plaintiff to the defendant in respect of the debt sued for may be pleaded as a defence on this ground, as where the plaintiff sued a provisional director of a company to whom he had given an indemnity from all liability in order to induce him to become such director. (*Connop v. Lery*, 11 Q. B. 769.) A covenant by one of two plaintiffs not to sue the defendant for any debt due from him to that plaintiff, cannot be pleaded in bar of an action by the two plaintiffs for a debt due to them jointly. (*Walmesley v. Cooper*, 11 A. & E. 216; 2 Wms. Saund. 150 *a*, (k).) In an action by three joint payees of a promissory note against one of several makers, a plea that one of the plaintiffs was also one of the makers, and therefore would be bound to contribute to the defendant his share of what was recovered, was held a bad plea, and could not be supported as a defence to that portion of the claim on the ground of avoiding circuity of action. (*Beecham v. Smith*, E. B. & E. 442; 27 L. J. Q. B. 257.)

(a) By the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 16, s. 26, a statutory form of declaration for calls is given. (See *ante*, p. 141.) By s. 27 it is provided that “on the trial or hearing of such action or suit it shall be sufficient to prove that the defendant, at the time of making such call, was a holder of one share or more in the undertaking, and that such call was in fact made, and such notice thereof given as is directed by this or the special Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors who made such call, nor any other matter whatsoever; and thereupon the company shall be entitled to recover what shall be due upon such call, with interest thereon, unless it shall appear either that any such call exceeds the prescribed amount, or that due notice of such call was not given, or that the prescribed interval between two successive calls had not elapsed, or that calls amounting to more than the sum pre-

Pleas traversing the incorporation of the company: Liverpool Borough Bank v. Mellor, 3 H. & N. 551; 28 L. J. Ex. 78.

Plea that the company was not duly registered: see 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, ss. 205, 206, 209, 210; Agricultural Cattle Ins. Co. v. Fitzgerald, 16 Q. B. 432; *London Monetary Advance Co. v. Smith*, 3 H. & N. 543; 27 L. J. Ex. 479; *London and Provincial Provident Soc. v. Ashton*, 12 C. B. N. S. 709, 728.

scribed for the total amount of calls in one year, had been made within that period."

It has been held that these matters are all put in issue by the plea of *never indebted*; and accordingly, that pleas traversing that the defendant was holder of the shares, that the call was made, that notice was given, that the defendant had forfeited his shares, and the like, are unnecessary. (*London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Wilson*, 6 Bing. N. C. 135; *London and Brighton Ry. Co. v. Fairclough*, 6 Bing. N. C. 270; *South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Hebblewhite*, 12 A. & E. 497.) Under this issue the defendant may show that he is not a shareholder *de jure*, notwithstanding the *prima facie* evidence of the register. (*Shropshire Union Ry. Co. v. Anderson*, 3 Ex. 401.) A plea that before the call was payable the defendant transferred his shares to another, whereby he ceased to be a proprietor of the shares and to be liable to the call, was held to be merely an argumentative denial that the defendant was indebted. (*Aylesbury Ry. Co. v. Mount*, 7 M. & G. 898.)

By s. 9. of the above Act, it is provided that the company shall keep a book, called the "Register of Shareholders," in which shall be entered the names of the shareholders with the number of shares to which they are respectively entitled, distinguishing each share by its number, and the amount of subscriptions paid on such shares, and such book shall be authenticated by the seal of the company affixed thereto at an ordinary meeting.

And by s. 28, "the production of the register of shareholders shall be *prima facie* evidence of the defendant being a shareholder, and of the number and amount of his shares."

The keeping and sealing of the register of shareholders, under s. 9, is directory only, and is not essential to constitute a person a shareholder; but if the register is relied on as the evidence to charge a shareholder under s. 28, it must contain all the particulars necessary to charge him; as for instance, the appropriation of specifically numbered shares. (*Wolverhampton Wireworks Co. v. Hawkesford*, 11 C. B. N. S. 456; 29 L. J. C. P. 121; 31 Ib. 184; *Irish Peat Co. v. Phillips*, 1 B. & S. 598; 30 L. J. Q. B. 114, 363; *East Gloucestershire Ry. Co. v. Bartholomew*, L. R. 3 Ex. 15; 37 L. J. Ex. 17.)

The Act for the Registration, Incorporation, and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies (7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, s. 55), contained similar provisions as to the declaration and evidence. There were no similar provisions in the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857. But "The Companies Act, 1862," 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89 (repealing the 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, and the Joint Stock Companies Acts, 1856, 1857), by s. 70, enacts that "In any action or suit brought by the company against any member to recover any call or other monies due from such member in his character of member, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a member of the company, and is indebted to the company in respect of a call made or other monies due, whereby an action hath accrued to the company." (See *ante*, p. 142.) By s. 25, the company is required to keep a register of members with the particulars therein mentioned; and by s. 37, "The register of members shall be *prima facie* evidence of any matters by this Act directed or authorized to be inserted therein."

Plea to an action for calls, that the directors making the calls were not properly appointed: Howbeach Coal Co. v. Teague, 5 H. & N. 151; 29 L. J. Ex. 137.

Pleas to an action against a contributory for calls, that the liquidators were not duly appointed: Anglo-Californian Gold Mining Co. v. Lewis, 6 H. & N. 174; 30 L. J. Ex. 50.

*Plea to an action for calls, that the articles of Association provided that the whole capital of the company should be subscribed for before any business was commenced or calls made, and that the whole capital had not been subscribed for: North Stafford Steel Co. v. Ward, L. R. 3 Ex. 172; and see London and Continental Ass. Soc. v. Redgrave, 4 C. B. N. S. 524; Ornamental Woodwork Co. v. Brown, 2 H. & C. 63; 32 L. J. Ex. 190. [The mere fact of all the capital not having been subscribed for is not a condition precedent to the liability for calls unless the articles of association so provide. *Ib.*]*

Plea to an action for calls, that the calls were in excess of those empowered to be made: Welland Ry. Co. v. Berrie, 6 H. & N. 416; 30 L. J. Ex. 163.

Plea in an action on a covenant made with the plaintiff to pay calls, that they were due to a banking copartnership established under 7 Geo. IV, c. 46, and that the public officer ought to sue: Chapman v. Milvain, 5 Ex. 61.

Plea that the debt was due from the defendant as a member of a like banking copartnership, and that the public officer ought to be sued: Steward v. Greaves, 10 M. & W. 711.

Pleas in Actions by and against Incorporated Companies of Informality in the Contract (a).

Plea to an action on a contract under seal, that it was executed

To a declaration for calls by a company incorporated by a colonial Act setting out the facts showing the liability of the defendant as a shareholder, the defendant may plead never indebted, and put in issue all the facts stated. (*Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161.*)

The period of limitation for an action for calls under a statute is twenty years (*Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161.*) but it seems that an action for calls under a foreign or colonial statute is founded on a simple contract, and the period of limitation is six years by 21 Jac. I, c. 16. (*Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161.*) Calls made on a contributory under the winding up clauses of the Companies Act, 1862, are deemed to be specialty debts. (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 75; see *Robinson's case, 6 De G. M. & G. 572; 26 L. J. C. 95.*)

(a) The objection that the seal of the company has been affixed without the authority required by the act of incorporation may be taken under the plea of *non est factum*. (*Hill v. Manchester and Salford Waterworks Co., 5 B. & Ad. 866; D'Arcy v. The Tamar, etc., Ry. Co., L. R. 2 Ex. 158; 36 L. J. Ex. 37.*) The objection that the contract of the company is *ultra vires* and therefore illegal, must in general be specially pleaded; but if the facts showing the illegality sufficiently appear upon the record the objection may be taken by demurrer. (*The South Wales Ry. Co. v. Redmond, 10 C. B. N. S. 675; and see ante, p. 468.*)

and sealed without the proper authority required for that purpose by the act of incorporation: *Royal British Bank v. Turquand*, 6 E. & B. 327; 24 L. J. Q. B. 327; 25 Ib. 317; *Prince of Wales Ass. Co. v. Harding*, E. B. & E. 183; 27 L. J. Q. B. 297; *Agar v. Atheneum Ass. Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 725; 27 L. J. C. P. 95; *Curteis v. Anchor Ass. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 537; 27 L. J. Ex. 14; *Balfour v. Ernest*, 5 C. B. N. S. 601; 28 L. J. C. P. 170. [As to these defences, see *Ernest v. Nicholls*, 6 H. L. C. 401.]

Pleas that the contract sued upon was not made according to the form required by the constitution of the company: Bill v. Darent Ry. Co., 1 H. & N. 305.

Plea that the contract was by parol only, and not under the seal of the company: London Dock Co. v. Sinnott, 8 E. & B. 347; 27 L. J. Q. B. 129; see *Frend v. Dennett*, 4 C. B. N. S. 576; 27 L. J. C. P. 314.

Pleas that the contract made was beyond the powers of the company: Bateman v. Mayor, etc., of Ashton-under-Lyne, 3 H. & N. 323; 27 L. J. Ex. 458; *South Yorkshire Ry. Co. v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 9 Ex. 55; *Hambro' v. Hull Fire Ins. Co.*, 3 H. & N. 789; 28 L. J. Ex. 62; *Payne v. Mayor of Brecon*, 3 H. & N. 572; 27 L. J. Ex. 495; see *Chambers v. Manchester and Milford Ry. Co.*, 5 B. & S. 588; 33 L. J. Q. B. 268.

Plea that the contract was made by the defendants as promoters of a joint-stock company before provisional registration, on behalf of the company, contrary to 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, ss. 23, 24: Bull v. Chapman, 8 Ex. 444; *Job v. Lamb*, 11 Ex. 539.

A like plea, together with a plea under 10 & 11 Vict. c. 78, s. 7: *Abbot v. Rogers*, 16 C. B. 277.

Plea by a company that the plaintiff was a director of the company at the time of making the contract sued on, and was interested therein, (see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 110, s. 29:) *Stears v. South Essex Gas Co.*, 9 C. B. N. S. 180; 30 L. J. C. P. 49; see *Re Cardiff Preserved Coal Co.*, 32 L. J. C. 154.

Plea to an action on a promissory note, that it was made by the defendants as the directors of a company, and was binding on the company only: Aggs v. Nicholson, 1 H. & N. 165; *Lindus v. Melrose*, 2 H. & N. 293.

Plea that the defendant was induced to take the shares by fraud: see "Fraud," post, p. 586.

Plea of the infancy of the plaintiff at the time of taking the shares: see "Infancy," post, p. 605.

COMPOSITION TAKEN FOR THE DEBT.

Plea that the Defendant paid a Composition for the Debt, under an Agreement with the Plaintiff and his other Creditors.

That he was indebted to the plaintiff as alleged and to divers other persons respectively ; and it was thereupon mutually agreed by and between the defendant and the plaintiff and the said other persons, that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff and the said other persons respectively, and that the plaintiff and the said other persons respectively should accept from the defendant a composition at the rate of — shillings in the pound on their respective debts, in full satisfaction and discharge of their said respective debts ; and the defendant afterwards, in pursuance of the said agreement, paid to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepted and received from the defendant, the said composition on the said debt of the plaintiff in full satisfaction and discharge of the said debt.

Like pleas : Reay v. Richardson, 2 C. M. & R. 422 ; Jones v. Senior, 4 M. & W. 123 ; Matthews v. Taylor, 2 M. & G. 667 ; Rosling v. Muggeridge, 16 M. & W. 181 ; Boyd v. Hind, 1 H. & N. 938 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 164.

A like plea, concluding with a tender of the amount of the composition, and payment of the amount into Court : Norman v. Thompson, 4 Ex. 755 ; [payment into Court of the composition without tender according to the agreement would not be sufficient : Hazard v. Mare, 6 H. & N. 435 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 97 ; and see Cooper v. Phillips, 1 C. M. & R. 649, where a plea alleging a waiver of payment of the composition was held bad.]

Plea of a composition agreement accepted in satisfaction without payment : see Good v. Cheesman, 2 B. & Ad. 328 ; Evans v. Powis, 1 Ex. 601 ; Boyd v. Hind, 1 H. & N. 938 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 164, 166.

Plea of a composition made with some of the creditors including the plaintiff : Norman v. Thompson, 4 Ex. 755 ; Boyd v. Hind, 1 H. & N. 938 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 164.

Plea of a composition deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1862, s. 192, and tender of the composition : Garrod v. Simpson, 34 L. J. Ex. 70 ; Scott v. Berry, 3 H. & C. 966 ; 34 L. J. Ex. 193 ; Clapham v. Atkinson, 4 B. & S. 730 ; 33 L. J. Q. B. 81 ; and see ante, p. 517.

Replication, that the defendant, without the consent or knowledge of the plaintiff, gave additional benefits beyond the composition to others of the creditors to induce them to agree to the composition : Daughlish v. Tennent, 36 L. J. Q. B. 10 ; L. R. 2 Q. B. 49.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT (a).

Plea averring a Condition Precedent and denying the Performance of it.

That the alleged agreement [if it was one which must necessarily

(a) The general averment of the performance of conditions precedent may be used, when necessary, in pleas and subsequent pleadings as well as

have been in writing in order to be valid, and it is not stated in the declaration to have been so, add, was reduced into writing, and signed by the plaintiff and the defendant respectively, and] was made subject to certain terms or conditions then agreed on by and between the plaintiff and the defendant [if it was in writing add, and contained therein] that is to say, upon the terms or conditions [that the said goods should be made according to certain patterns to be furnished by the plaintiff to the defendant and not otherwise, and that the plaintiff should furnish the same to the defendant in a reasonable time in that behalf to enable the defendant to perform the said agreement on his part, or as the case may be]; and the plaintiff did not [furnish the said patterns or any of them in a reasonable time in that behalf to enable the defendant to perform the said agreement, or as the case may be], and the defendant was prevented from performing the said agreement on his part, by the said neglect and default of the plaintiff.

CONFESSION OF PLEA. See "*Nolle Prosequi*," *post*.

in declarations; and the opposite party cannot, in the plea or replication or other pleading, deny such averment generally, but must specify in his plea, etc., the condition or conditions precedent the performance of which he intends to contest. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 57; see *ante*, p. 147.) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 77, 78, a plaintiff or defendant is at liberty to traverse the whole of any plea or subsequent pleading of the opposite party by a general denial (see *ante*, p. 454); but it seems doubtful whether this liberty extends to denying generally the averment of the performance of conditions precedent, against the express enactment of s. 57. (See *per* Bramwell, B., *Tetley v. Wanless*, L. R. 2 Ex. 21, 25.)

The denial of the performance of each condition precedent must be pleaded in a separate plea. The plea should be framed precisely as a specific traverse would be, supposing the performance of the condition were specifically alleged in the declaration; but the words "as alleged," which frequently conclude a traverse of an express averment, are usually omitted.

The declaration sometimes improperly omits to state some of the conditions precedent arising out of a contract, merely alleging that it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant "upon certain terms and conditions therein mentioned," etc., and then avers generally the performance of all conditions precedent, involving therein the unexpressed conditions. In such a case the defendant is obliged in his plea to allege expressly the condition on which he relies as forming part of the contract, in order to enable him to deny its performance or fulfilment, as in the above form. (*Beal v. South Devon Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 875, 29 L. J. Ex. 441.) If the defendant is unwilling to take upon himself to determine whether the supposed condition is material or not, the safest course is to set out the whole of the contract, or the part on which he relies, *in hæc verba*, and then add the denial of the performance of the condition. (See *ante*, p. 438.)

As to what are conditions precedent and the rules for determining the construction of contracts in this respect, see the notes to *Pordage v. Cole*, 1 Wms. Saund. 319 *l*; and *Cutter v. Powell*, 2 Smith, L. C. 6th ed. 1; Leake on Contracts, p. 332. As to the waiver or discharge of conditions precedent, see *post*, "*Rescission of Contract*."

CONVICTION OF FELONY (a).

Plea that the plaintiff was convicted of felony : Bullock v. Dodds, 2 B. & Ald. 258 ; and see Smethurst v. Tomlin, 2 S. & T. 143 ; 30 L. J. Prob. 269.

A like plea, pleaded puis darrein continuance : Barnett v. London and North-Western Ry. Co., 5 H. & N. 604 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 334.

See a count on a promissory note, averring that the payee was found felo de se, whereby the note became forfeited to the crown, and a grant from the crown to the plaintiff : Lambert v. Taylor, 4 B. & C. 138.

COVERTURE.

See "*Abatement*," ante, p. 473 ; "*Husband and Wife*," post, p. 598.

DRUNKENNESS (b).

Plea that the Defendant was Intoxicated at the time of Contracting.

That at the time when the defendant made the alleged promise [or agreement, or executed the alleged deed, or, to an *indebitatus count*, contracted the alleged debt], he was so intoxicated, and under the influence of liquor, and thereby so entirely deprived of the use of his reason, that he was unable to comprehend the meaning or effect of the said promise [or agreement, or deed, or contract], or to contract thereby, as the plaintiff then well knew.

Like pleas : Gore v. Gibson, 13 M. & W. 623 ; Hamilton v. Grainger, 5 H. & N. 40.

DURESS (c).

(a) By a conviction of felony the goods and chattels of the felon are immediately forfeited to the crown ; by attainder, which follows upon judgment given, his lands and tenements are forfeited. (Co. Lit. 390 b.)

The conviction of the plaintiff of felony, or the attainder of the plaintiff, whereby the cause of action was forfeited may be pleaded in abatement or in bar ; but a defendant cannot plead his own conviction or attainder. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 462 ; and see *per* Willes, J., *Kynnaird v. Leslie*, L. R. 1 C. P. 389, 400.)

(b) A contract may be avoided on the ground that the party making it was at the time incapable of contracting from intoxication, to the knowledge of the other party. (*Gore v. Gibson*, 13 M. & W. 623 ; *Molton v. Camroux*, 2 Ex. 487, 501 ; and see "*Insanity*," post.) Under such circumstances a person may become liable for necessities supplied to him, and also for goods supplied to him which he retains after becoming sober. (Ib.) The defence must be specially pleaded. (R. 8, T. T. 1853 ; *Gore v. Gibson*, *supra* ; *Harrison v. Richardson*, 1 M. & Rob. 504.)

(c) The defence that the contract was procured by duress must be spe-

Plea that the Defendant was induced to contract by Duress of Imprisonment.

That he was induced to make the alleged promise [or agreement, or to execute the alleged deed, or, to an *indebitatus count* to contract the alleged debt] by duress of the plaintiff, that is to say, by the plaintiff unlawfully imprisoning him and detaining him in prison until he made the said promise [or agreement, or executed the said deed, or contracted the alleged debt].

A like plea by the acceptor of a bill: Stephens v. Underwood, 4 Bing. N. C. 655.

Plea that the Defendant was induced to contract by Duress of Threats.

That he was induced to make the alleged promise [or agreement, or to execute the alleged deed, or to an *indebitatus count* to contract the alleged debt] by duress of the plaintiff, that is to say, by the plaintiff threatening the life of [or to do bodily harm to] the defendant unless he would make [or execute, or contract] the same, and the defendant then made the said promise [or agreement, or executed the said deed, or contracted the alleged debt] in fear that the said threats would be immediately carried into execution and to preserve his life [or to avoid the said bodily harm].

EQUITABLE PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, ETC. (a).

See "*Commencements of Pleas,*" etc., ante, pp. 450, 456.

cially pleaded (*Whelpdale's case*, 5 Co. Rep. 119; and see r. 8, T. T. 1853); and the plea must state some just cause of fear. (Co. Lit. 253 *b*.) Duress consists in illegal imprisonment (2 Inst. 482; *Cumming v. Ince*, 11 Q. B. 112; *Smith v. Monteith*, 13 M. & W. 427), or threats calculated to produce fear of loss of life, or of bodily harm. (Co. Lit. 253 *b*; 2 Inst. 483.)

The illegal taking and detaining of goods, or threats of injury to goods, do not constitute duress sufficient to avoid a contract (*Skeale v. Beale*, 11 A. & E. 989); although money paid under such circumstances, in order to recover possession of the goods or to preserve them, may be recovered as money received to the plaintiff's use, on the ground of its having been paid without any legal consideration and involuntarily. (Ib.; *Atlee v. Backhouse*, 3 M. & W. 633; and see ante, p. 49.)

(a) *Pleadings on Equitable Grounds.*—The C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 83, enacts that "it shall be lawful for the defendant or plaintiff in replevin, in any cause in any of the superior courts, in which if judgment were obtained he would be entitled to relief against such judgment on equitable grounds, to plead the facts which entitle him to such relief by way of defence, and the said Courts are hereby empowered to receive such defence by way of plea; provided that such plea shall begin with the words, 'For defence on equitable grounds,' or words to the like effect."

By s. 84, "any such matter which, if it arose before or during the time for pleading, would be an answer to the action by way of plea, may, if it

arise after the lapse of the period during which it could be pleaded, be set up by way of *audita querela*."

By s. 85, "the plaintiff may reply, in answer to any plea of the defendant, facts which avoid such plea upon equitable grounds; provided that such replication shall begin with the words, 'For replication on equitable grounds,' or words to the like effect."

And by s. 86, "in case it shall appear to the Court or any judge thereof that any such equitable plea or equitable replication cannot be dealt with by a Court of law so as to do justice between the parties, it shall be lawful for such Court or judge to order the same to be struck out on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such Court or judge may seem reasonable."

By the "Policies of Assurance Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 144, which enables the assignee of a policy of life assurance to sue at law in his own name, it is enacted (s. 2,) that "In any action on a policy of life assurance a defence on equitable grounds, or a reply to such defence on similar grounds may be respectively pleaded, and relied upon in the same manner and to the same extent as in any other personal action."

The above sections 83, 85, of the C. L. P. Act, 1854, seem to enable a party to plead a single plea or replication on equitable grounds without the leave of the Court; but if it is proposed to plead it with other matters, leave must be obtained, which is a matter of discretion for the Court. (*Atterbury v. Jarvie*, 2 H. & N. 114; 26 L. J. Ex. 178. See *per* Bramwell, B., *Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459, 466; 26 L. J. Ex. 1, 4.) If the equity of the matter is arguable, the Court will allow the plea, in order that the question may be raised on demurrer, and if necessary taken to a Court of error. (*Burgoyne v. Cottrell*, 24 L. J. Q. B. 28; *Chilton v. Carrington*, 24 L. J. C. P. 153; *Elliott v. Mason*, 26 L. J. Ex. 175.) If the matter of the plea amounts to an answer at law, it will not in general be allowed to be pleaded as an equitable defence. (*Drain v. Harvey*, 17 C. B. 257; 25 L. J. C. P. 81; see *Jonassohn v. Ransome*, 3 C. B. N. S. 779.) A plea pleaded expressly on equitable grounds may be supported as a defence at common law, if the matter shows a good legal defence. (*Hyde v. Graham*, 1 H. & C. 593; 32 L. J. Ex. 27; *Beckwith v. Bullen*, 8 E. & B. 690; 27 L. J. Q. B. 162; *Vorley v. Barrett*, 1 C. B. N. S. 225; 26 L. J. C. P. 1; *Minshull v. Oakes*, 2 H. & N. 793; 27 L. J. Ex. 194; *Sloper v. Cottrell*, 6 E. & B. 501; 26 L. J. Q. B. 7.) It seems that where a previous pleading is on equitable grounds, all the subsequent pleadings, except traverses, must of necessity be on equitable grounds. (*Per* Willes, J., *Vorley v. Barrett*, *supra*.)

Equitable replications will not be allowed which are inconsistent with the legal rights alleged in the declaration. (*Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459; 26 L. J. Ex. 1; *Reis v. Scottish Equitable Life Ass. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 19; 26 L. J. Ex. 279.) Thus, in an action of trespass for digging minerals under the plaintiff's land, the defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations, and the Court refused to allow a replication that the trespasses were fraudulently concealed until within six years, because it showed that the legal right was barred, and the only right, if any, was a right in equity for an account. (*Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459; 26 L. J. Ex. 1.) So in an action against an executor for goods sold to the testator, a replication on equitable grounds to a plea of the Statute of Limitations that the causes of action accrued within six years before the testator's death, and that he bequeathed to the defendant sufficient money on trust to pay his debts, was held bad on demurrer. (*Gulliver v. Gulliver*, 1 H. & N. 174; 25 L. J. Ex. 341.) So, in an action for goods sold, a replication on equitable grounds to a plea of infancy, that the defendant induced the plaintiff to supply the goods by fraudulently representing himself of full age, was held bad. (*Bartlett v. Wells*, 1 B. & S. 836; 31 L. J. Q. B. 57.) So where the declaration charged a contract under seal for building a ship, stipulating that all alterations should be ordered in writing, and averred a discharge of this

stipulation, and claimed for alterations, and the defendant pleaded that the discharge was not under seal, a replication on equitable grounds that the discharge was under a parol agreement, was held bad as contradicting the declaration. (*Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.) These replications are objectionable, both as being departures from the declaration and as setting up matter for a suit in equity instead of a cause of action at law. (See *per Crompton, J., Bartlett v. Wells*, 1 B. & S. 836, 842; 31 L. J. Q. B. 57.)

But an equitable replication answering an equitable plea which admits a legal cause of action seems to be sufficient. (*Sloper v. Cottrell*, 6 E. & B. 497; 26 L. J. Q. B. 7.) So, an equitable replication may be pleaded in support of an equitable claim enforced through a legal trustee; as where an assignor of a debt sued as trustee for the assignee, and the debtor pleaded a discharge by the assignor, a replication that the discharge was collusive between the defendant and the nominal plaintiff was allowed. (*De Pothonier v. De Mattos*, E. B. & E. 461; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260.)

A plea or replication on equitable grounds must be founded on a matter depending upon the principles of equity, and not upon the practice of the equity Courts. (*Phelps v. Prothero*, 25 L. J. C. 105.)

Equity to Injunction.]—An injunction in equity may be temporary or perpetual, partial or total, conditional or absolute. (Story's Eq. Jur. ss. 873, 885.) But the courts of law will allow pleadings upon equitable grounds only where by the judgment at law they can do complete and final justice and settle all the equities between the parties. They have no jurisdiction to pronounce a temporary or conditional judgment, and no process by which terms or conditions can be enforced. Accordingly, they will allow a pleading on equitable grounds only where a court of equity under similar circumstances would decree an absolute, unconditional, and perpetual injunction. (*The Mines Royal Societies v. Magnay*, 10 Ex. 489; 24 L. J. Ex. 7; *Phelps v. Prothero*, 16 C. B. 370; 24 L. J. C. P. 225; *Wodehouse v. Farebrother*, 5 E. & B. 277; 25 L. J. Q. B. 18; *Wood v. The Copper Miners' Co.*, 17 C. B. 561; 25 L. J. C. P. 166; *Clark v. Laurie*, 26 L. J. Ex. 38; *Drain v. Harvey*, 17 C. B. 257; *Gee v. Smart*, 8 E. & B. 313, 319; *Wakley v. Froggatt*, 2 H. & C. 669; 33 L. J. Ex. 5.)

Thus, to an action on a covenant in a lease for rent and for not repairing, a defence on equitable grounds of a part-performed agreement to surrender was not allowed to be pleaded, because in equity the defendant would be entitled to an injunction only upon the terms of executing a surrender. (*Mines Royal Societies v. Magnay*, 10 Ex. 489; 24 L. J. Ex. 7.) To a plea setting up a title under a conveyance by way of mortgage, an equitable replication that the mortgage debt had been paid off was not allowed, because the Court could not compel a reconveyance. (*Gorely v. Gorely*, 1 H. & N. 144.) Where to an action on a bond executed by the defendant as a surety the defendant pleaded, for an equitable defence, that he was willing to pay upon having the securities which the plaintiff held against the principal debtor delivered up to him, which the plaintiff refused, the plea was held bad on demurrer, as showing an equity to an injunction only upon conditions which the Court could neither determine nor enforce. (*Wodehouse v. Farebrother*, 5 E. & B. 277; 25 L. J. Q. B. 18.)

A plea on equitable grounds of the pendency of an arbitration under an agreement that the terms on which the contract sued on was to be put an end to should be referred to an arbitrator and that no action should be brought, was held bad on demurrer, because it only showed an equity to a temporary injunction until the arbitration was concluded or went off. (*Wood v. Copper Miners' Co.*, 17 C. B. 561; 25 L. J. C. P. 166.) In an action on a bill of exchange, the Court refused leave to plead by way of an equitable defence that the bill was accepted on the terms that the plaintiff would renew from time to time until the defendant could pay, upon payment by

him of a certain rate of discount, because the Court could not compel the defendant to perform his part of the agreement. (*Flight v. Gray*, 3 C. B. N. S. 320; 27 L. J. C. P. 13.) A plea on equitable grounds that plaintiff had proved his debt under the defendant's bankruptcy was held bad, because showing grounds for relief only during the proceedings in bankruptcy. (*Spencer v. Demett*, L. R. 1 Ex. 123; 35 L. J. Ex. 73.)

2.]—A mistake in a transaction which would be rectified in equity, cannot in general be relied on as ground for an equitable pleading; because a court of law cannot apply the same complete remedy. Thus, leave was refused for a plea on equitable grounds that the defendant signed a written contract under a mistake as to its contents; because the remedy in equity would be by reforming the contract. (*Perez v. Oleaga*, 11 Ex. 506; 21 L. J. Ex. 65; *Solvency Mutual Guarantee Society v. Freeman*, 7 H. & N. 17; 31 L. J. Ex. 197.) A replication on equitable grounds that a release by deed was executed in mistake of its legal effect was held bad on demurrer for the same reason. (*Teed v. Johnson*, 25 L. J. Ex. 110.) So a plea on equitable grounds that the defendant accepted a bill under a mistake as to the date was not allowed. (*Drain v. Harvey*, 17 C. B. 257; 25 L. J. C. P. 81.)

But where the mistake consisted in making the defendant liable at all, as where it was intended that he should sign as agent only, so as to bind his principal, but not, as he did, in terms binding on himself, the mistake may be set up in an equitable plea, as equity would discharge him wholly from the contract. (*Wake v. Harrop*, 1 H. & C. 202; 30 L. J. Ex. 273; 31 Ib 451.) And where a contract containing a mistake in the terms has been completely executed according to the terms intended by the parties, the mistake may be relied upon as matter for an equitable plea or replication because no object would be served by reforming the contract. (*Steele v. Haddock*, 10 Ex. 643; 24 L. J. Ex. 78; *Luce v. Izod*, 1 H. & N. 245; 25 L. J. Ex. 307.) Thus to an action for the conversion of goods, the defendant was allowed to plead for an equitable defence that the goods had been sold to him, but omitted by mistake in the broker's bought-and-sold notes, and that the purchase-money had been paid. (*Steele v. Haddock*, 10 Ex. 643; 24 L. J. Ex. 78.) So in an action against a surety, to which the defendant pleaded the discharge of the principal, a replication on equitable grounds that the discharge was by an agreement which was worded by mistake to include the present claim, and that the true agreement had been performed, was held good on demurrer. (*Torley v. Barrett*, 1 C. B. N. S. 225; 26 L. J. C. P. 1.) And where the contract intended by the parties has become impracticable by lapse of time or otherwise, so that nothing further can be done under it and no object can be served by reforming it, the mistake may be relied on as ground for equitable pleading in answer to the contract apparently made. (*Borrowman v. Rossel*, 16 C. B. N. S. 58; 33 L. J. C. P. 111.)

A replication on equitable grounds to a plea of release, that the release was worded by mistake to include the present claim, is good. (*Lyall v. Edwards*, 6 H. & N. 337; 30 L. J. Ex. 193.)

A plea on equitable grounds, to an action for not delivering goods sold, that the sale was by sample, and a wrong sample was shown by the vendor by mistake, was held bad. (*Scott v. Littledale*, 8 E. & B. 815; 27 L. J. Q. B. 201.)

An equitable plea of a misrepresentation, without fraud, inducing the contract sued upon, was held bad. (*Gorsuch v. Cree*, 8 C. B. N. S. 574; 29 L. J. C. P. 308.)

Variations of Agreements in Writing.]—It is a general rule both in equity and at law that a written agreement cannot be varied by extrinsic evidence; and a pleading on equitable grounds having this object only

allowed. (See "*Mistake*," *ante*, p. 569; and see Leake on 'Contracts,' p. 97.) Thus in an action on a life-policy, to a plea that the party assured travelled beyond Europe contrary to the terms of the policy, the Court refused leave to the plaintiff to reply on equitable grounds that the policy was made upon the express agreement that the assured might go out of Europe without vitiating the policy. (*Reis v. Scottish Equitable Ass. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 19; 26 L. J. Ex. 279.) But a replication upon equitable grounds, asserting that the plaintiff effected a life-policy upon the faith of a prospectus published by the insurers that all policies should be indisputable except in case of fraud, was held good. (*Wood v. Dwarris*, 11 Ex. 493; 25 L. J. Ex. 129.) The last decision seems at variance with that previously cited. It was incidentally objected to by the majority of the Court of Queen's Bench in *Wheelton v. Hardisty*, (8 E. & B. 232; 26 L. J. Q. B. 265) as admitting an alteration of a written instrument, and as being a departure from the declaration, but was supported by Lord Campbell, C.J., on the ground that the prospectus and policy were to be treated as one contract. (And see *per* Pollock, C.B., *Reis v. Scottish Equitable Ass. Co.*, *supra*.)

—At law a surety bound by a written instrument cannot avail himself of the rights of a surety unless he appears as such on the face of the instrument; but in equity he is entitled to all the rights of a surety, provided the creditor knew him to be such. (Story, Eq. Jur. 883, 883 a; and see "*Guarantee*," *post*, p. 594.) Accordingly a plea on equitable grounds that the defendant made a promissory note jointly with others as surety for one of them, and that the plaintiff by a valid agreement gave time to the principal debtor, without the consent of the defendant, was held good on demurrer. (*Pooley v. Harradine*, 7 E. & B. 431; 26 L. J. Q. B. 156; *Strong v. Foster*, 17 C. B. 201; 25 L. J. C. P. 106; *Greenough v. M'Clelland*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 15; and see *Lawrence v. Walmsley*, 31 L. J. C. P. 143; *ante*, p. 535.) To an action on a bond of guarantee to a limited amount, the defendant may show by an equitable plea that he executed the bond on the faith that the advances were not to exceed the limit of the guarantee, and that greater advances were made. (*Gordon v. Rue*, 8 E. & B. 1065; 27 L. J. Q. B. 185.) Where the defendant guaranteed in writing the completion of certain building work for the plaintiff by a third party, and the plaintiff had contracted with the latter to insure the work from fire during its progress, the plaintiff having failed to insure, and the work having been destroyed by fire, whereby its completion was prevented, it was held that the defendant was discharged in equity, and had a good ground for an equitable plea. (*Watts v. Shuttleworth*, 7 H. & N. 353; 29 L. J. Ex. 229.)

—A debt, or *chose in action*, is not assignable at law, but it is in equity; and the creditor, after assignment, can sue at law only as trustee for the assignee. (See *ante*, p. 75.)

In such action the rights of the assignee may, in general, be asserted in pleadings upon equitable grounds, as against the legal rights of the assignor; thus, in an action brought in the name of the assignor for the benefit of the assignee, to which the defendant pleaded a discharge by the plaintiff before breach and also payment, a replication on equitable grounds that the discharge was given and payment made, after notice to the defendant of the assignment and with the intention of defrauding the assignee was held good. (*De Pothonier v. De Mattos*, E. B. & E. 461; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260.) And to an action for a debt, it is a good plea on equitable grounds that the plaintiff had assigned the debt to a third party, who gave notice of the assignment to the defendant, and that the assignor was not suing for the benefit of the assignee or with his consent. (*Jeffs v. Day*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 372; 35 L. J. Q. B. 99.) So, to a plea of set-off it is a good replication

upon equitable grounds that the plaintiff had assigned the debt, with notice of the assignment to the defendant before the set-off accrued due, and that he was suing as trustee for the benefit of the assignee. (*Watson v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 285 ; L. R. 2 C. P. 593.) And see the cases of set-off cited *infra*.

Cross-demands and Set-off.—The mere existence of cross-demands is not a ground for the interference of Courts of equity. (Story, Eq. Jur. § 1434–1436.) Therefore matter which would afford ground for a cross-action is not on that account ground for an equitable plea. (See *ante*, p. 558 (a).) A plea on equitable grounds to an action for freight, that the plaintiff in the course of carrying the goods had negligently damaged them to an amount equal to his claim for freight, which damages the defendant claimed equitably to set off against the claim of the plaintiff, was held bad on demurrer. (*Stimson v. Hall*, 1 H. & N. 831 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 212 ; see also *Minshull v. Oakes*, 2 H. & N. 793 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 194.) And in an action for money lent, the Court refused leave to plead as an equitable defence that the money was advanced on the security of goods sufficient to reimburse the plaintiff, who wrongfully sold them for an inadequate price. (*Atterbury v. Jarvie*, 2 H. & N. 114 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 178.) But to an action on the covenant in a mortgage-deed an equitable plea stating that the plaintiff had sold the property comprised in the mortgage under a power of sale, and held sufficient out of the proceeds to pay all the money due, was admitted to be a defence. (*Marcon v. Bloxam*, 11 Ex. 586 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 193 ; and see a like plea amounting to payment at law, *Washbourn v. Burrows*, 1 Ex. 107.) Courts of equity will allow a defendant sued for a debt due to the plaintiff, to set off debts due from the plaintiff to a trustee for the defendant, and such debts may be set off in an action at law in a plea upon equitable grounds. (*Cochrane v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 97.) And defendant may plead a set-off upon equitable grounds of a debt due to him from the person on whose behalf plaintiff is suing as trustee. (*Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton*, L. R. 2 Ex. 56 ; 36 L. J. Ex. 33.) But the defendant cannot plead a set-off from the plaintiff, where the latter is suing as trustee for a person to whom he has assigned the debt, and the set-off has accrued due subsequently to notice of the assignment, and in respect of an independent transaction ; and the set-off may be met by a replication upon equitable grounds of such assignment. (*Watson v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 285 ; L. R. 2 C. P. 593.) A set-off accrued due before notice of assignment would be available in equity. (*Cavendish v. Geaves*, 24 Beavan, 163 ; 27 L. J. C. 314.)

Equities of third Parties.—It is sufficient if the equitable grounds entitle the defendant to absolute and complete relief against the plaintiff, although against other parties, strangers to the action, equities remain unsettled. Thus to an action brought by a husband to recover money which had been settled to the separate use of his wife, but paid to the defendant by her order, a plea that the money was assigned by the wife to the defendant as a trustee upon trusts under which the plaintiff took no interest was held to constitute a good defence, although the Court could not by its judgment enforce the trusts. (*Sloper v. Cottrell*, 6 E. & B. 501 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 7). But an equitable pleading will not be allowed where it is impossible to do justice without bringing other parties before the Court. (*Schlumberger v. Lister*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 3.)

of *and in Equity.*—If a plaintiff is pro-
bo at law and in equity for substantially the same matter, the Court of equity will compel him to elect in which Court he will proceed, and will restrain the proceedings in the other Court. (Story, Eq. Jur. § 889 ;

Equitable pleadings of mistake (see ante, p. 569) :—

Plea on equitable grounds, that it was intended that the defendant should make and sign the contract as agent only, and that the contract was drawn up by mistake so as to render him personally liable: Wake v. Harrop, 1 H. & C. 202; 30 L. J. Ex. 273; 31 Ib. 451.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action for the conversion of goods, that the goods were sold to the defendant and paid for by him, but were omitted by mistake in the bought-and-sold notes: Steele v. Haddock, 10 Ex. 643; 24 L. J. Ex. 78.

Replication on equitable grounds, to a plea of release, that the release though in general terms was not intended to apply to the claim sued for: Lyall v. Edwards, 6 H. & N. 337; 30 L. J. Ex. 193.

Replication on equitable grounds, to a plea of an agreement discharging the debt, that the agreement was by mistake worded so as to include the debt, and that the real agreement had been performed: Torley v. Barrett, 1 C. B. N. S. 225; 26 L. J. C. P. 1.

Anglo-Danubian Steam Nav. Co. v. Rogerson, 36 L. J. C. 667.) And if after a decree in equity a party proceeds at law for the same matter, the Court of equity will interfere by way of injunction. (Story, Eq. Jur. *supra*.) But it is said that a Court of law never interferes with an action merely upon the ground that a suit is pending in equity. (*Pearse v. Robins, 26 L. J. Ex. 183.*)

By the C. L. P. Act 1852, s. 226, it is enacted that "In case any action, suit or proceeding in any Court of law or equity shall be commenced, sued, or prosecuted, in disobedience of and contrary to any writ of injunction, rule or order of either of the superior courts of law or equity at Westminster, or of any judge thereof, in any other Court than that by or in which such injunction may have been issued, or rule or order made, upon the production to any such other Court or judge thereof of such writ of injunction, rule or order, the said other Court (in which such action suit or proceeding may be commenced, prosecuted or taken), or any judge thereof, shall stay all further proceedings contrary to any such injunction, rule or order, and thenceforth all further and subsequent proceedings shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes."

A plea on equitable grounds to the effect that the causes of action in the declaration had been finally adjudicated upon by a decree in Chancery was held bad on demurrer, because the defendant did not show an equity to an unconditional injunction. (*Phelps v. Prothero, 16 C. B. 370; 24 L. J. C. P. 225.* An injunction upon terms in Chancery was decreed in the same case. 25 L. J. C. 105.) A similar plea of a decree in equity upon the same causes of dispute was not allowed, on the ground that the relief in equity being different from that at law, a decree can never operate as an estoppel by analogy to a judgment at law. (*Collins v. Cave, 27 L. J. Ex. 146.*) After an application to the Court of Chancery for an injunction, the defendant will not be allowed to plead the same matter at law as an equitable defence (*Schlumberger v. Lister, 29 L. J. Q. B. 157*); and after an equitable defence has been pleaded to an action at law, the Court of Chancery will not entertain any application for an injunction on the same question, provided the Court of law can give such relief as a Court of equity would give. (*Waterlow v. Bacon, L. R. 2 Eq. 514; 35 L. J. C. 643; Farebrother v. Welchman, 24 L. J. C. 410; Terrell v. Higgs, 1 De G. & J. 388; 26 L. J. C. 837; Wild v. Hillas, 28 L. J. C. 170.*)

A Court of equity will not refuse to restrain an action upon the ground that the defendant at law might plead the matter of defence by way of equitable plea, as it is not compulsory upon him so to plead. (*Kingsford v.*

Equitable pleadings of suretyship (see ante, p. 570) :—

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action against one of several joint makers of a promissory note, that the defendant made the note as surety only for another maker to whom the plaintiff gave time : see "Bills of Exchange," ante, p. 535.

Plea on equitable grounds, that the defendant was surety only to the plaintiff for a third person, and that the plaintiff negligently lost the benefit of a security he had against the principal debtor : Mutual Loan Ass. v. Sudlow, 5 C. B. N. S. 449 ; 28 L. J. C. P. 108.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action on a bond of guarantee, that the defendant executed the bond on the faith that no advances were to be made beyond the amount guaranteed and that greater advances were made : Gordon v. Rae, 8 E. & B. 1065 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 185.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action on a guarantee for the completion of work by a third person for the plaintiff, that the plaintiff had contracted with the third person that he would insure the work during its progress, which he omitted to do, and the work was destroyed by fire which prevented its completion : Watts v. Shuttleworth, 7 H. & N. 353 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 229.

Equitable pleadings of assignment of debt (see ante, p. 570) :—

Plea on equitable grounds that the plaintiff had assigned the debt to a third party who had given notice of the assignment to the defendant, and that the plaintiff was not suing for the benefit or with the consent of the assignee : Jeffs v. Day, L. R. 1 Q. B. 372 ; 35 L. J. Q. B. 99.

Replication on equitable grounds to plea of payment, that the payment was made after assignment of the debt with intent to defraud the assignee, for whose benefit the action was brought : De Pothonier v. De Mattos, E. B. & E. 461 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260.

Replication upon equitable grounds to plea of set-off, that the plaintiff had assigned the debt, with notice to the defendant, before the set-off accrued, and was suing as trustee for the assignee : Watson v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co., 36 L. J. C. P. 285 ; L. R. 2 C. P. 593.

Plea that defendant at request of plaintiff gave a note for the debt to a third party ; replication on equitable grounds that the third party took the note as trustee for the plaintiff of which defendant had notice : National Savings Bank Ass. v. Tranah, L. R. 2 C. P. 556 ; 36 L. J. C. P. 260.

Equitable pleas, etc., of set-off (see ante, p. 571) :—

Plea on equitable grounds, of a set-off of a judgment recovered against the plaintiff by a trustee for the defendant on promissory

Swinford, 28 L. J. C. 413 ; Gompertz v. Pooley, 28 L. J. C. 484.) A defendant in an action at law, having a set-off upon equitable grounds, may reserve it to be enforced in a Court of equity. (Jenner v. Morris, 30 L. J. C. 361 ; Davies v. Stainbank, 6 De G. M. & G. 679 ; Thornton v. McKewan, 1 H. & M. 525 ; 32 L. J. C. 69.)

See further as to equitable grounds for relief against judgments, Story, Eq. Jur. § 874-900 ; Earl of Oxford's case, 2 White & Tudor's L. C. 3rd ed. 548 ; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 253.

notes made by the plaintiff and indorsed to the trustee to hold for the defendant: *Cochrane v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97.

Plea on equitable grounds of a set-off for a debt due to the defendant from the person on whose behalf plaintiff was suing as trustee: Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton, L. R. 2 Ex. 56.

Replication on equitable grounds to plea of set-off that the plaintiff had assigned the debt sued for with notice to the defendant before the accruing of the debt sought to be set-off, and was suing as trustee for the benefit of the assignee: Watson v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co., 36 L. J. C. P. 285; L. R. 2 C. P. 593; see *Wilson v. Gabriel*, 4 B. & S. 243.

Equitable pleadings arising out of mortgages, etc. :—

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action on the covenant in a mortgage-deed that the plaintiff had sold the mortgaged property under the power of sale, and held sufficient proceeds to pay the debt: Marcon v. Bloram, 11 Ex. 586; 25 L. J. Ex. 193; a like plea amounting to payment at law: *Washbourn v. Burrows*, 1 Ex. 107.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action on a covenant in a mortgage-deed, showing that the equity of redemption had become absolutely rested in the mortgagee, that the mortgaged property was the primary fund for payment of the debt, and was sufficient to pay it: Gee v. Smart, 8 E. & B. 313; 26 L. J. Q. B. 305.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action on a covenant to keep up a policy of insurance as security for a debt, that the defendant became bankrupt and the plaintiff elected to prove the debt under the bankruptcy: Elder v. Beaumont, 8 E. & B. 353; 27 L. J. Q. B. 25.

ESTOPPEL (a).

(a) *Estoppel.*]—Matter of estoppel by record or by deed must be pleaded, where there is an opportunity of pleading it. The party omitting to plead it when he may do so, cannot rely upon it as conclusive in evidence. (1 Wms. Saund. 325 a, n. (d); *Litchfield v. Ready*, 5 Ex. 939, 945; *Ferresham v. Emerson*, 11 Ex. 385; *Wilkinson v. Kirby*, 15 C. B. 439; *Young v. Raincock*, 7 C. B. 310; *Matthew v. Osborne*, 13 C. B. 919; *Doe v. Wellsman*, 2 Ex. 368; *Vooght v. Winch*, 2 B. & Ald. 662.) Where there is no opportunity of pleading it, it is conclusive in evidence. (*Doe v. Huddart*, 2 C. M. & R. 316; *Magrath v. Hardy*, 4 Bing. N. C. 782; *Cammell v. Sewell*, 3 H. & N. 617; 5 Ib. 728; 27 L. J. Ex. 447; *Whittaker v. Jackson*, 2 H. & C. 926; 33 L. J. Ex. 181; and see as to estoppel in general, *Duchess of Kingston's case*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 679, notes.)

Matter of estoppel *in pais*, as by payment or acceptance of rent, etc., may be relied on in evidence as conclusive without being specially pleaded, though such matter may be pleaded without objection. (See *Darlington v. Pritchard*, 4 M. & G. 783, where the acceptance of rent was pleaded by way of estoppel to a plea alleging title; and see *Sanderson v. Collman*, 4 M. & G. 209, where the acceptance of a bill by the defendant was pleaded by way of estoppel to a plea traversing the drawing.)

Where the matter of estoppel already appears on the pleadings, the

Plea in Estoppel of a Judgment recovered against the Plaintiff upon the same Matter in a former Action (a).

[Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.] That before this suit the plaintiff brought an action against the defendant in the Court of —, and declared against the defendant in the said action for that [here state the cause of action as in the declaration in the former action]; and the defendant afterwards pleaded to the said action that [here state the matter of the plea on which the estoppel is founded]; and the plaintiff afterwards replied to the said plea of the defendant in the said action by joining issue upon the said plea [or as the case may be]; and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said action that afterwards the said issue so joined in the said action as aforesaid came

jection may be raised by demurrer. (1 Wms. Saund. 326 (e); *Beckett v. Bradley*, 2 D. & L. 586; *Sanderson v. Collman*, 4 M. & G. 209, 225; *Macgregor v. Rhodes*, 6 E. & B. 266; 25 L. J. Q. B. 318.)

The estoppel operates only between the same parties and their privies (Co. Lit. 352 a; *Outram v. Morewood*, 3 East, 346; *Doe v. Oliver*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 671, notes; *Petrie v. Nuttall*, 11 Ex. 569), and in the same rights; a party suing or sued in a different right, as an executor or administrator, is not bound by an estoppel against himself in his own right. (*Mellers v. Brown*, 1 H. & C. 686; 32 L. J. Ex. 138; see *Whittaker v. Jackson*, 2 H. & C. 926; 33 L. J. Ex. 181.) An estoppel by deed is not available in an action not founded on the deed and wholly collateral to it. (*Carpenter v. Buller*, 8 M. & W. 209, and see *Wiles v. Woodward*, 5 Ex. 557, 563; *South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Warton*, 6 H. & N. 520; 31 L. J. Ex. 515; *Fraser v. Pendlebury*, 31 L. J. C. P. 1.)

(a) A judgment recovered against the plaintiff in a former suit for the same cause of action is matter of estoppel, and should be pleaded as such. (*Vooght v. Winch*, 2 B. & Ald. 662; *General Steam Nav. Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; *Overton v. Harvey*, 9 C. B. 324; *post*, p. 627.) But the plea must show that the cause of action was determined against the plaintiff on grounds constituting the judgment a defence to the present action. (*Phillips v. Ward*, 2 H. & C. 717; 33 L. J. Ex. 7; and see *Moss v. Anglo-Egyptian Nav. Co.*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 108.) A judgment recovered against the defendant operates as a merger of the original cause of action, and should be pleaded in bar. (*Smith v. Nicolls*, 5 Bing. N. C. 208, 220, and see "*Judgment Recovered*;" *post*, p. 624.) As to what claims are covered by a judgment in a former suit, see *post*, p. 625. The pendency of proceedings in error is no answer to the plea in estoppel. (*Doe v. Wright*, 10 A. & E. 763.)

A final and conclusive judgment of a foreign Court against the plaintiff may be pleaded in estoppel. (*Plummer v. Woodburne*, 4 B. & C. 625; *General Steam Nav. Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; see *post*, p. 627; and see as to foreign judgments, ante, p. 194, (a).)

The issues decided in a suit are conclusive between the same parties, and cannot be again litigated between them; and so also, it seems, are all the material facts alleged upon the record which are admitted by the unsuccessful party. (*Outram v. Morewood*, 3 East, 346, 355, 358; *Boileau v. Rutlin*, 2 Ex. 665; but see *Carter v. James*, 13 M. & W. 137; *Hutt v. Morrell*, 3 Ex. 240.) So, a judgment against the defendant by default estops him from disputing any traversable allegation in the declaration in another action against him at the suit of the same plaintiff; but he is not estopped from pleading a defence which is not inconsistent with any traversable allegation in the declaration in the former action, though it might have been pleaded as a defence to the former action. (*Howlett v. Tarte*, 10 C. B. N. S. 813; 31 L. J. C. P. 146.)

on for trial; and upon the said trial the jurors as to the said issue so joined as aforesaid said that [*here state the verdict in favour of the defendant*]; and thereupon afterwards and before this suit it was considered by the judgment of the said Court in the said action that the plaintiff should take nothing by his writ in the said action; and the said judgment still remains in force; and [*the causes of action stating them as in the declaration in the former action*] in the declaration in the said action mentioned, and [*the causes of action stating them*] in the declaration in this action mentioned are the same. [*Conclude as ante, p. 450.*]

A like plea to the common indebitatus counts, stating plea of the general issue in the former action, and verdict and judgment for the defendant: Palmer v. Temple, 9 A. & E. 508.

A like plea to a count on a bill of exchange: Overton v. Harvey, 9 C. B. 324.

Replications of nul tiel record: post, p. 628.

Replication traversing the identity of the causes of action: Gordon v. Whitehouse, 18 C. B. 747; 25 L. J. C. P. 301, and see Palmer v. Temple, 9 A. & E. 508. [It seems that this replication should be pleaded in the form of a new assignment, see "Judgment Recovered," post, p. 628 (b).]

Plea in estoppel of a judgment against the plaintiff in a foreign court: Plummer v. Woodburne, 4 B. & C. 625; General Steam Nav. Co. v. Guillou, 11 M. & W. 877; Callandar v. Dittrich, 4 M. & G. 68; Frayes v. Worms, 10 C. B. N. S. 149. [And see as to foreign judgments, ante, p. 194 (a), post, pp. 623 (a), 627 (b).]

Plea in estoppel, that a set-off, in respect of the debt now sued for, was pleaded by the now plaintiff in a former action between the same parties and adjudged against him: Eastmure v. Laws, 5 Bing. N. C. 444.

A like plea in respect of a set-off claimed in the county court: see Stanton v. Styles, 5 Ex. 578.

Plea in estoppel, that by a deed made between the plaintiff and the defendant, the plaintiff acknowledged the settlement of the claim: South-Eastern Ry. Co. v. Warton, 6 H. & N. 520; 31 L. J. Ex. 515.

Replication by way of Estoppel to a plea of Set-off, of a Judgment in a County Court upon the same matter.

[*Commence with the form, ante, p. 456.*] Before this suit the now defendant, in the county court of —, holden at —, then being a Court duly constituted and holden under the statutes relating to the county courts, and then having jurisdiction to hear and deter-

mine the plaint hereinafter mentioned, levied a plaint against the now plaintiff for the recovery of the same debt, which the now defendant seeks to set off against the now plaintiff's claim to which that plea is pleaded; and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said Court in the matter of the said plaint, that afterwards it was considered and adjudged by the said Court in the matter of the said plaint, that the now plaintiff did not owe to the now defendant the said debt or any part thereof, and that the now defendant should take nothing by his said plaint in that behalf, and the said judgment still remains in force. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456. *As to the effect of a county court judgment, see post*, p. 626]

Replication in estoppel, to a plea by the acceptor of a bill traversing the drawing, that the bill purported to be so drawn at the time of the acceptance: Sanderson v. Collman, 4 M. & G. 209. [*Such plea however would be bad on demurrer, and the replication in estoppel is unnecessary: Ib.* 225; *Macgregor v. Rhodes*, 6 E. & B. 266; 25 L. J. Q. B. 318; *ante*, p. 521.]

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Plea traversing that the Defendant [or the Plaintiff] is Executor or Administrator (a).

That he [or the plaintiff] never was nor is he executor [or administrator] as alleged.

Plea in abatement of the nonjoinder of a co-executor as plaintiff or defendant: see ante, p. 472.

Plea of Never Indebted by an Executor or Administrator.

That he [or, if the count claims money payable by the testator in his lifetime, the said G. H.] never was indebted as alleged. [*If the declaration claims money payable by both, say, that neither he nor the said G. H. ever was indebted as alleged.*]

(a) By r. 5, T. T. 1853, "In all actions by and against executors or administrators, the character in which the plaintiff or defendant is stated on the record to sue or be sued, shall not in any case be considered as in issue, unless specially denied." The declaration charging the defendant as executor imports that he is executor either by right or by wrong, so that the traverse that he is executor or administrator sufficiently denies that he is executor *de son tort*. (See *Scott v. Wedlake*, 7 Q. B. 766, 780; *Wood v. Kerry*, 2 C. B. 515; *Meyrick v. Anderson*, 14 Q. B. 719.) As to these pleas, and the evidence required to support them, see 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1794. A plea by one of two defendants, sued as executors, that the other only was not executor, is a bad plea. (*Atkins v. Humphrey*, 2 C. B. 654.)

Plea of Plene Administravit (a).

That he has fully administered all the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, and which have ever come to the hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered; and the defendant had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *G. H.* in the hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered.

Replication and Interlocutory Judgment of future Assets Quando Acciderint, where the Defendant pleads Plene Administravit, together with other Pleas.

And the plaintiff, as to the — plea of the defendant, says that [state the matter replied, or if the replication takes and joins issue it will be: and the plaintiff takes and joins issue on the — and — pleas of the defendant].

(a) As to this form, see 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1804. The averment that the defendant had not at the commencement of the suit, or ever since, any goods of the deceased is essential, and without it the plea would be bad in substance. (*Ib.*)

If the executor or administrator has no assets of the deceased, he must plead *plene administravit*; otherwise he will be taken to admit that he has assets and may eventually be made personally liable for the debt, damages and costs, if they cannot be levied on the goods of the deceased. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1803.)

Upon *plene administravit* being pleaded, the plaintiff may take judgment for his debt and costs of future assets *quando acciderint* (*Cor v. Peacock*, 4 Dowl. 134, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 711, 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1829); or the plaintiff may take issue on the plea, and if successful, he may then obtain judgment to the extent of assets proved against the defendant, and of future assets *quando acciderint* for the residue, if any, of his debt. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1824.) If he fails to prove any assets under such issue, it is said he cannot take judgment of future assets *quando acciderint*. (*Ib.* 1829.)

A successful plaintiff in an action against an executor is entitled to judgment for his costs, to be levied of the goods of the deceased, if any, and if not, then of the goods of the defendant. (*Marshall v. Willder*, 9 B. & C. 655; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1823.) And it is said that if the executor or administrator pleads *ne unques executor* or *administrator*, or a release to himself, and it is found against him, as these pleas are considered false within his own knowledge, the judgment as to debt, damages and costs, will be *de bonis testatoris si, etc., et si non de bonis propriis*. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1824.) An executor or administrator should therefore be careful not to plead any defence without good ground for success, as he may, if unsuccessful, become personally liable for costs. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1827.) An executor or administrator succeeding on the plea of *plene administravit* is entitled to the general costs of the cause, although other issues are found against him. (*Edwards v. Bethel*, 1 B. & Ald. 254; *Marshall v. Willder*, 9 B. & C. 655, 657; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1828.)

Under an issue taken on the plea of *plene administravit* the burthen of proof lies on the plaintiff, and he may prove assets either before the commencement of the suit, or after the commencement of the suit and before

And the plaintiff, as to the — plea of the defendant [*the plea of plene administravit*] admits the same to be true, and prays judgment for his said debt and the damages by him sustained by reason of the detention thereof [*or, in the case of unliquidated damages, for the damages by him sustained by reason of the causes of action in the declaration alleged*] to be adjudged to him, to be levied of the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, and which shall hereafter come to the hands of the defendant as executor [*or administrator*] as aforesaid to be administered; but because it is uncertain whether the defendant will be convicted upon the issues above joined between the said parties to be tried by the country or not, therefore let the giving of judgment herein be stayed until the trial and determination of the said issues, etc. [*If the defendant has pleaded plene administravit præter, the entry must be varied accordingly; see the forms given in Chit. Forms, 10th ed. p. 711.*]

Pleas of Plene Administravit Præter (a).

That he has fully administered all the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, and which have ever come to the

the plea, which were formerly matters of distinct replications. If assets have been received after plea pleaded, the plaintiff must not take issue, but should take judgment of future assets *quando acciderint*. (*Smith v. Tatham*, 2 Ex. 205; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1815; and see as to the evidence under this issue, *Ib.* 1816.) The defendant may under this plea prove, in answer to the plaintiff's evidence of assets received, the payment of the funeral and testamentary expenses, the payment before suit of debts, including his own, being not inferior in kind to the debt of the plaintiff, or of debts inferior in kind before he had notice of the plaintiff's debt. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1821.) But he cannot prove debts even of a higher degree which he has not paid; a retainer of assets to meet these debts must be pleaded in one of the more special forms given above. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1822.) A retainer by the executor for his own debt is also sometimes expressly pleaded; but such plea is unnecessary. (See *post*, p. 580.) An executor or administrator may relieve himself from liability in respect of claims, of which he has no notice, under 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 29.

If the plaintiff is in doubt, upon *plene administravit* being pleaded, whether to take issue or to take judgment of future assets *quando acciderint*, it will be found convenient to administer interrogatories under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 51, in order to obtain a discovery of the assets and debts of the testator, and of the disposal of the assets by the defendant. (See *Chit. Forms*, 10th ed. 172.)

The judgment against the assets of the deceased may be enforced by *fi. fa.* If the sheriff returns *nulla bona testatoris* and also a *devastavit*, which he may do, the plaintiff may then sue out a *fi. fa. de bonis propriis* or a *ca. sa.* against the defendant. If the sheriff returns *nulla bona testatoris* only, the plaintiff may obtain execution *de bonis propriis* by proceeding by *scire fieri* inquiry. The plaintiff may also proceed by action on the judgment suggesting a *devastavit*. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1831–1841; and see 2 *Chit. Pr.* 12th ed. p. 1233; *Chit. Forms*, 10th ed. 718 (b); *Coward v. Gregory*, 36 L. J. C. P. 1; L. R. 2 C. P. 153.)

The judgment of assets *quando acciderint* may be enforced by action of debt upon the judgment, or the plaintiff may proceed in the manner provided by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, as to writs of revivor. (See C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 91; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1841.)

(a) The plaintiff may take issue on this plea, or may have judgment to

hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered, except personal estate and effects of the value of £——; and the defendant had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *G. H.* in the hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered, except the said personal estate and effects of the value aforesaid.

Plea of Plene Administravit by the Executor of an Executor.

That the said *G. H.* [the first executor] in his lifetime fully administered all the personal estate and effects which were of the said *J. K.* [the original testator], and which ever came to the hands of the said *G. H.* as executor as aforesaid to be administered; and the defendant has fully administered all the personal estate and effects which were of the said *J. K.*, and which have ever come to the hands of the defendant as executor as aforesaid to be administered; and the defendant had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *J. K.* in the hands of the defendant as executor as aforesaid to be administered.

Plea of a Retainer by the Defendant as Executor for his own Debt.

A rightful executor or administrator may retain assets in payment of a debt due from the deceased to himself in preference to all other creditors of an equal degree. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 971; *Boyd v. Brooks*, 34 Beav. 7; 34 L. J. C. 605.) Such retainer is sometimes pleaded specially; but this is unnecessary, as the defence may be given in evidence under *plene administravit*. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1809; and see *ante*, p. 579.)

Plea of Judgment and Specialty Debts outstanding against the Testator, and Plene Administravit Præter (a).

That in the lifetime of the said *G. H.*, *J. K.*, on the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, in the Court of —— at Westminster, by the

the extent of the assets acknowledged, and of future assets *quando acciderint* for the residue of his debt and costs. (Chit. Forms 10th ed. 713.) The defendant might pay into Court the amount of assets admitted, but this would not generally be expedient, as by allowing the plaintiff to take judgment, the defendant might plead the judgment, even to a pending action for a debt of equal degree. (See *post*, 582 (b).)

(a) An executor or administrator must plead specially the existence of debts of a higher nature than that sued for and no assets *ultra*; and all such debts must be stated in the plea. He cannot give them in evidence under the plea of *plene administravit*. (*Ante*, p. 579; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1822.)

The plaintiff may take issue on the plea or may take judgment of future assets *quando acciderint* after satisfaction of the debts stated in the plea,

judgment of the said Court recovered against the said *G. H.* £—, which said judgment is still in force and unsatisfied; [*add any other judgment debts in like manner. If there be a bond debt, state it thus:*] and the said *G. H.* in his lifetime by his bond became bound to *L. M.* in the sum of £—, to be paid by the said *G. H.* to the said *L. M.*, subject to a condition that if the said *G. H.* should pay to the said *L. M.* £— with interest thereon, at £— per cent. per annum, on the — day of —, A.D. —, the said bond should be void, and at the commencement of this suit there was and still is due to the said *L. M.* on the said bond £—; [*state any other bond debts in like manner. If there be a debt under a covenant, state it thus:*] and the said *G. H.* in his lifetime, by deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, covenanted with *N. O.* to pay to the said *N. O.* £— on the — day of —, A.D. —, with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of £— per cent. per annum, and at the commencement of this suit there was and still is due to the said *N. O.* under the said covenant £—; [*add any other specialty debts for which the assets are liable*]; and the defendant has fully administered all the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.*, and which have ever come to

and under such judgment will be entitled to charge the defendant in priority of all debts not mentioned in the plea. (Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 711.)

Where the plea sets up a bond debt, the penalty is the debt where the bond is forfeited; but before the bond is forfeited, the sum in the condition is the debt; but it is advisable in all cases to show the condition of the bond in the plea, and to state how much is truly due on the bond. (*Bank of England v. Morice*, 2 Str. 1028; *Cox v. Joseph*, 5 T. R. 307; 1 Wms. Saund. 333 a; 2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1809.)

A debt for rent, whether under a demise by parol or under one by deed, is of equal degree with debts by specialty; therefore in an action of debt for rent an executor cannot plead an outstanding specialty debt. (*Gage or Gray v. Acton*, 1 Salk. 325; 1 L. Raym. 515; and see *Davis v. Gyde*, 2 A. & E. 623.)

By the 23 & 24 Vict. c. 38, s. 3, it is enacted "that no judgment which has not already been, or which shall not hereafter be entered or docketed under the several Acts now in force, and which passed subsequently to the Act of 4 & 5 W. and M., so as to bind lands, tenements, or hereditaments as against purchasers, mortgagees, or creditors, shall have any preference against heirs, executors, or administrators in their administration of their ancestor's, testator's, or intestate's estates." And see the statute 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 20, s. 3, formerly in force.

Under these statutes it has been held that if a judgment is not duly registered, an executor or administrator is not bound to give it preference, and that under a plea of *plene administravit* to an action on such a judgment, he may show that he has paid other debts of inferior degree. (*Hickey v. Hayter*, 6 T. R. 381; *Kemp v. Waddingham*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 355; 35 L. J. Q. B. 114.) It was also held under the former statute that an executor or administrator could not plead judgment debts outstanding, unless they were so docketed as that he was bound to give them preference, and that no notice of a judgment would avail except that required by the statute. (*Steel v. Rorke*, 1 B. & P. 307; *Hall v. Tapper*, 3 B. & Ad. 655.) Hence, perhaps, since these statutes, the plea of outstanding judgment debts ought to allege that they were duly registered, but the precedents do not contain such allegation. The statute does not apply to judgments obtained against executors and administrators, and such judgments are entitled to preference without registration. (*Gaunt v. Taylor*, 3 M. & G. 886; *Jennings v. Rigby*, 33 Beav. 198; 33 L. J. C. 149.)

the hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered, except goods and chattels, the value of which is not sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and specialty debts ; and the defendant had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *G. H.* in the hands of the defendant as executor [or administrator] as aforesaid to be administered, except the said goods and chattels, the value of which is not sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and specialty debts, and which are liable to satisfy the same.

Like pleas : Hancock v. Prowd, 1 Wms. Saund. 328 ; *Jones v. Roberts*, 2 C. & M. 219.

A like plea in respect of an indemnity bond : Cox v. Josephs, 5 T. R. 307.

Replication to a plea of an outstanding judgment against the testator, that the judgment was not registered : see Steele v. Rorke, 1 B. & P. 307 ; and see ante, p. 581, n.

Replication to a plea of an outstanding judgment debt, that the judgment was satisfied, and that the defendant fraudulently permitted the judgment to remain in force after satisfaction (a) : Hancock v. Prowd, 1 Wms. Saund. 328 ; *Jones v. Roberts*, 2 C. & M. 219.

Plea of payment of an outstanding bond debt after action brought : Orenham v. Clapp, 2 B. & Ad. 309 ; *Bryan v. Clay*, 1 E. & B. 38.

Plea of a judgment recovered against the defendant as executor since the commencement of the action, and plene administravit præter (b) : Roberts v. Wood, 3 Dowl. 797.

A like plea puis darrein continuance : Prince v. Nicholson, 5 Taunt. 333, 665 ; *Lyttleton v. Cross*, 3 B. & C. 317.

(a) The plaintiff may reply any matter defeating the judgment ; as that it was satisfied, or that it was obtained by fraud and collusion between the executor and the creditor, or that it is kept on foot by fraud. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1810.) An executor may confess judgment for a debt barred by the Statute of Limitations, and the statute cannot be relied on by other creditors of the estate to defeat the judgment. (*Hunter v. Baxter*, 3 Giff. 214 ; 31 L. J. C. 432.)

(b) Where the plea sets up a judgment recovered against the executor himself, if the action is brought for a specialty debt, the plea must show that the judgment was obtained on a specialty, or that it was obtained before the executor had notice of the specialty debt of the plaintiff. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1808.)

An executor or administrator may give priority to one creditor over others of equal degree by confessing judgment to him ; and he may do this even after action brought by another creditor, and plead it in answer to the action ; if after plea pleaded he confesses a judgment, he may plead it *puis darrein continuance*. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 965, 966 ; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 1229.) Hence, if the defendant applies for time to plead, the plaintiff should object to it being granted except upon the terms of his not pleading any judgment obtained against him subsequently.

Plea, to an Action charging the Defendant for Rent as Assignee of the Term, that the Defendant became Assignee only as Executor, and that the Premises yielded no profit, and Plene Administravit (a).

That after the making of the alleged deed and during the term thereby granted the said *G. H.* died possessed of the said demised premises, having first duly made his last will and thereby appointed the defendant executor thereof; and the defendant afterwards as such executor duly proved the said will, and entered into the said demised premises and became possessed thereof for the residue of the said term as such executor as aforesaid and not otherwise, and the estate of the said *G. H.* therein did not at any time vest in the defendant by assignment otherwise than as such executor as aforesaid; and the defendant has not at any time since the death of the said *G. H.* received or derived, nor could he during any part of that time receive or derive any profit from the said demised premises, and the said demised premises have not since the death of the said *G. H.* yielded any profit whatever; and the defendant had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *G. H.* in the hands of the defendant as executor as aforesaid to be administered.

Like pleas: Rubery v. Stevens, 4 B. & Ad. 241; *Nation v. Tozer*, 1 C. M. & R. 172; *Tremeere v. Morison*, 1 Bing. N. C. 89; *Hopwood v. Whaley*, 6 C. B. 744.

Plea, to a like Action, that the Defendant became Assignee only as Administrator, that the Premises yielded only £—, and Plene Administravit Præter.

That after the making of the alleged deed and during the term thereby granted the said *G. H.* died intestate, possessed of the said demised premises, and after the death of the said *G. H.* letters

(a) The executor of a deceased tenant may be charged at the suit of the landlord for the rent accrued due since the decease of the tenant either as executor of the deceased or in his own right as assignee of the term (see "*Landlord and Tenant*," ante, p. 212 (a)). In the latter case he may deny that he is assignee, and may show that he is executor only and has never entered, if such is the fact (see *Wollaston v. Hakewill*, 3 M. & G. 297, 320; *Kearsley v. Orley*, 2 H. & C. 896); or if he has entered, he may plead that he is assignee as executor only, and that the premises yielded no profits, or no profits except a sum admitted, and that he has no other assets, as in the above or following form. (See *Wollaston v. Hakewill*, 3 M. & G. 297, 321; and see ante, p. 212 (a).) The value of the premises under such plea is what the executor by reasonable diligence might have derived from them. (*Hornidge v. Wilson*, 11 A. & E. 655; *Hopwood v. Whaley*, 6 C. B. 744.)

If the value of the land is of less value than the rent, and there are no assets to satisfy the rent, the executor may waive and abandon the lease altogether by giving a proper notice of his intention to the landlord. (2 Wms. Ex. 6th ed. 1623.) And such waiver will be an answer to any subsequent rent. (*Nation v. Tozer*, 1 C. M. & R. 173; see a plea to that effect, *Hornidge v. Wilson*, 11 A. & E. 645.)

An executor may also protect himself from claims under the lease by availing himself of the provisions of 22 & 23 Vict. c. 35, s. 27. (See ante, p. 212.)

of administration of the personal estate and effects which were of the said *G. H.* were duly granted to the defendant [by her Majesty's Court of Probate], and the defendant afterwards entered into the said demised premises and became and was possessed thereof for the residue of the said term as such administrator as aforesaid and not otherwise, and the estate of the said *G. H.* therein did not at any time vest in the defendant by assignment otherwise than as such administrator as aforesaid; and the defendant has not since the death of the said *G. H.* received or derived, nor could he during any part of that time receive or derive any profit from the said demised premises except to the amount of £—; and the said premises have not since the death of the said *G. H.* yielded any profit whatever except the said £—; and the defendants had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any personal estate or effects which was or were of the said *G. H.* in the hands of the defendant as administrator as aforesaid to be administered, except the said rents and profits to the amount of £—; and the defendant brings here into Court the said £— ready to be paid to the plaintiff.

A like plea: Hornidge v. Wilson, 11 A. & E. 645.

Pleas of set-off in actions by and against executors: see "Set-off," post.

EXONERATION. *See "Rescission of Contract," post, p. 673.*

FELONY. *See "Conviction of Felony," ante, p. 565.*

FORBEARANCE.

General Issue (a).

Non Assumpsit," ante, p. 465.

Plea denying the original Debt or Cause of Action forborne (where no Action was pending).

That he never was indebted [or that the plaintiff had not a good cause of action against the defendant, *traversing the allegation in the declaration in terms*] as alleged.

(a) The promise to forbear and stay proceedings is denied by the general issue *non assumpsit*. If the debt or cause of action agreed to be forborne is stated in the declaration as a distinct averment, it must, if intended to be denied, be traversed in terms (*see ante, p. 157 n. (b)*). The forbearance itself and the alleged breach, if denied, must also be specifically traversed.

Plea denying the Debt or Cause of Action (where a pending Action was forborne).

That the plaintiff had not at any time any cause of action in respect of the subject-matter of the action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant as alleged, as the plaintiff at the time of the alleged promise well knew.

A like plea: Wade v. Simeon, 2 C. B. 548; and see Smith v. Monteith, 13 M. & W. 427.

Plea denying the Forbearance.

That the plaintiff has not stayed all further proceedings in the said action as alleged [*traversing the allegation in the terms of the declaration*].

Pleas by a surety of time given to the principal debtor, see "Guarantee," post, p. 594.

FOREIGN ATTACHMENT. See "*Attachment of Debt*," ante, p. 494.

FRAUD (a).

Plea that the Contract was induced by the Fraud of the Plaintiff.

That he was induced to make the alleged promise [or agreement, or to accept or indorse the said bill, or to make the said promissory

(a) A contract procured by fraud is voidable at the election of the party so induced to enter into it; but until he has disaffirmed the contract it remains valid. (*Selway v. Fogg, 5 M. & W. 83; Murray v. Mann, 2 Ex. 538; Pilbrow v. Pilbrow's Atmospheric Ry. Co., 5 C. B. 453; Deposit Life Ass. Co. v. Ayscough, 6 E. & B. 761; 26 L. J. Q. B. 29.*) This defence must be specially pleaded (*r. 8, T. T. 1853*); but it may be pleaded in most cases in the general form above given (*Robson v. Luscombe, 2 D. & L. 859*), which is applicable also to the *indebitatus* count for goods sold and delivered. (*Lawton v. Elmore, 27 L. J. Ex. 141.*) Where it is pleaded with particularity, no other fraud can be proved than that averred. (*Tuck v. Tooke, 9 B. & C. 437.*) Particulars of the fraud are often ordered as a condition of pleading fraud in a general form. (See ante, p. 445.) A defendant will not be allowed to plead several pleas founded on the same fraud, only varying the statement of the circumstances. (*Reid v. Rew, 2 Dowl. N. S. 543.*) As to what amounts to fraud, see ante, p. 333 (a); *Canham v. Barry, 15 C. B. 597.* A contract is voidable for the fraud of an agent through whom it was made, though the principal did not authorize the fraud, and is not responsible for it. (*Udell v. Atherton, 7 H. & N. 172; 30 L. J. Ex. 337; Attwood v. Small, 6 Cl. & F. 232, 448; Murray v. Mann, 2 Ex. 538; Wheelton v. Hardisty, 8 E. & B. 232, 260.*)

In actions on special contracts under which the defendant may have received a benefit, it may be necessary for him to plead further that he has

note, or to execute the alleged deed, or, to an *indebitatus count*, to contract the alleged debt] by the fraud of the plaintiff.

Plea of fraud, stating the particulars: Canham v. Barry, 15 C. B. 597.

Plea, to count by indorsee against acceptor of a bill, that the acceptance was obtained by the fraud of the drawer, who indorsed it to the plaintiff without value, [or with notice, or when overdue]: ante, p. 528.

Plea of fraud to an action on a bond: Raphael v. Goodman, 8 A. & E. 565; *Spencer v. Handley*, 4 M. & G. 414; *on a policy of insurance: Redman v. Wilson*, 14 M. & W. 476; *on a contract of indemnity: Way v. Hearne*, 13 C. B. N. S. 292; 32 L. J. C. P. 34; *on a contract of guarantee: North British Insurance Co. v. Lloyd*, 10 Ex. 523; 24 L. J. Ex. 14; *Lee v. Jones*, 17 C. B. N. S. 482; 34 L. J. C. P. 131.

Plea, to an action on a deed of separation between the defendant and his wife, that the deed was obtained by the fraudulent misrepresentation of the plaintiff, being the trustee, that the wife was chaste: Evans v. Edmonds, 13 C. B. 777; 22 L. J. C. P. 211.

Plea that the Defendant was induced to contract by Fraud, and afterwards repudiated the Contract.

That he was induced to make the alleged contract [or agreement] by the fraud of the plaintiff, and within a reasonable time after he had notice of the said fraud and before he had received any benefit under the said contract [or agreement] he repudiated and abandoned the same, and gave notice of his repudiation and abandonment thereof to the plaintiff.

Plea, to an Action by a Company for Calls, that the Defendant was induced to become a Shareholder by Fraud, and repudiated the Shares.

That he was induced to become the holder of the said shares by

repudiated the contract. (*Per Crompton, J., Deposit Life Ass. Co. v. Ayscough*, 6 E. & B. 761; 26 L. J. Q. B. 29.)

A plea, to a count by a public company against a shareholder, that the defendant was induced to become a shareholder by the fraud of the plaintiffs was held bad, as admitting that the defendant was still a *de facto* shareholder. (*Deposit Life Ass. Co. v. Ayscough*, *supra*; see *Clarke v. Dickson*, E. B. & E. 148; 27 L. J. Q. B. 223.) In such case the defendant should plead further that upon discovery of the fraud he had renounced the shares and ceased to be a shareholder, and had taken no benefit under them. (*Ib.*; *Bulch y Plum Mining Co. v. Baynes*, L. R. 2 Ex. 324; 36 L. J. Ex. 183; and see *post*, p. 605 (a).) A shareholder, induced to become so by the fraud of the company, cannot repudiate his liability as against creditors of the company not parties to the fraud. (*Henderson v. Royal British Bank*, 7 E. & B. 356; 26 L. J. Q. B. 112; *Powis v. Harding*, 1 C. B. N. S. 533; 26 L. J. C. P. 107; *Re Orerend Gurney & Co., Oaks and Peck's case*, L. R. 3 Eq. 576; *Ib.* 2 H. L. 325; 36 L. J. C. 233, 949; *Langer's case*, 37 L. J. C. 292.)

the fraud of the plaintiffs, and within a reasonable time after he had notice of the said fraud, and before he had received any benefit from or in respect of the said shares or any of them, he repudiated and disclaimed the said shares, and all title thereto, and all liability in respect thereof, and gave notice of his repudiation and disclaimer thereof to the plaintiffs.

Like pleas: M'Creight v. Stevens, 1 H. & C. 454; 31 L. J. Ex. 455 [where particulars of the fraud were ordered]; *Bulch y Plwm Mining Co. v. Baynes*, L. R. 2 Ex. 324; 36 L. J. Ex. 183.

Replication of Fraud and Repudiation to a Plea of a Bill of Exchange given on account or in discharge of a Debt.

That he was induced to receive the said bill as alleged by the fraud of the defendant, and within a reasonable time after he had notice of the said fraud, and before he had received any benefit from the said bill, the plaintiff repudiated the said bill and the receipt thereof by him, and refused to have or retain the same for and on account [or in satisfaction and discharge] of the said debt and the cause of action in respect thereof, and then gave notice thereof to the defendant, and delivered back [or tendered and offered to deliver back] the same to the defendant.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (a).

Plea that the rules of the society were not duly certified and en-

(a) As to the statutes relating to Friendly Societies, see *ante*, p. 159 (a).

The Act for consolidating and amending the law relating to Friendly Societies, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 40, enacts that disputes between the members or persons claiming through or under a member, and the trustee or officers, shall be decided in manner directed by the rules of the society, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal. And see the previous statutes, 10 Geo. IV, c. 56, s. 27; 13 & 14 Vict. c. 115, ss. 22, 23.

By s. 41, applications for the settlement of disputes in any society, the rules of which do not prescribe any other mode of settling such disputes, or to enforce an award, or upon failure of an arbitration respecting such disputes, are to be made to the county court of the district within which the usual or principal place of business of the society shall be situate; and the decision of such county court upon such application is not subject to any appeal.

It would seem that the mode of decision provided by the rules ousts the jurisdiction of the superior Courts (*Crisp v. Bunbury*, 8 Bing 394; *Albon v. Pyke*, 4 M. & G. 421); but it is confined, according to the words of the statute, to disputes arising between the society and the members, as members; disputes relating to matters in which the members are concerned, but not as members, remain within the jurisdiction of the Courts. (*Cutbill v. Kingdom*, 1 Ex. 494; *Morrison v. Glover*, 4 Ex. 430; *Skipton Industrial Soc. v. Prince*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 323.) Thus, where the society has lent money to members on the security of mortgages, or where members have entered into express covenants with the society, disputes relating to such mortgages or covenants are not within the statute. (*Ib.*; *Doe v. Glover*, 15 Q. B. 103; *Farmer v. Giles*, 5 H. & N. 753; 30 L. J. Ex. 65.) And in

rolled according to the statute (under 10 Geo. IV, c. 56, s. 4) *Bradburne v. Whitbread*, 5 M. & G. 439; *Margett v. Parkes*, 1 D. & L. 582.

Plea to an action on a note, that it was given as security for a loan made by the trustees of a loan society of a greater amount than £15, contrary to 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 23, s. 6; and see 3 & 4 Vict. c. 110, s. 13: Bawden v. Howell, 3 M. & G. 638.

Plea, to an action on a note against a surety for a loan from a loan society, that by a contemporaneous agreement incorporating the rules of the society, no legal proceedings were to be taken against the surety until notice of the default of the principal, which had not been given: Brown v. Langley, 4 M. & G. 466; *Price v. Kirkham*, 3 H. & C. 437; 34 L. J. Ex. 35; and see *Brown v. Wilkinson*, 13 M. & W. 14.

Plea under 10 Geo. IV, c. 56, s. 27, of a rule of the society that all disputes between the society and its members should be determined by the committee of the society for the time being: Cutbill v. Kingdom, 1 Ex. 494. (See ante, p. 587 (a).)

Plea, under the same enactment, of a rule of the society that disputes should be referred to arbitration in manner provided by the rules: Morrison v. Glover, 4 Ex. 430; *Reeves v. White*, 17 Q. B. 995; *Farmer v. Giles*, 5 H. & N. 753; 30 L. J. Ex. 65.

Plea of a rule of the society that matters in dispute between the society and its members should be decided by justices of the peace: Simden v. Banks, 30 L. J. Q. B. 102.

Pleas setting out the rules of a benefit building society established under 6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 32; and showing that by the rules plaintiff had ceased to be a member; and that disputes were to be referred to arbitration: Card v. Carr, 1 C. B. N. S. 197; 26 L. J. C. P. 113.

GAMING (b).

actions against sureties for members, the sureties cannot take of the rules of the society unless they are expressly incorporated in their contracts. (*Brown v. Langley*, 4 M. & G. 466; *Brown v. Wilkinson*, 13 M. & W. 14; *Price v. Kirkham*, 3 H. & C. 437; 34 L. J. Ex. 35.)

(a) And see 18 & 19 Vict. c. 63, s. 26, requiring the rules to be certified. Where the plaintiff relies upon the privileges given by the statutes to support his action, this is a good plea. It is otherwise where he can sustain his action without the aid of the statutes, as upon a bond given to the plaintiff, although it was executed to him as treasurer of a friendly society (*Jones v. Woollam*, 5 B. & Ald. 769); or upon a note made payable to the plaintiff. (*Bawden v. Howell*, 3 M. & G. 638.)

(b) At the common law a *wager*, or promise made upon a chance event in which neither party has any interest except that created by the wager, was binding. (*Good v. Elliott*, 3 T. R. 693; *Cousins v. Nantes*, 3 Taunt. 513, 515; *Hussey v. Crickitt*, 3 Camp. 168; *Dalby v. India Ass. Co.*, 15 C. B. 365.)

By the statute 9 Anne, c. 14, it was enacted (amongst other things) that all notes and bills given for money won by gaming at cards or other games,

Plea that a Check was drawn for Money lost upon a Wager.
(8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, s. 18.)

That he made and delivered the said check to the plaintiff for money won by the plaintiff from him upon a contract made between them by way of wagering, that is to say [*state the wager*]; and ex-

or by betting at such games, or for any money knowingly lent for such game or betting, should be void.

By the statute 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 41, s. 1, it is enacted that all such notes and bills, instead of being absolutely void, shall be deemed to have been made for an illegal consideration. (See s. 2, "*Gaming*," *ante*, p. 161.)

By the statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, s. 15, so much of the statute of Anne as was not altered by the statute of Will. IV, is repealed. And s. 18 enacts "that all contracts or agreements, whether by parol or in writing, by way of gaming or wagering, shall be null and void; and that no suit shall be brought or maintained in any Court of law or equity for recovering any sum of money or valuable thing alleged to be won upon any wager, or which shall have been deposited in the hands of any person to abide the event on which any wager shall have been made: provided always, that this enactment shall not be deemed to apply to any subscription or contribution for any plate, prize, or sum of money to be awarded to the winner of any lawful game, sport, pastime, or exercise." The proviso in this section extends to the subscription of only two subscribers, who are themselves the players at the game; as where two persons deposited £10 each to be awarded to the winner of a race between them. (*Batty v. Marriott*, 5 C. B. 832.) It does not apply to a race between two horses upon the terms that the winner should have both. (*Coombes v. Dibble*, L. R. 1 Ex. 248; 35 L. J. Ex. 167.) It does not apply to a mere bet or wager, though made upon a lawful game. (*Parsons v. Alexander*, 5 E. & B. 263; 24 L. J. Q. B. 277.)

The effect of these enactments on bills and notes is, that when given for gaming debts within the description of the statute of Anne, they are deemed to be made for illegal considerations; while bills and notes given under gaming or wagering contracts within the statute of Victoria only, being given under contracts which are void, are in the same condition as if given without consideration. (*Fitch v. Jones*, 5 E. & B. 238; 24 L. J. Q. B. 293.) In the former case a holder for value with notice of the circumstances under which the bill was given cannot recover on it. (*Hay v. Ayling*, 16 Q. B. 423; and see Byles on Bills, 9th ed. p. 135.)

Contracts of wagering made under the form and pretext of insurance by parties having no interest in the subject-matter of such insurance are specially provided against by 14 Geo. III, c. 48. (See *ante*, p. 187 (a).) Marine insurances made, "interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy, or by way of gaming or wagering, or without benefit of salvage to the assurer," are prohibited by 19 Geo. II, c. 37, s. 1. (*Ante*, p. 181 (a).)

Wagers on the price of stock, in the form of contracts for the sale and delivery of stock, were void under 7 Geo. II, c. 8, commonly called Sir John Barnard's Act, passed "to prevent the infamous practice of stockjobbing" (see *post*, "*Stockjobbing*"); but this statute has been repealed by 23 Vict. c. 28, leaving such contracts subject to the above statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109.

It is no defence to an action for money paid at the defendant's request that it was paid on account of a wagering contract lost by the defendant, such contract being null and void, but not illegal. (*Jessop v. Lutwyche*, 10 Ex. 614; *Knight v. Cambers*, 15 C. B. 562; *Knight v. Fitch*, 15 C. B. 566; *Rosewarne v. Billing*, 15 C. B. N. S. 316; 33 L. J. C. P. 55.) But it is otherwise where it is paid in execution of an illegal contract, as money knowingly paid for the defendant on account of a stockjobbing contract

cept as aforesaid there never was any value or consideration for the making or payment of the said check by the defendant.

A like plea: Parsons v. Alexander, 5 E. & B. 263; 24 L. J. Q. B. 277.

that a check was given for money lent for gaming, and transferred to the plaintiff without value: Bingham v. Stanley, 2 Q. B. 117.

Plea that a Bill was accepted by the Defendant for Money won by the Plaintiff from the Defendant by Gaming. (9 Anne, c. 14; 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 41.)

That he accepted the said bill for money won by the plaintiff from him by gaming [or betting on gaming] at cards [or other game, according to the facts].

Plea that a bill was accepted for money lost at cards, and indorsed to the plaintiff with notice: Fisher v. Ronalds, 12 C. B. 762.

Plea, to an action by the drawer of a bill, that it was accepted by the defendant at the request of a third party for money won by him from the defendant by gaming, and for no other consideration: Hay v. Ayling, 16 Q. B. 423.

Plea that a note was made for money won by a bet on the amount of hop duty, and indorsed to the plaintiff without value: Fitch v. Jones, 5 E. & B. 238; 24 L. J. Q. B. 293.

Plea, to a count for money received, that it was deposited with the defendant to abide the event of a wager (under 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109, s. 15): Savage v. Madder, 36 L. J. Ex. 178; and see *Martin v. Hewson*, 10 Ex. 737; 24 L. J. Ex. 174.

Pleas to an action for money lent that it was lent for the purpose of gaming at an illegal game: M'Kinnell v. Robinson, 3 M. & W. 434; *Foot v. Baker*, 5 M. & G. 335.

Plea, to a count for goods bargained and sold, that by the contract of sale the price was to depend upon the event of a wager: Rourke v. Short, 5 E. & B. 904; 25 L. J. Q. B. 196.

Plea, to an action on a covenant in a mortgage deed, that the mort-

prohibited by the 7 Geo. II, c. 8 (*Ib.*; *Mortimer v. Gell*, 4 C. B. 543; *Cannan v. Bryce*, 3 B. & Ald. 179; and see *per Parke, B., Pidgeon v. Burslem*, 3 Ex. 465, 471.) Money lent for the purpose of playing at an illegal game cannot be recovered (*M'Kinnell v. Robinson*, 3 M. & W. 434); but money lent for the purpose of paying losses by gaming to persons other than the plaintiff, may be recovered. (*Hill v. Fox*, 4 H. & N. 359.)

The defence of gaming must be specially pleaded. (*Martin v. Smith*, 4 Bing. N. C. 436; 6 Dowl. 639.) Before the C. L. P. Act. 1852, it was held that the defence of gaming must be pleaded with sufficient particularity to show in what the illegality consisted (*Grizewood v. Blane*, 11 C. B. 538, and see *Knight v. Fitch*, 15 C. B. 570); and this should still be done.

gage was given partly for money won by gaming : *Hill v. Fox*, 4 H. & N. 359.

Pleas, to a count for money received that the money was deposited with the defendant by divers persons as subscriptions to a lottery upon the event of a horse-race (a) : Homes v. Lock, 1 C. B. 524; *Allport v. Nutt*, 1 C. B. 974; *Mearing v. Hellings*, 14 M. & W. 711; *Gatty v. Field*, 9 Q. B. 431; and see *Martin v. Smith*, 4 Bing. N. C. 436; 6 Dowl. 639.

Pleas that contracts were wagering contracts respecting the price of shares at future days, contrary to 8 & 9 Vict. c. 109 (b) : Lyne v. Siesfield, 1 H. & N. 278; *Jessopp v. Lutwyche*, 10 Ex. 614; *Knight v. Cambers*, 15 C. B. 562; *Knight v. Fitch*, 15 C. B. 566; *Ashton v. Dakin*, 7 W. R. 384, Ex.

Pleas that contracts relating to public stock were void under 7 Geo. II, c. 8 : Ib. ; see "Stockjobbing," post.

GARNISHEE. See "*Attachment of Debt*," ante, p. 494.

GENERAL ISSUE. See ante, p. 460.

GOODS. See "*Sale of Goods*," post.

GUARANTEES.

General Issue (c).

"Non assumpsit," ante, p. 465; "Non est factum," ante, p. 467.

Lotteries are prohibited by 10 & 11 Will. III, c. 17, and 42 Geo. III, c. 119. Sales by lottery are prohibited by 12 Geo. II, c. 28, and the lands, goods, etc., set up and exposed to sale in such manner are to be forfeited to such person who shall sue for the same (s. 4, and see 2 Chit. Stat. tit. "*Gaming*").

(b) Such pleas must be sufficiently circumstantial to show that the contracts were necessarily within the statute. (*Knight v. Cambers*, 15 C. B. 562, 570.) Where an actual purchase of the shares is made, though the object is to speculate by selling again before the settling day, it is not a gaming contract within the statute. (*Ashton v. Dakin*, 7 W. R. Ex. 384.)

(c) When the guarantee is made by simple contract, the general issue *non assumpsit* denies the contract, including the promise and the consideration; and under this issue the plaintiff must prove a contract in a form

during the pendency of the guarantee, and the defendant thereby discharged; in the case of the treasurer of a borough: *Oswald v. Mayor of Berwick*, 25 L. J. Q. B. 383; 5 H. L. C. 856; in the case of the bailiff of a county court: *Pybus v. Gibb*, 6 E. & B. 902; 26 L. J. Q. B. 41; in the case of a collector of poor rates and sewer rates: *Skillett v. Fletcher*, L. R. 1 C. P. 217; 2 *Ib.* 469 [where it was held that an Act altering the duties in the one office did not affect the guarantee in respect of the other office].

That the Plaintiff gave Time to the principal Debtor, and thereby discharged the Defendant (a).

That whilst the said *G. H.* was indebted to the plaintiff as alleged, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the said *G. H.*, with-

(a) If the creditor gives further time to the principal debtor under a binding contract with him to that effect, without the consent of the surety, the latter is thereby discharged, unless the rights against the surety are expressly reserved; for the surety is deprived by such contract of his right upon payment of the debt to have the securities and remedies of the creditor, and to enforce them in his name. (*Combe v. Woolf*, 8 Bing. 156; *Howell v. Jones*, 1 C. M. & R. 97; *Rees v. Berrington*, 2 White & Tudor, L. C. 3rd ed. 887; *Fraser v. Jordan*, 8 E. & B. 303; 26 L. J. Q. B. 288; *Bailey v. Edwards*, 4 B. & S. 761; 34 L. J. Q. B. 41, and see "*Bills of Exchange*," ante, p. 535.) The rule was thus stated by the Court in *Moss v. Hall*, 5 Ex. 46, 50; *Fraser v. Jordan*, 8 E. & B. 303, 308:—"Whenever a party's hands are effectually tied up, so that he cannot break such engagement without being liable for a breach of it, the surety is discharged; the rule being that there must be either a new security given to extend the time, or a binding agreement, upon a sufficient consideration, to suspend the remedy." A contract with a stranger to give time to the principal debtor does not affect the right against the surety. (*Fraser v. Jordan*, 8 E. & B. 303.) The creditor is not, in general, bound to use his remedies against the principal debtor, and does not prejudice his right against the surety by neglecting to do so, if he does not prevent himself from doing so, unless he has specially contracted with the surety to use them. (*Price v. Kirkham*, 3 H. & C. 437; 34 L. J. Ex. 35.)

But the original contract of guarantee may expressly reserve to the creditor the right to give indulgence to or to release the principal debtor without discharging the surety. (*Comper v. Smith*, 4 M. & W. 519; *Union Bank of Manchester v. Beech*, 34 L. J. Ex. 133.) And the agreement giving time to the principal debtor may expressly reserve the rights of the creditor against the surety, who is then not discharged. (See *Boaler v. Mayor*, 34 L. J. C. P. 230; and see *post*, p. 595 (a).)

Where the surety is sued upon an instrument upon the face of which he appears as primarily liable, as upon a bond or promissory note which he has made jointly or jointly and severally with the principal debtor, he cannot plead at law that he is surety only, so as to avail himself of the rights of that position; but in equity it is competent for him to do this, and to assert the rights of a surety provided the creditor knew him to be such at the time of the contract. (*Darey v. Prendergrass*, 5 B. & Ald. 187; *Combe v. Woolf*, 8 Bing. 156, 161; *Rees v. Berrington*, 2 White & Tudor L. C. 3rd ed. 887; *Evans v. Bemridge*, 2 K. & J. 174; 25 L. J. C. 102, 334.) And now he may also set up the rights of a surety at law in a pleading upon equitable grounds, notwithstanding that he is charged upon an instrument upon the face of which he appears liable as a principal debtor. (*Poolcy v. Harradine*, 7 E. & B. 431; 26 L. J. Q. B. 156, *Greenough v. M'Clell-*

out the consent or knowledge of the defendant, for a good and valuable consideration to the plaintiff in that behalf, that the plaintiff should give time to the said *G. H.*, and forbear to sue him for the alleged debt during a certain time then agreed on between them, being a longer time than the period of credit which the plaintiff ought to have given the said *G. H.* for the payment of the said debt according to the meaning of the said guarantee; and in pursuance of the said agreement, and without the consent or knowledge of the defendant, the plaintiff then gave time to the said *G. H.* and forbore to sue him for the alleged debt during the time so agreed upon as aforesaid.

Like pleas to actions on bills of exchange and promissory notes, ante, p. 535.

Replication to the Plea of Time given to the Debtor, that the Remedies against the Surety were reserved (a).

That by the alleged agreement between the plaintiff and the said

land, 2 E. & E. 424; 30 L. J. Q. B. 15; *Price v. Kirkham*, 3 H. & C. 437; 34 L. J. Ex. 35; and see "*Bills of Exchange*," *ante*, p. 535; "*Equitable Pleas*," *ante*, p. 572.)

Where the person guaranteed does any act injurious to the surety or inconsistent with the right of the latter, or if he omits to do any act which his duty enjoins him to do, and the omission proves injurious to the surety, the latter will be discharged in equity (Story's Eq. Jur. § 325; *Watts v. Shuttleworth*, 5 H. & N. 235; 29 L. J. Ex. 229, 234; and see *Black v. Ottoman Bank*, 10 W. R. 871, P. C.); thus, where the defendant guaranteed the complete performance of certain building work for the plaintiff by the principal, and by the contract between the plaintiff with the latter the plaintiff agreed to insure the work from fire during its progress, which he failed to do, and the work was burned, and the completion of it thereby prevented, the defendant was held discharged. (*Watts v. Shuttleworth*, *supra*.) Where the defendant guaranteed the performance of a building contract, to be paid for by instalments, and the plaintiff paid the instalments before they were due, the defendant was held discharged. (*General Steam Navigation v. Rolt*, 6 C. B. N. S. 550.) And where the defendant executed a bond of guarantee for advances to be made to a third party, upon the faith that no advances were to be made beyond the limit of the guarantee, he was held discharged by advances being made to a greater amount. (*Gordon v. Rae*, 8 E. & B. 1065; 27 L. J. Q. B. 185.)

As to the right of the surety to have an assignment of securities from the creditor, see the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 5; *ante*, p. 168.

(a) An agreement to give time to, or a covenant not to sue, or a release of the debtor, qualified by a reservation of remedies against the surety, preserves all the rights of the creditor against the surety, as also all the rights of the surety against the debtor. (*Thompson v. Lack*, 3 C. B. 540; *Kearsley v. Cole*, 16 M. & W. 128; *Price v. Barker*, 4 E. & B. 760; 24 L. J. Q. B. 130; *Willis v. De Castro*, 4 C. B. N. S. 216; 27 L. J. C. P. 243; and see the notes to *Rees v. Berrington*, 2 White & Tudor's L. C. 3rd ed. 887.)

Upon a release of the debt the rights against the surety cannot be reserved; but a deed which in terms is a release may sometimes be construed as a covenant not to sue, in order to carry out the intention of the parties in this respect. (*Price v. Barker*, *supra*; and see *Keyes v. Elkins*, 5 B. & S. 240; 34 L. J. Q. B. 25.)

G. H. it was also further agreed by and between them as part thereof, that neither the said agreement nor the performance thereof should discharge or affect the liability of the defendant upon his said guarantee, and that all the defendant's liabilities and all the plaintiff's rights upon the said guarantee should be, and the same then were reserved and continued as fully as if the alleged agreement had never been entered into or performed.

A like replication: Price v. Barker, 4 E. & B. 760.

Plea to an action upon a guarantee of a contract for building a ship, to be paid for by instalments as the work reached certain stages, that the plaintiff prepaid the instalments without the consent of the defendant: General Steam Navigation Co. v. Rolt, 6 C. B. N. S. 550.

Plea upon equitable grounds, to an action on a bond of guarantee limited to a certain amount, that the defendant executed the bond on the faith that no advances should be made beyond the limit of the guarantee, and that such advances were made: Gordon v. Rae, 8 E. & B. 1065; 27 L. J. Q. B. 185.

Plea upon equitable grounds that the plaintiff negligently lost the benefit of security which he held against the principal debtor: Mutual Loan Ass. v. Sudlow, 5 C. B. N. S. 449; 28 L. J. C. P. 108.

Plea upon equitable grounds that the plaintiff agreed to demand payment from the principal within a certain time which he omitted to do: Lawrence v. Walmsley, 12 C. B. N. S. 799; 31 L. J. C. P. 143.

See other pleas on equitable grounds to actions against sureties: "Equitable Pleas," ante, p. 572.

HEIRS AND DEVISEES (a).

Plea by an Heir of Riens per Descent (1 Will. IV, c. 47, s. 7.)

That he had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he

(a) In the action against heir and devisee upon the covenant or bond of the ancestor and testator (*ante*, p. 169), the defendants may plead that the bond or covenant declared on was not the deed of the ancestor as alleged, or may plead payment, or any other matter in confession and avoidance.

They may also plead *riens per descent*, or *riens per devise*. By 1 Will. IV, c. 47, s. 7 (re-enacting substantially 3 W. & M. c. 14, ss. 5, 6), it is provided, "that where any action upon any specialty is brought against the heir, he may plead *riens per descent* at the time of the original writ brought against him; and the plaintiff in such action may reply that he had lands, tenements, or hereditaments from his ancestor before the original writ brought; and if, upon issue joined thereupon, it be found for the plaintiff, the jury shall inquire of the value of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so descended, and thereupon judgment shall be given and execution shall be awarded as aforesaid; but if judgment shall be given against such heir by confession of the action, without confessing the assets descended, or upon

since had, nor has he any lands, tenements, or hereditaments by descent from the said *G. H.* in fee simple.

Plea by a Devisee of Riens per Devise.

That he had not at the commencement of this suit, nor has he since had, nor has he any lands, tenements, or hereditaments by devise from the said *G. H.*

Plea by an heir that he has paid other bond creditors before action to the value of the lands descended : Buckley v. Nightingale, 1 Strange, 665.

Replication, to a Plea of Riens per Descent, that the Defendant had Lands, etc., from his Ancestor. (1 Will. IV, c. 47, s. 7.)

That the defendant before action had lands, tenements, and hereditaments in fee simple by descent from the said *G. H.*

A like replication : Brown v. Shuker, 1 C. & J. 583.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Pleas in abatement of the coverture of the plaintiff and of the defendant : see " Abatement," ante, p. 473.

demurrer or *nihil dicit*, it shall be for the debt and damage, without any writ to inquire of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments so descended." And by s. 8, it is enacted that "the devisee or devisees made liable by this Act shall be liable and chargeable in the same manner as the heir at law by force of this Act."

The plaintiff may take issue upon the above pleas, and to the plea of *riens per descent* may reply under the statute.

At common law, under the plea of *riens per descent*, the heir who had taken lands by descent, but had *bonâ fide* aliened them before action, obtained a verdict ; but under the replication given by the statute, the plaintiff, in such case, would be entitled to a verdict, and to execution against the defendant for the value of the lands assessed by the jury. (2 Wms. Saund. 8 (n.) ; *Brown v. Shuker*, 1 C. & J. 583.) By the common law, if issue was joined on the plea of *riens per descent* and the jury found some assets, however small, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict and a general judgment against the defendant for the debt and costs ; in order to avoid this, where there were some assets the defendant was obliged to plead *riens per descent* except the assets confessed. (2 Wms. Saund. 7 *b*, (n.)) But it seems doubtful whether the statute does not apply in all cases, and whether the jury are not bound to assess the value of the assets. (*Brown v. Shuker*, *supra*.) The heir may plead payment of other specialty creditors before action in reduction of the assets. (2 Wms. Saund. 7 *b*, (n.)) The plea of *riens per descent* disputes that the defendant is heir as stated in the declaration. (2 Wms. Saund. 7 *e*, (n.))

Plea that the Defendant was a Married Woman at the time of making the Contract (a).

[*If the defendant is still married at the time of pleading she must plead in person, ante, p. 499 (c),*] that at the time of the making of the said promise [or agreement, or of the acceptance of the said bill, or, to an *indebitatus count*, of contracting the said debt] she was the wife of G. H.

Plea, to an action on a bill by the indorsee against the acceptor, that the drawer and indorser was a married woman; and replication that she drew and indorsed the bill as agent for her husband: Prince v. Brunatte, 1 Bing. N. C. 435.

Plea, in action against husband and wife in respect of a liability of the wife dum sola, that before coverture she was discharged under the Insolvent Act: Storr v. Lee, 9 A. & E. 868.

Plea, in a like action, of the husband's discharge: Lockwood v. Salter, 5 B. & Ad. 303.

Pleas relating to marriage: see "Marriage," post, p. 647.

As to pleas of set-off in actions by and against husband and wife, see "Set-off," post.

(a) When a married woman is sued alone upon a contract made by her before marriage she can plead her coverture in abatement only; when she is sued alone upon a contract made during coverture she may plead her coverture in abatement or in bar. If a married woman sues alone in an action in which she might join with her husband, her coverture can only be pleaded in abatement; if the action is one in which she could not join with her husband, her coverture may be pleaded either in abatement or in bar. (See "*Husband and Wife*," *ante*, p. 171 (a); "*Abatement*," *ante*, p. 473 (a), (b).) The defence of coverture must be specially pleaded (r. 8, T. T. 1853; *Moss v. Smith*, 1 M. & G. 232); when pleaded in bar it is an issuable plea. (*Burch v. Leake*, 7 M. & G. 377.) A married woman cannot appoint an attorney, and therefore must plead in person. (See *ante*, p. 6.)

A woman whose husband is *civiliter mortuus*, as while he is under sentence of transportation (*Carrol v. Blencow*, 4 Esp. 27; see *Ex p. Franks*, 7 Bing. 762), is competent to contract, and this may form the matter of a replication. But a replication that the husband was an alien, living abroad, and that the plaintiff contracted with the defendant as a single woman, was held insufficient. (*Stretton v. Busnach*, 1 Bing. N. C. 139; and see *Barden v. Kernerberg*, 2 M. & W. 61.) So also that the husband is an alien enemy. (*De Wahl v. Braune*, 1 H. & N. 178, 25 L. J. Ex. 313; see *Derry v. Duchess of Mazarine*, 1 L. Raym. 147; Salk. 646.) A replication that the husband became bankrupt and absconded and resided abroad was held bad. (*Williamson v. Davies*, 9 Bing. 292; and see *Marsh v. Hutchinson*, 2 B. & P. 226.)

As to the effect of the marriage of the plaintiff or defendant pending the action, see the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 141, cited *ante*, p. 473; 1 Day's C. L. Procedure Acts, 3rd ed. 122.

ILLEGALITY (a).

That a Bond was given for Immoral Cohabitation (b).

That the said bond was executed and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff in consideration of the plaintiff then agreeing with the defendant unlawfully and immorally to cohabit and to commit fornication with the defendant.

A like plea: Walker v. Perkins, 1 W. Bl. 517.

As to the position of a married woman, after obtaining a judicial separation, or an order for the protection of her property under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 85, see ss. 21, 25, 26; cited *ante*, p. 173. These sections would afford matter for replication to the plea of coverture, if a separation or order has been obtained under them.

(a) No action can be brought on a promise to do an illegal act, or to do an act with an illegal object. (*Gas Light Co. v. Turner*, 5 Bing. N. C. 666, 675.) And no action can be brought on a promise made for an illegal consideration, or on a promise made for a consideration consisting of several parts, some of which are illegal. (*Scott v. Gillmore*, 3 Taunt. 226; *Newman v. Newman*, 4 M. & S. 66; *Waite v. Jones*, 1 Bing. N. C. 662; *Shackell v. Rosier*, 2 Bing. N. C. 634; *Higgins v. Pitt*, 4 Ex. 312; *Hill v. Fox*, 4 H. & N. 359; see Leake on 'Contracts,' p. 376.)

The defence of illegality in the contract must be specially pleaded (r. 8, T. T. 1853); and the objection cannot be raised upon the evidence under the general issue (*Potts v. Sparrow*, 1 Bing. N. C. 594; *Martin v. Smith*, 4 Bing. N. C. 436), even where it transpires on the plaintiff's own evidence. (*Fenwick v. Laycock*, 1 Q. B. 414.)

It is not sufficient to plead generally that the contract was illegal, but the particular facts must be stated from which the illegality, as matter of law, arises. (*Ransford v. Copeland*, 6 A. & E. 482; *Grizewood v. Blane*, 11 C. B. 538.)

If, however, the facts already upon the pleadings are sufficient to show the illegality, the objection may be raised by demurrer. (*Fitz v. Nicholls*, 2 C. B. 501.)

Money paid at the defendant's request in execution of an illegal purpose, and money lent to the defendant to carry out an illegal purpose, cannot be recovered. (*Mortimer v. Gell*, 4 C. B. 513; *Cannan v. Bryce*, 3 B. & Ald. 179; *M'Kinnell v. Robinson*, 3 M. & W. 434; and see *ante*, pp. 42, 44.)

If a count is added upon an account stated respecting the same debt, the defence of illegality must be also pleaded to that count, which may be done by identifying the debt in the manner given *ante*, p. 484; and see "*Bills of Exchange*," *ante*, p. 530.

(b) A bond given to provide for a woman after past illicit cohabitation is valid. (*Nye v. Moseley*, 6 B. & C. 133.) A simple contract made under the same circumstances is void for want of consideration. (*Binnington v. Wallis*, 4 B. & Ald. 650; *Beaumont v. Reere*, 8 Q. B. 483.) The mere support of an illegitimate child by the mother (she being bound by the Poor Laws to do so) is no consideration for a promise to pay for its maintenance (*Crowhurst v. Larerack*, 8 Ex. 208); but an undertaking on her part to maintain the child without any recourse to the father, or to supply something beyond mere support, forms a valid consideration. (*Smith v. Roche*, 6 C. B. N. S. 223; 28 L. J. C. P. 237; and see *Follit v. Koetzow*, 2 E. & E. 730; 29 L. J. M. 128.)

Plea of Illegality, to an Action on a Deed of Separation, in providing for Future Separation (a).

That the said *J. K.* at the time of the making of the alleged deed was and still is the wife of the defendant, and the defendant and the said *J. K.* were then cohabiting as man and wife; and the said deed was made and executed by the defendant for an illegal purpose then agreed upon by and between the plaintiffs and the defendant, with the privity and consent of the said *J. K.*, that is to say, in order to provide a separate maintenance for the said *J. K.* in case she should thereafter live separate from the defendant and cease to cohabit with him as aforesaid; and the defendant accordingly covenanted with the plaintiffs as alleged as trustees for the said *J. K.* and not otherwise, and the said annual sum of £—— was so covenanted to be paid by the defendant as alleged for such illegal purpose, and as such separate maintenance as aforesaid for the sole use and benefit of the said *J. K.* in the event of her thereafter living separate and apart from the defendant and ceasing to cohabit with him as aforesaid, and upon and for no other cause or consideration.

Plea that the Debt was for Spirits sold in quantities of less value than Twenty Shillings. (24 Geo. II, c. 40, s. 1; 25 & 26 Vict. c. 38.)

That the alleged debt was contracted for and on account of spirituous liquors sold and delivered at divers times by the plaintiff to the defendant, and not otherwise, and no part of the alleged debt was really and *bonâ fide* contracted at any one time, or for such liquors delivered at any one time, to the amount of twenty shillings or upwards, and no part of such liquors was sold to be consumed elsewhere than on the premises where sold, and delivered at the residence of the purchaser thereof in quantities not less at any one time than a reputed quart.

A like plea: Hughes v. Done, 1 Q. B. 294; and as to this defence to actions on bills and notes, see *Scott v. Gillmore*, 3 Taunt. 226; *Crookshank v. Rose*, 5 C. & P. 19; 1 M. & Rob. 100.

Plea that a bill or note was given for an illegal consideration: see Bills of Exchange," ante, p. 530.

Pleas of Illegality in the Contract itself:—

Pleas, to action on contracts for the sale of goods, that they were

(a) A deed made to provide for the future separation of husband and wife is illegal. (*Hindley v. Marquis of Westmeath*, 6 B. & C. 200.) But a deed made upon an actual separation providing for the rights and liabilities of husband and wife living separately is not illegal. (*Jones v. Waite*, 4 M. & G. 1104, *Jee v. Thurlow*, 2 B. & C. 517; and see *Wilson v. Wilson*, 5 H. L. C. 40; 23 L. J. C. 697.) A subsequent divorce is no defence to an action upon such deed. (*Goslin v. Clark*, 12 C. B. N. S. 682; 31 L. J. C. P.

sold by illegal weights and measures, contrary to the statutes 5 Geo. IV, c. 74, and 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 63: Jones v. Giles, 10 Ex. 119; 11 Ex. 393; Rosseter v. Cahlmann, 8 Ex. 361; Hughes v. Humphrys, 3 E. & B. 954. [See "the Metric Weights and Measures Act, 1864," 27 & 28 Vict. c. 117, legalizing the use of the metric system of weights and measures, and giving in the schedule that system in terms of weights and measures in present use.]

Plea that the goods sold were coals, and that the plaintiff did not deliver with the coals a ticket of the quantities as required by a local Act: Cundell v. Dawson, 4 C. B. 376.

Plea, that the goods sold were excisable liquors sold by retail to be consumed on the plaintiff's premises, which were unlicensed, under 9 Geo. IV, c. 61, s. 18: Hamilton v. Grainger, 5 H. & N. 40.

Plea, to an action for money lent, that it was lent by the plaintiff as a pawnbroker upon the security of goods, and no note was given under the Pawnbrokers Act, 39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 99, s. 6: Attenborough v. London, 8 Ex. 661. [The contract being void, the lien on the goods is void also, Fergusson v. Norman, 5 Bing. N. C. 76.]

Plea, by a licensed dealer in game, that the contract was void under the 1 & 2 Will. IV, c. 32: Porritt v. Baker, 10 Ex. 759.]

Plea, to an action for work done, that it was done under an illegal contract to build a house in violation of the provisions of the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122: Stevens v. Gourley, 7 C. B. N. S. 99; 29 L. J. C. P. 1.

Pleas that the Plaintiff was not legally qualified to Contract:—

Plea, to an action for work done as a surgeon, that the plaintiff had not been duly examined and approved as required by 3 Hen. VIII, c. 11: D'Allar v. Jones, 26 L. J. Ex. 79; and see "The Medical Act," 21 & 22 Vict. c. 90, ss. 31, 32; ante, p. 196.

Plea, to a count for work done by the plaintiff as a conveyancer, that he was not certificated, and the work was done contrary to 44 Geo. III, c. 98: Taylor v. Crowland Gas Co., 10 Ex. 293.

Plea, to an action for work, that it was done by the plaintiff as a broker within the City of London, and that he was not duly licensed: Cope v. Rowlands, 2 M. & W. 149; Milford v. Hughes, 16 M. & W. 174; and see "Broker," ante, pp. 118, 546.

Plea that work was done by the plaintiff as an appraiser, and that he was not duly licensed: Palk v. Force, 12 Q. B. 666.

Plea, to an action by the public officer of a banking partnership, that the partnership was formed for the purpose of banking illegally contrary to the Bank Charter Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 98: Ransford v. Copeland, 6 A. & E. 182.

Plea, to an action for the price of tobacco sold, that the plaintiff was a manufacturer of and dealer in tobacco within the statute 6 Geo. IV, c. 81, and was not licensed: Smith v. Mawhood, 14 M. & W. 452; and see Johnson v. Hudson, 11 East, 180.

Plea, to an action for the price of printing, that the plaintiff's printing-press was not duly registered as required by statute: Day v. Hemming, 9 W. R. Q. B. 703.

Pleas that the Contracts were made for Illegal Purposes :—

Plea, to an action for goods sold, that they were sold for the purpose of being consumed in a brothel : Hamilton v. Grainger, 5 H. & N. 40 [and see, as to this defence, Bowry v. Bennet, 1 Camp. 348 ; Lloyd v. Johnson, 1 B. & P. 340 ; as to the rent of premises let for a brothel, see Appleton v. Campbell, 2 C. & P. 347].

Plea, to an action for the hire of goods, that they were let to the defendant to be used by her in her trade as a prostitute, to the knowledge of the plaintiff : Pearce v. Brooks, L. R. 1 Ex. 213 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 134.

Plea, to an action for use and occupation, that the premises were let for the purpose of being used as a nuisance forbidden by a local Act : Flight v. Clarke, 13 M. & W. 155.

Plea, to an action of covenant for rent, that the premises were let for the purpose of being used in a trade forbidden by statute : Gas Light Co. v. Turner, 5 Bing. N. C. 666.

Plea, to an action on a guarantee for rent, that the premises were let to the tenant for the purpose of enabling him to retail excisable liquors without a licence : Ritchie v. Smith, 6 C. B. 462.

Plea to an action upon an agreement to give dramatic representations at the plaintiff's theatre, that the theatre was not licensed under 10 Geo. II. c. 28 : Levy v. Yates, 8 A. & E. 129.

Plea to action of covenant for payment of money, that the money was the purchase money of land sold to the defendant for the purpose of being sold by lottery : Bridges v. Fisher, 3 E. & B. 642 ; 23 L. J. Q. B. 276 ; as to lotteries, see ante, p. 591.

Plea to an action on a bond, that the condition of the bond was void, as constituting a combination by mill-owners not to employ workmen except on certain terms, and so in restraint of trade : Hilton v. Eckersley, 6 E. & B. 47 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 199.

Special replication to a plea of set-off in an action for work and labour, that the set-off consisted of goods delivered in payment of wages contrary to the Truck Act, 1 & 2 Will. IV, c. 37 : Riley v. Warden, 2 Ex. 59 ; Cutts v. Ward, L. R. 2 Q. B. 357 ; 36 L. J. Q. B. 161 ; and see as to the Truck Act, Chawner v. Cummings, 8 Q. B. 311 ; Archer v. James, 2 B. & S. 61 ; 31 L. J. Q. B. 153 ; Ingram v. Barnes, 7 E. & B. 115 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 82 ; Sleeman v. Barrett, 2 H. & C. 934 ; 33 L. J. Ex. 153.

A like replication to a plea of accord and satisfaction by the delivery of goods : Sharman v. Sanders, 13 C. B. 166 ; and see Ingram v. Barnes, 7 E. & B. 115 ; 26 L. J. Q. B. 82, 319.

Plea that the alleged contract was made in consideration of compromising a prosecution for an offence : Keir v. Leeman, 6 Q. B. 9 Q. B. 371 ; Firaz v. Nicholls, 2 C. B. 501 ; see Collins v. Blanter, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 325 ; Williams v. Bayley, L. R. 1 H. L. 200 ; 35 L. J. C. 717.

Plea that debt sued for was due in consideration of compromising an election petition : Coppock v. Bower, 4 M. & W. 361.

Plea to an action on a promissory note that it was made in conside-

ration of plaintiff forbearing to prosecute the defendant on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences: Clubb v. Hutson, 18 C. B. N. S. 414.

Plea that a bond was given to secure money paid to induce an officer in the East India Company's service to resign his commission, contrary to 49 Geo. III, c. 126, s. 4: Græme v. Wroughton, 11 Ex. 146.

Other pleas on the ground of illegality: see "Bankruptcy," ante, p. 517; "Company," ante, p. 561; "Gaming," ante, p. 588; "Insurance," post, p. 615; "Maintenance," post, p. 646; "Stockjobbing," post, p. 691; "Sunday Trading," post, p. 692.

INDEMNITIES.

General Issue (a).

Non assumpsit," ante, p. 465; "Non est factum," ante, p. 467.

Plea denying that the Plaintiff was Damnified (b).

That the plaintiff was not damnified [or as the case may be, traversing the allegation in the declaration in terms] as alleged.

(a) In actions upon contracts of indemnity the contract is denied by the plea of *non assumpsit* or *non est factum*, according as it is a simple contract or a contract under seal. Any of the above pleas may also be used when applicable. If the claim is framed in the general form of the indebitatus count for money paid (see *ante*, p. 175), the general issue, never *indebted*, denies both the contract and the payment of money under it.

Notice of the damnification is not a condition precedent in the contract of indemnity, and a plea that the defendant had no notice would be bad unless such notice was expressly stipulated for in the contract (*Cutler v. Southern*, 1 Wms. Saund. 115; *Duffield v. Scott*, 3 T. R. 374; and see "*Guarantee*," *ante*, p. 592; "*Insurance*," *post*, p. 611); but the effect of notice of a claim or action may be to give the indemnifying party the opportunity of resisting it, and of estopping him from afterwards saying that it was not payable. (*Duffield v. Scott*, *supra*; *Jones v. Williams*, 7 M. & W. 493.)

A set-off cannot be pleaded to an action on a contract of indemnity, where the claim is for unliquidated damages. (*Attwooll v. Attwooll*, 2 E. & B. 23; and see "*Set-off*," *post*.) But where the claim under the indemnity is for money paid, or partly for money paid and partly for unliquidated damages, as on a special count by an accommodation acceptor for the amount of the bill which he has been compelled to pay, and also for costs and expenses incurred, the defendant may plead a set-off as to so much of the count as relates to the money paid, though he cannot plead such a plea to the residue or to the whole declaration. (*Hardcastle v. Netherwood*, 5 B. & Ald. 93; *Crampton v. Walker*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 19; *Brown v. Tibbits*, 11 C. B. N. S. 855; 31 L. J. C. P. 206.)

(b) Where the declaration alleges generally that the plaintiff was damnified, this general form of plea is applicable; but where the declaration alleges specifically the particulars of the damage, the plea should traverse the particular statements of damage. (See 1 Wms. Saund. 117.)

A general Plea of Non Damnificatus to an Indemnity Bond setting out the Condition.

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition to make void the same if [*here set out the condition*]; and the plaintiff has not at any time since the making of the said bond and condition been in any wise damnified through or by means of any cause or thing in the said condition mentioned. [*If the condition is set out in the declaration and breaches alleged, the plea must traverse the loss or damage, as alleged in the declaration, in terms. As to pleading performance to bonds, see "Bonds," ante, p. 545.*]

Plea that the Plaintiff was Damnified by his own Default.

That the plaintiff was damnified as alleged of his own wrong and by and through his own means and default.

Like pleas: White v. Ansdell, 1 M. & W. 348; *see Warre v. Calvert*, 7 A. & E. 143, 155.

Plea that the Defendant did indemnify the Plaintiff.

That he did indemnify and save harmless the plaintiff from the said loss and damage [*or liability, as the case may be, traversing in terms the breach alleged*].

A like plea: Cutler v. Southern, 1 Wms. Saund. 115, and *see Ib.* n. (1).

INFANCY (a).

(a) The defence of infancy must be specially pleaded (r. 8, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 437). It is an issuable plea (*see Delafield v. Tanner*, 5 Taunt. 856; *ante*, p. 441). The plea is available in actions founded on contracts, although the declaration is framed as upon a wrong, as in the case of breaches of duty arising out of contracts (*see ante*, p. 273); but it cannot be pleaded to actions brought for wrongs independent of contract. (*Jennings v. Rundall*, 8 T. R. 335; and *see Burnard v. Haggis*, 14 C. B. N. S. 45, 32 L. J. C. P. 189.) It seems that an action at law will not lie against a person for fraudulently representing himself of full age, and thereby inducing the plaintiff to contract with him. (*Price v. Hewett*, 8 Ex. 116; and *see Liverpool Adelphi Loan Ass. v. Fairhurst*, 9 Ex. 422; *Wright v. Leonard*, 11 C. B. N. S. 258; 30 L. J. C. P. 365; *ante*, p. 339.) The person guilty of such misrepresentation would be held to his contract in equity (*Ex p. Unity Joint-Stock Banking Ass.*, 3 De G. & J. 63; 27 L. J. B. 33; *Nelson v. Stocker*, 28 L. J. C. 760; but in an action brought upon the contract, the misrepresentation is not a good replication upon equitable grounds to a plea of infancy. (*Bartlett v. Wells*, 1 B. & S. 836; 31 L. J. Q. B. 57; *ante*, p. 567.)

The plaintiff may take issue on the plea of infancy, or may reply that the defendant ratified the promise after he became of full age; or, to so much of his claim as relates to necessaries, the plaintiff may reply that they were necessaries suitable to the degree and condition of the infant, as in the above forms.

Plea of the Infancy of the Defendant at the Time of the alleged Contract.

[*If the defendant is an infant at the time of pleading, commence with the form, ante, p. 449.*] That at the time of making the alleged promise [or agreement, or of the acceptance of the said bill, or, to an *indebitatus count*, of contracting the alleged debt] he was an infant within the age of twenty-one years.

Plea to an action on a bill, stating specially that defendant accepted the bill when an infant in blank, and plaintiff filled up the bill with a date after his coming of age, which he did not ratify: Harrison v. Cotgreave, 4 C. B. 562.

Plea in an action for calls against the holder of shares in a company, that defendant was an infant at the time of acquiring the shares, and repudiated the shares within a reasonable time after coming of age (a): Cork and Bandon Ry. Co. v. Cazenove, 10 Q. B. 935; North-Western Ry. Co. v. M. Michael, 5 Ex. 114; Dublin and Wicklow Ry. Co. v. Black, 8 Ex. 181.

A like plea, stating that the defendant repudiated the shares during his minority, and gave notice that he held them at the plaintiff's disposal: Newry and Enniskillen Ry. Co. v. Coombe, 3 Ex. 565.

Replication to a Plea of Infancy, that the Defendant ratified the Promise after he became of Age (b).

That the defendant, after he attained his full age of twenty-one years and before action, by a writing made and signed by him, ratified and confirmed the said promise [or agreement, or acceptance, or contract, or debt, as the case may be] in the declaration mentioned.

(a) When a person is sued upon obligations arising out of property which he has become possessed of under a contract, as shares in a company, he cannot avoid the obligation by the simple plea that he was an infant at the time of acquiring the property, but must further plead that within a reasonable time in that behalf after coming of age he repudiated the contract on that ground, and disclaimed the property. (See the cases above cited.)

(b) By the 9 Geo. IV. c. 14, s. 5, "No action shall be maintained whereby to charge any person upon any promise made after full age to pay any debt contracted during infancy, or upon any ratification after full age of any promise or simple contract made during infancy, unless such promise or ratification shall be made by some writing signed by the party to be charged therewith." The Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 13, has not taken away the necessity of the ratification being signed by the defendant himself, although it has done so as to cases within the Statute of Limitations. (See "*Limitations*," *post*, p. 643.) The ratification must be made before action. (*Thornton v. Hillingworth*, 2 B. & C. 824.) It may be made conditionally, in which case the plaintiff must show that the condition is satisfied. (*Cole v. Sarby*, 3 Esp. 160; and see *post*, p. 642.)

Replication that the Debt sued for was incurred for Necessaries supplied to the Defendant (a).

[If the plea is pleaded to other claims besides claims for goods sold and delivered and work done and materials provided, and money paid, limit the replication thus : the plaintiff as to so much of the said plea as relates to the goods sold and delivered, and work done and materials provided, and money paid in the declaration mentioned, says,] that at the times of the contracting of the said debts respectively, the said goods, work and materials were necessities suitable to the then degree, estate and condition of the defendant, and the said money was so paid by the plaintiff in the purchase of necessities suitable to the then degree, estate and condition of the defendant.

INSANITY (b).

Plea that the Defendant was Insane at the time of Contracting.

That at the time when the defendant made the alleged promise [or agreement, or accepted the said bill, or executed the alleged deed, or, to an *indebitatus count*, contracted the alleged debt] he was of unsound mind, and thereby incapable of making [or accepting, or executing, or contracting] or understanding the same, as the plaintiff then well knew.

(a) This replication must be confined to such parts of the claim as are for necessities ; as to the residue, and as to such causes of action as do not admit of the replication, as, for example, accounts stated, the plaintiff should take issue on the infancy, reply a ratification, or enter a *nolle prosequi*. (See *post*, p. 657 ; and see *Wharton v. Mackenzie*, 5 Q. B. 606.) As to what are necessities, see *Chitty on Contracts*, 8th ed. p. 138 ; *Leake on Contracts*, p. 232 ; *Roscoe, Ev.* 11th ed. 390 ; *Ryder v. Wombwell*, L. R. 3 Ex. 90 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 48. An infant cannot be charged upon an account stated even for necessities (*Trueman v. Hurst*, 1 T. R. 40 ; *Ingledeu v. Douglas*, 2 Stark. 36) ; but he may ratify an account stated after he becomes of age. (*Williams v. Moor*, 11 M. & W. 256.) Money lent is not a necessary at law, but if spent in necessities may be a debt in equity. (*Marlow v. Pitfield*, 1 P. Wms. 558.)

An infant may acknowledge a debt for necessities, so as to take it out of the Statute of Limitations. (*Willins v. Smith*, 4 E. & B. 180.)

(b) The insanity of the defendant at the time of contracting, where it was such as to incapacitate him from contracting to the knowledge of the plaintiff, is a defence. (*Baxter v. Earl of Portsmouth*, 5 B. & C. 170 ; *Sentance v. Poole*, 3 C. & P. 1 ; *Dane v. Kirkwall*, 8 C. & P. 679 ; *Molton v. Camroux*, 2 Ex. 487 ; 4 Ex. 17 ; and see *Elliott v. Ince*, 7 De G. M. & G. 475 ; 26 L. J. C. 821.) The plea is then equivalent to a plea of fraud ; it must be specially pleaded. (R. 8, T. T. 1853 ; *ante*, p. 437 ; *Harrison v. Richardson*, 1 M. & Rob. 504.)

In an action by the indorsee against the maker of a promissory note, leave was granted to plead that the indorser was a lunatic at the time of the indorsement. (*Alcock v. Alcock*, 3 M. & G. 268 ; see *ante*, p. 522.)

Of a similar nature is the defence that the defendant was drunk when he contracted. (See "*Drunkenness*," *ante*, p. 565.)

A replication to the same effect, and rejoinder that the defendant did not know that the plaintiff was of unsound mind, and that the contract was made in good faith: Beavan v. M'Donnell, 9 Ex. 309; 10 Ex. 184. [This might be shown under a joinder of issue.]

Replication that the debt was for necessities supplied to the defendant: Read v. Legard, 6 Ex. 637; see Wentworth v. Tubb, 1 Y. & C. C. C. 171; and see ante, p. 606.

Replication to a plea of the Statute of Limitations that the plaintiff was non compos mentis at the time of the accruing of the cause of action: Tarbuck v. Bispham, 2 M. & W. 2; and see post, p. 641.

INSOLVENCY (a).

Plea of the Defendant's Discharge by an Order of Adjudication under the Insolvent Act. (1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 91 (b).)

That he was duly discharged, according to the statute passed in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria for amending the

(a) By the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, ss. 19, 20, the jurisdiction in insolvency is abolished, except as to pending proceedings. The forms here given may still be necessary in some cases, and therefore are retained.

(b) The statute 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 91, enacts, that after any person shall have become entitled to the benefit of that Act by such adjudication as therein provided, if any action shall be brought against such person, his heirs, executors or administrators, for any debt or sum of money with respect to which such person shall have become so entitled, or upon any new contract or security for payment thereof, or upon any judgment obtained against such person for the same, it shall be lawful for such person, his heirs, executors or administrators, to plead generally that such person was duly discharged according to that Act by the order of adjudication made in that behalf, and that such order remains in force, without pleading any other matter specially; whereto the plaintiff may reply generally, and deny the matters pleaded as aforesaid, or reply any other matter or thing which may show the defendant not to be entitled to the benefit of that Act, or that such person was not duly discharged according to the provisions thereof, in the same manner as the plaintiff might have replied in case the defendant had pleaded that Act and a discharge by virtue thereof specially.

This defence must be pleaded specially. (*Bircham v. Creighton*, 10 Bing. 11.) It may be pleaded as matter arising after the commencement of the action (*Lockwood v. Salter*, 5 B. & Ad. 303); or as a plea *puis darrein continuance*. The replication may take issue on the plea.

This general form of plea may also be pleaded to an action brought on any new contract or security for the payment of the debt, and whether such security was given before or after the order of adjudication. (*Payne v. Morton*, 8 W. R. Ex. 45.) If the action is brought on a bill or note given for the debt at the suit of a subsequent indorsee, the plea should go on to show that the bill or note was invalid in the hands of the plaintiff by averring that he took it without value, or when overdue, or with notice. (See *Goldsmid v. Hampton*, 5 C. B. N. S. 94, 27 L. J. C. P. 286.)

Where a bill is accepted by the defendant partly for a debt discharged under the Act, and partly for a new debt, the above plea must be pleaded to

laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, from the alleged debts and causes of action by an order of adjudication duly made in that behalf by the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, which order still remains in force.

A special plea setting out the proceedings and alleging that the defendant was discharged under the Insolvent Act, and that the plaintiff's debt was omitted in the schedule with the consent and by the procurement of the plaintiff: Stracy v. Blake, 1 M. & W. 168.

Plea of the Defendant's Discharge under the Insolvent Acts by an Order made in the County Court. (1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 91, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102, s. 10.)

That he was duly discharged, according to the statute passed in the second year of the reign of Queen Victoria for amending the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors in England and other the statutes in force for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, from the alleged debts and causes of action by an order of adjudication duly made in that behalf by the county court of —, holden at —, then having jurisdiction in the premises, which order still remains in force.

Like pleas: Finney v. Cecil, 1 C. B. N. S. 117; Emery v. Clark, 2 C. B. N. S. 582.

Plea of the Insolvency of the Plaintiff, and the vesting of his Estate in the Assignee by Order of the Insolvent Court. (1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, ss. 37, 45 (a).)

That after the accruing of the alleged debts and causes of action, the plaintiff being a prisoner in actual custody within the walls of the prison of — in England, within the meaning of the statutes in force for the relief of insolvent debtors in England, duly petitioned the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England for his discharge from such custody as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the said statutes; and thereupon such proceedings were had in the matter of the said petition that afterwards the said Court ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the plaintiff, both within this realm and abroad, except the wearing apparel, bedding, and other such necessities of the plaintiff and his family, and the working tools and implements of the plaintiff not exceed-

part only. (*Sheerman v. Thompson*, 11 A. & E. 1027, where see form of plea; and see *Collins v. Benton*, 2 M. & G. 861.) The plea is good where the security is for the old debt, although on an additional consideration. (*Erans v. Williams*, 1 C. & M. 30.)

(a) If the debt sued for has accrued due after the vesting order and before the final discharge, the plea should state that the assignee has interfered and claims the debt, otherwise the plaintiff is entitled to sue for it. (*Jackson v. Burnham*, 8 Ex. 173; *Stanton v. Collier*, 3 E. & B. 274.)

The C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 112, cited *ante*, "*Bankruptcy*," p. 507, giving the assignees an option to continue the action, applies only to actions commenced before the insolvency. (*Stanton v. Collier*, *supra*.)

ing in the whole the value of twenty pounds, and all the future estate, right, title, interest, and trust of the plaintiff in or to any real and personal estate and effects within this realm or abroad which the plaintiff might purchase, or which might revert, descend, be devised, or bequeathed or come to him before he should become entitled to his final discharge in pursuance of the said statutes according to the adjudication made in that behalf, and all debts due and growing due to the plaintiff before such discharge as aforesaid should be vested in the provisional assignee for the time being of the estates and effects of insolvent debtors in England; and by virtue of the said order and of the said statutes, and all things necessary in that behalf having happened and been done, the alleged debts and causes of action became and were vested in the said assignee as aforesaid.

Like pleas: Tucker v. Webster, 10 M. & W. 371; *Sprye v. Porter*, 7 E. & B. 58; 26 L. J. Q. B. 64; *Kernot v. Pittis*, 2 E. & B. 406; *Kernot v. Cattlin*, 2 E. & B. 790; *Jackson v. Burnham*, 8 Ex. 173; *Stanton v. Collier*, 3 E. & B. 274.

Plea, in an action by the indorsee of a note against the maker, that before the indorsement the indorser petitioned the Insolvent Court, and by a vesting order all his property was vested in the assignee: Grange v. Trickett, 2 E. & B. 395.

Replication, to a plea of the plaintiff's insolvency, that the plaintiff had previously assigned the debt to a third party with notice to the defendant, and that he now sues only as trustee: D'Arnay v. Chesneau, 13 M. & W. 796; *Buck v. Lee*, 1 A. & E. 804; and see *Tibbits v. George*, 5 A. & E. 107; *Smith v. Keating*, 6 C. B. 136; "*Bankruptcy*," ante, p. 445 (a).

Plea of the Defendant's Petition and Final Order for Protection under the Protection Acts. (5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, s. 10; and see 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 22, and 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102, s. 4 (b).)

That after the accruing of the alleged debts and causes of action a petition for the protection of the defendant from process was duly, and according to the form of the statutes in that case made and provided, presented by the defendant to the Court for the Relief

(a) The replication may deny the plea by taking issue. A replication, that the plaintiff sued by permission of the assignees and on their behalf, was held bad. (*Swann v. Sutton*, 10 A. & E. 623.)

A replication that after the vesting order the plaintiff's petition was dismissed was held bad for not showing that this was done before the commencement of the suit. (*Yorston v. Fether*, 14 M. & W. 851.) So also a replication, that the plaintiff was subsequently discharged by the consent of his detaining creditors, was held a bad replication, because such discharge does not re-vest the property without an order from the Court. (*Grange v. Trickett*, 2 E. & B. 395; *Kernot v. Pittis*, 2 E. & B. 406.)

(b) The 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, s. 10, provides "that if any suit or action is brought against any petitioner for or in respect of any debt contracted before the date of filing his petition, it shall be a sufficient plea in bar of the said suit or action that such petition was duly presented, and a final order

of Insolvent Debtors in England [or, to the county court of —, then having jurisdiction in the matter of the said petition]; and a final order for protection and distribution was duly made in the matter of the said petition by a commissioner [or the judge] of the said Court duly authorized in that behalf; and the alleged debts and causes of action were inserted with all the necessary particulars respecting the same in the schedule of the defendant's debts annexed to the said petition, according to the provisions of the said statutes.

Like pleas: *Cook v. Henson*, 1 C. B. 908; *Tyler v. Shinton*, 8 Q. B. 610; *Jacobs v. Hyde*, 2 Ex. 508; *Platel v. Bevill*, 2 Ex. 511; *Nash v. Brown*, 18 L. J. C. P. 62; *Lewis v. Harris*, 11 Q. B. 724; *Laurie v. Bendall*, 12 Q. B. 634; *Kemp v. Hurry*, 11 Ex. 47; *Martin v. Aldrich*, 11 C. B. N. S. 599.

A like plea, stating that the debts were omitted from the schedule with the consent of the plaintiff: *Wilkin v. Manning*, 9 Ex. 575.

Plea of the plaintiff's petition under the Protection Acts, and the vesting of his estates and credits in his assignees (5 & 6 Vict. c. 116 s. 17; 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 4): *Sayer v. Dufaur*, 11 Q. B. 325.

INSURANCE. I. MARINE POLICIES (a).

for protection and distribution made by a commissioner duly authorized, whereof the production of the order signed by the commissioner, with proof of his handwriting, shall be sufficient evidence."

The final order under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 22, has the same effect in barring actions as that under the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, s. 10, although the former in terms gives protection to the person only. (*Platel v. Bevill*, 2 Ex. 511; *Phillips v. Pickford*, 19 L. J. C. P. 171; 1 L. M. & P. 136, overruling *Toomer v. Gingell*, 3 C. B. 322.) The jurisdiction of the Court of Bankruptcy to grant orders for protection from process to insolvent debtors, as established by the statutes 5 & 6 Vict. c. 116, and 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, was transferred to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in England and to the county courts by 10 & 11 Vict. c. 102, s. 4. A plea not strictly following the words of the section, nor setting out the proceedings in full, was formerly held bad. (*Leaf v. Robson*, 13 M. & W. 651; *Gillan v. Deore*, 3 D. & L. 412.) A plea was held bad on general demurrer for not stating that the debt sued for was inserted in the defendant's schedule. (*Phillips v. Pickford*, 1 L. M. & P. 136; 19 L. J. C. P. 171; *Kemp v. Hurry*, 11 Ex. 47) The replication may deny this, together with the other matters in the plea, by taking issue.

(a) By the "Policies of Marine Assurance Act, 1868," s. 1, "Whenever a policy of insurance on any ship, or on any goods in any ship, or on any freight, has been assigned, so as to pass the beneficial interest in such policy to any person entitled to the property thereby insured, the assignee of such policy shall be entitled to sue thereon in his own name; and the defendant in any action shall be entitled to make any defence which he would have been entitled to make if the said action had been brought in the name of the person by whom or for whose account the policy sued on was effected," and by s. 2, the assignment of a policy may be made by indorsement in the form given in the schedule (and see as to Marine Insurance, *ante*, p. 181).

General Issue (a).

Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465 ; " Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Interest (b).

That the plaintiff [*or* the said *G. H.*] was not interested in the said ship and premises [*or* goods] as alleged.

(*a*) In actions on policies of marine insurance not under seal, the contract of insurance alleged (including the making of the policy by the plaintiff or his agent, the terms of the policy, the subscription of the policy by the defendant, and the payment of the premium as the consideration) is denied by the plea of the general issue, *non assumpsit*, or any equivalent form of words, as, that the defendant did not subscribe the said policy or become an insurer as alleged. (r. 6, T. T. 1853 ; *ante*, p. 465 ; *Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296 ; *Redmond v. Smith*, 7 M. & G. 457.) If the policy is under seal, the execution by the defendant of a policy to the effect alleged is denied by the plea of *non est factum*. (See *ante*, p. 467.)

The happening of conditions precedent to the claim, as the sailing of the ship, the loss of the ship, the loading of the goods, and the loss of the goods, the interest of the plaintiff in the ship or goods, the compliance with warranties, and also the breaches alleged, must, if disputed, be denied by separate traverses in the terms of the declaration. (See the forms given above, which will be modified to some extent by the circumstances of each particular case.) Notice of loss and demand of payment are not conditions precedent. (*Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359 ; and see "*Indemnity*," *ante*, p. 603.)

All matters in confession and avoidance, *exempli gratia*,—"unseaworthiness, misrepresentation, concealment, deviation," etc.,—must be specially pleaded (r. 8, T. T. 1853 ; *ante*, p. 437).

The statement in the policy of the persons named as interested, or as the consignors or consignees of the property insured, or as the persons who received the orders for and effected the policy, or as the persons who gave the order to effect the policy, according to the 28 Geo. III, c. 56, s. 1 (*ante*, p. 181), are material, and may be denied in a plea. (*Bell v. Janson*, 1 M. & S. 201.) The name of a person acting as having received an order, whose act is afterwards ratified, is sufficient to satisfy the statute. (*Wolff v. Horncastle*, 1 B. & P. 316 ; and see as to the statement of the name, *Bell v. Gilson*, 1 B. & P. 345.)

By the 6 Geo. I, c. 18, two companies, the London Assurance and the Royal Exchange Assurance, were incorporated for the purpose of making marine insurance ; and by 11 Geo. I, c. 30, s. 43, they are enabled in all actions on any policy "to plead generally that they have not broken the covenants in such policy contained, or any of them," and this privilege has been held not to have been taken away by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 3. (*Carr v. Royal Exchange Ass.*, 1 B. & S. 956 ; 31 L. J. Q. B. 93 ; *ante*, p. 182, n.)

(*b*) Insurances made, "interest or no interest, or without further proof of interest than the policy, or by way of gaming or wagering, or without benefit of salvage to the insurer," are void by 19 Geo. II, c. 37, cited *ante*, p. 181. The interest at the time of the loss must, if denied, be proved as alleged ; the averment of interest at other times is immaterial. (*Rhind v. Wilkinson*, 2 Taunt. 237.)

A plea, to an action on a policy on goods lost or not lost, that the loss occurred before the plaintiff acquired any interest, is bad, unless it avers

Plea, to an action on a policy with the stipulation that the policy should be considered a sufficient proof of interest, that the ship was a British ship belonging to British subjects (under 19 Geo. II, c. 37, s. 1; ante, p. 181): *Smith v. Reynolds*, 1 H. & N. 221; 25 L. J. Ex. 337; *De Mattos v. North*, L. R. 3 Ex. 185.

Like plea to a policy made "without benefit of salvage:" *Ib.*

Plea that the name of the defendant as underwriter was not expressed or specified in the policy (under 35 Geo. III, c. 63, s. 2, see ante, p. 181): *Reid v. Allan*, 4 Ex. 326; *Hallett v. Dowdall*, 18 Q. B. 2. [This defence may be taken under the general issue: *Ib.*]

Plea traversing the Loss (a).

That the said ship [or goods or freight] was not [or were not nor was any part thereof] lost by the perils insured against or any of them as alleged.

Plea of payment into Court in respect of a partial loss only and no damages ultra: *Moss v. Smith*, 9 C. B. 94.

Plea that the Loss was an average Loss within the Exception in the Policy.

That the said goods were [sugar, tobacco, etc.] and the alleged loss of the said goods was an average loss under £5 per cent. within the meaning of the said policy, and was not a general average loss, and the said ship during the said voyage was not stranded.

A like plea: *Corcoran v. Garney*, 1 E. & B. 156; see *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359.

Plea, to a count on a policy on goods in bulk free from particular

that the plaintiff acquired the interest with a knowledge of the loss. (*Sutherland v. Pratt*, 11 M. & W. 296.)

A person who assigns away his interest in the ship or goods before the loss cannot sue upon the policy, except as trustee for the assignee when the benefit of the policy has also been transferred. (*Powles v. Innes*, 11 M. & W. 10.) If he has transferred it only as a security for an advance, though in an absolute form, he remains entitled to sue. (*Ward v. Beck*, 13 C. B. N. S. 668; 32 L. J. C. P. 113.)

(a) Under a declaration claiming for a total loss, the plaintiff may recover for a partial loss, if the policy admits of it, therefore in such case the plea should traverse that "any part thereof was lost." (*Goram v. Sweeting*, 2 Wms. Saund. 204 a; *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359.) The issue is distributable, and the defendant is entitled to have the verdict entered for him except for the part as to which the proof has failed. (*Paterson v. Harris*, 1 B. & S. 336; 31 L. J. Q. B. 277; and see *ante*, p. 439.) The defendant by not traversing the loss, admits a partial loss only, and may dispute the amount. (*King v. Walker*, 2 H. & C. 384; 33 L. J. Ex. 167, 325.) A constructive loss is recoverable under a policy against "total loss only." (*Adams v. McKenzie*, 13 C. B. N. S. 412; 32 L. J. C. P. 92; and see *ante*, p. 182.) As to the perils insured against, see 2 Wms. Saund. 202 a; and as to abandonment, see 2 Wms. Saund. 203 f-i; Arnold on Ins. by MacLachlan, p. 852.

average, that a large portion was not lost but safely delivered : *Entwisle v. Ellis*, 2 H. & N. 549 ; and see *Ralli v. Janson*, 6 E. & B. 422.

Plea that the ship was lost by perils from which it was warranted free by the policy : Powell v. Hyde, 5 E. & B. 607.

Plea, to a count for a general average loss, that the policy was made with reference to a custom of the trade, that underwriters should not be liable for average on account of jettison of timber stowed on deck, and that the loss was on that account : Miller v. Titherington, 6 H. & N. 278 ; 7 Ib. 954 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 217 ; 31 Ib. 363.

Plea that the Ship was not Seaworthy (a).

That the said ship, at the commencement of the voyage [or risk,

(a) A warranty of seaworthiness of the ship at the commencement of the risk is implied in all voyage policies on ship or goods, but not in time policies. Hence in actions upon policies of the latter kind, the above plea forms no defence. (*Small v. Gibson*, 16 Q. B. 128 ; 4 H. L. C. 353 ; *Michael v. Tredwin*, 17 C. B. 551 ; 25 L. J. C. P. 83 ; *Fawcus v. Sarsfield*, 6 E. & B. 192 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 249 ; and see *Barker v. Janson*, 37 L. J. C. P. 105.) But in an action on a time policy, a plea that the plaintiff knowingly sent the ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and thereby occasioned the loss, is a good plea (*Thompson v. Hopper*, 6 E. & B. 172 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 240 ; 26 Ib. 18) ; and so is a plea that the loss was occasioned by the unseaworthiness of the ship, and not by the perils insured against. (*Fawcus v. Sarsfield*, 6 E. & B. 192 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 249 ; and see *Hollingworth v. Brodrick*, 7 A. & E. 40.) A plea that during the voyage the ship was rendered unseaworthy by the negligence of the master was held bad. (*Dixon v. Sadler*, 5 M. & W. 405 ; 8 M. & W. 895.) The implied warranty of seaworthiness does not extend to the lighters in which the goods are landed from the ship. (*Lane v. Nixon*, L. R. 1 C. P. 412 ; 35 L. J. C. P. 243.) In a voyage policy on goods there is no implied warranty that the goods are seaworthy for the voyage (*Koebel v. Saunders*, 17 C. B. N. S. 71 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 310) ; but if the goods are lost by reason of some inherent vice therein, it is not a loss by the perils of the sea for which the insurers are liable. (See *Ib.*)

By the warranty of seaworthiness of a ship "it is meant that she shall be in a fit state as to repairs, equipment, and crew, and in all other respects, to encounter the ordinary perils of the voyage insured, at the time of sailing upon it. If the assurance attaches before the voyage commences, it is enough that the state of the ship be commensurate to the then risk (*Annen v. Woodman*, 3 Taunt. 299 ; *Hibbert v. Martin*, Park on Ins. 6th ed. 299) ; and if the voyage be such as to require a different complement of men, or state of equipment, in different parts of it, as if it were a voyage down a canal or river, and thence across the open sea, it would be enough if the vessel were, at the commencement of each stage of the navigation, properly manned and equipped for it." (*Dixon v. Sadler*, 5 M. & W. 405, 414 ; approved in *Burges v. Wickham*, 33 L. J. Q. B. 17, 25 ; *Bouillon v. Lupton*, 15 C. B. N. S. 113 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 37, 42 ; *Biccard v. Shepherd*, 14 Moore, P. C. 471 ; *Clapham v. Langton*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 46.) "But the assured makes no warranty to the underwriters that the vessel shall continue seaworthy, or that the master or crew shall do their duty during the voyage ; and their negligence or misconduct is no defence to an action on the policy, where the loss has been immediately occasioned by the perils insured against." (*Dixon v. Sadler*, *supra* : 8 M. & W. 895 ; and see 2 Wms. Saund. 201 b.)

as the case may be, see ante, p. 613 (a)], in the said policy mentioned, was not seaworthy for the said voyage [or risk].

Plea to an action on a time policy that the plaintiff knowingly sent the ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, and thereby caused the loss: Thompson v. Hopper, 6 E. & B. 172; 25 L. J. Q. B. 240; 26 Ib. 18; Michael v. Gillespy, 2 C. B. N. S. 627; 26 L. J. C. P. 306; and see Hollingworth v. Brodrick, 7 A. & E. 40.

Plea, to an action on a time policy, that the loss was caused by the unseaworthiness of the ship and not by the perils insured against: Fawcus v. Sarsfield, 6 E. & B. 192; 25 L. J. Q. B. 249.

Plea that the Ship did not Sail on the Day warranted.

That the said ship did not sail on or before the — day of —, within the meaning of the warranty contained in the said policy.

A like plea: Bouillon v. Lupton, 15 C. B. N. S. 113; 33 L. J. C. P. 37; see 2 Wms. Saund. 201 a.

Plea that the Ship deviated from the Voyage insured.

That after the commencement of the risk in the said policy mentioned, and before the said loss, the said ship without sufficient cause or excuse did not proceed on the said voyage, and deviated therefrom.

A like plea: Lindsay v. Janson, 4 H. & N. 699; see 2 Wms. Saund. 201 g, h.

Pleas charging deviation from the voyage insured by unreasonable delay: Phillips v. Iving, 7 M. & G. 325; Bouillon v. Lupton, 15 C. B. N. S. 113; 33 L. J. C. P. 37.

Plea that the Policy was obtained by Fraud.

That he was induced to subscribe the said policy and to become such insurer as alleged by the fraud of the plaintiff.

A like plea: Mackintosh v. Marshall, 11 M. & W. 116; but see Anderson v. Thornton, 8 Ex. 425.

Plea of Misrepresentation of a Material Fact respecting the risk (a).

That at the time of the defendant subscribing the said policy and

(a) In contracts of marine insurance the misrepresentation of any fact material to the risk, or the concealment of any such fact known to the insured, although not accompanied with any fraudulent intention, avoids the contract. (*Carter v. Boehm*, 3 Burr. 1905; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 490; see Leake on Contracts, p. 199.) Allegations of fraudulent intention in pleas setting up these defences are immaterial, and need not be proved. (*Anderson v. Thornton*, 8 Ex. 425.)

becoming such insurer as alleged the plaintiff [and his agents] misrepresented to the defendant a fact then material to be known to the defendant and material to the risk of the said policy, that is to say, [that the said ship had sailed from — on the — day of —, A.D. —; whereas the said ship had not sailed from — on that day, but on the — day of —, A.D. —, or as the case may be].

Like pleas: Mackintosh v. Marshall, 11 M. & W. 116; *Anderson v. Thornton*, 8 Ex. 425; *Ellis v. Lafone*, 8 Ex. 546.

Plea of Concealment of a Material Fact.

That at the time of the defendant subscribing the said policy and becoming such insurer as alleged the plaintiff [and his agents] wrongfully concealed from the defendant a fact then known to the plaintiff [and his agents] and unknown to the defendant, and material to be known to the defendant, and material to the risk of the said policy, that is to say [that the said ship had been aground and had sustained serious damage, and was then lying at — for repairs].

Like pleas: Elkin v. Janson, 13 M. & W. 655; *Russell v. Thornton*, 4 H. & N. 788; 29 L. J. Ex. 9; *Ellis v. Lafone*, 8 Ex. 546; *Bates v. Hewitt*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 595; 36 L. J. Q. B. 282.

Plea, to an action on a time policy, that the policy was cancelled on a return of the premium for unexpired time: Baines v. Woodfall, 6 C. B. N. S. 657; 28 L. J. C. P. 338.

Plea that the voyage was illegal, in consequence of the ship sailing without the master having obtained a certificate that the cargo was below deck, as required by the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 172), and that the insurance was effected for the purpose of covering such illegal voyage: Cunard v. Hyde, E. B. & E. 670; 27 L. J. Q. B. 408; 29 Ib. 6; *Wilson v. Rankin*, 6 B. & S. 208; 31 L. J. Q. B. 63. [The insured must be a party to the illegality, see *Ib.*; and see *Hobbs v. Henning*, 17 C. B. N. S. 791; 34 L. J. C. P. 117.]

Plea that the plaintiff had been indemnified for the same loss by payment under another policy: Morgan v. Price, 4 Ex. 615; 19 J. Ex. 201; *Bruce v. Jones*, 1 H. & C. 769; 32 L. J. Ex. 132.

Plea that by the usage of Lloyd's, of which the plaintiff had notice, the amount due under the policy was set-off in account with the plaintiff's insurance broker: Stewart v. Aberdeen, 4 M. & W. 211; *Sweeting v. Pearce*, 7 C. B. N. S. 449; 9 Ib. 534; 29 L. J. C. P. 265; 30 Ib. 109. [The assured, by entrusting the policy to his broker for adjustment, authorizes him to receive payment in cash, but not by set-off in account according to the usage, unless he has notice of the usage. (*Ib.*; *Scott v. Irving*, 1 B. & Ad. 605.)

INSURANCE. II. LIFE POLICIES.

General Issue (a).

“Non assumpsit,” *ante*, p. 465; “Non est factum,” *ante*, p. 467.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Interest in the Life insured. (14 Geo. III, c. 48, s. 1; *see ante*, p. 187.)

That at the time of the making of the said policy the plaintiff was not interested in the life of the said *G. H.* as alleged.

Plea that the policy made in the name of the deceased was made by the plaintiff for his own use and benefit, and that he had no interest in the life of the deceased: Shilling v. Accidental Death Co., 2 H. & N. 42; 26 L. J. Ex. 266; 27 Ib. 16.

Plea that the name of the person interested in the policy was not inserted therein as the name of the person interested under the 14 Geo. III, c. 48, s. 2, ante, p. 188: Hodson v. Observer Life Assurance Society, 8 E. & B. 40; 26 L. J. Q. B. 303.

Pleas of non-payment of premiums subsequent to the first: Sheridan v. Phoenix Life Ass. Co., E. B. & E. 156; 27 L. J. Q. B. 227; Prince of Wales Ass. Co. v. Harding, E. B. & E. 183; 27 L. J. Q. B. 297.

Plea that the premium was not paid at the day, but during the days of grace allowed for renewal of the policy, and was received by the defendants in ignorance that the life had previously died: Pritchard v. Merchants' Ins. Soc., 3 C. B. N. S. 622; 27 L. J. C. P. 169.

Plea that the Policy was obtained by Fraud.

That the defendants were induced to make the said policy by the fraud of the plaintiff.

(a) The plea of the general issue is *non est factum* or *non assumpsit*, according to the form of the contract, and denies the execution or the making of a policy to the effect alleged. The policy generally contains an acknowledgment of the payment of the first premium. Non-payment of a subsequent premium must be denied in terms. The interest of the plaintiff in the life insured, and the happening of all conditions precedent to the claim, whether particularly averred, as the death, or comprised in the general averment of performance, must be specifically traversed. All matters in confession and avoidance must be pleaded specially (r. 8, 10, 12, T. T. 1853).

“The Policies of Assurance Act, 1867,” 30 & 31 Vict. c. 144, s. 1 enables assignees of life policies to sue in their own names subject to the provisions of the Act; and s. 2 enacts that “In any action on a policy of life assurance, a defence on equitable grounds, or a reply to such defence on similar grounds, may be respectively pleaded and relied upon in the same manner and to the same extent as in any other personal action.”

Plea that the Policy was obtained by the Fraudulent Concealment of a Material Fact.

That the defendants were induced to make the said policy by the plaintiff fraudulently concealing from the defendants a fact then material to the risk of the said policy, and then material to be known to the defendants; that is to say, [that the said *G. H.* had had and was then subject to a disease called *delirium tremens*], as the plaintiff then well knew, but of which the defendants were then ignorant.

Plea that the Declaration agreed upon as the basis of the Insurance was untrue (a).

That the declaration in the said policy mentioned and thereby agreed to be the basis of the said insurance was untrue in this, that is to say, [that at the time of the delivering of the said declaration to the defendants, the said *G. H.* was in a good state of health, and was not afflicted with any disease or disorder tending to shorten life, whereas the said *G. H.* was not then in a good state of health, but was then afflicted with a disease or disorder, that is to say —, tending to shorten life].

Like pleas: Foster v. Mentor Life Ass. Co., 3 E. & B. 48; *Geach v. Ingall*, 14 M. & W. 95; *Ashby v. Bates*, 15 M. & W. 589; *Wood v. Dwarris*, 11 Ex. 493; 25 L. J. Ex. 129; *Wheelton v. Hardisty*, 8 E. & B. 232; 26 L. J. Q. B. 265; 27 Ib. 241; *Jones v. Provincial Insurance Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 65; 26 L. J. C. P. 272.

Pleas that the policy was subject to the condition, that any fraudulent or untrue statements in any of the documents relating thereto

(a) In policies of insurance on life, an erroneous statement respecting the life insured, or mere silence respecting a material fact, in the absence of any fraudulent intention, does not avoid the policy, unless the policy contains an express proviso that it shall be conditional upon the truth of the declaration made by the insured. (*Wheelton v. Hardisty*, 8 E. & B. 232; 27 L. J. Q. B. 241; see Leake on 'Contracts,' p. 200; and see the rule as to marine policies stated, *ante*, p. 614 (a).) Under such proviso an untrue statement contained in the declaration avoids the policy, whether it was made fraudulently or not, and whether it was material or not in inducing the policy. (*Anderson v. Fitzgerald*, 4 H. L. C. 484; *Cazenove v. British Equitable Ass. Co.*, 6 C. B. N. S. 437; 28 L. J. C. P. 259.) Where a proviso in the policy expressed it to be conditional upon the truth of the declaration only in the case of wilful misrepresentation and concealment, a plea, as above, alleging merely that the declaration was untrue was held bad. (*Fowkes v. Manchester and London Life Assurance Ass.*, 3 B. & S. 917; 32 L. J. Q. B. 153). In a case where the matter of the declaration in dispute was of a general character, the Court ordered particulars to be delivered under the plea. (*Marshall v. Emperor Life Ass.*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 35; 35 L. J. Q. B. 89.)

If upon making an insurance, the insured refers the insurer to the person whose life is insured, or to other persons for the information required, he does not thereby make those persons his agents in effecting the insurance so as to be affected by false or fraudulent statements made by them; he is not affected by their statements, unless the policy is expressly made upon the basis of those statements. (*Huckman v. Fernie*, 3 M. & W. 505; *Wheelton v. Hardisty*, 8 E. & B. 232; 26 L. J. Q. B. 265; 27 Ib. 241; explaining *Everett v. Desborough*, 5 Bing. 503.)

destroyed by the said fire, and that his loss and damage by the said fire were to the said amount of £——, with intent to induce the defendants to pay the plaintiff the said amount of £——; whereas insured goods and property of the plaintiff had not been burnt or destroyed by the said fire to the amount of £——, and his said loss and damage were not to that amount, as the plaintiff then well knew.

Plea that the Policy was obtained by Fraud.

That the defendants were induced to make the said policy by the fraud of the plaintiff.

Plea that the policy was obtained by the fraudulent concealment of a material fact: Bufe v. Turner, 6 Taunt. 338.

Plea that a material circumstance known to the plaintiff, namely, that a furnace was fixed on the premises, was not communicated to the defendants: Pim v. Reid, 6 M. & G. 1.

Plea that the premises did not agree with the description warranted: Sillem v. Thornton, 3 E. & B. 868; 23 L. J. Q. B. 362; Barendale v. Harvey, 4 H. & N. 445; 28 L. J. Ex. 236.

Plea of Alteration of the Risk (a).

That after the making of the said policy and before the said loss the plaintiff, without the knowledge or consent of the defendant, materially altered the said insured premises so as thereby to increase the risk, that is to say, 'by erecting thereon a stove and apparatus for heating the said premises with hot air'.

A like plea: Sillem v. Thornton, 3 E. & B. 868; 23 L. J. Q. B. 362.

Pleas that the risk was altered by the erection of a steam-engine, and by the introduction of a dangerous process: Stokes v. Cor, 1 H. & N. 533; 25 L. J. Ex. 291; 26 Ib. 113; Glen v. Lewis, 8 Ex. 607.

Plea that after the insurance a dangerous trade was carried on on the premises, of which the defendants were not informed: Pim v. Reid, 6 M. & G. 1.

Plea that a quantity of dangerous materials was deposited on the premises without the knowledge of the defendants: Ib.

(a) In contracts of insurance against fire the misrepresentation or concealment of any fact material to the risk avoids the policy, as in contracts of marine insurance. (see *ante*, p. 614 (a); *Bufe v. Turner*, 6 Taunt. 338; *Lindenau v. Desborough*, 8 B. & C. 586, 592; *Jones v. Provincial Ins. Co.*, 3 C. B. N. S. 65, 86; *Sillem v. Thornton*, 3 E. & B. 868; 23 L. J. Q. B. 362.) In policies of insurance against fire, in the absence of express stipulation, there is an implied condition that the premises shall not be altered so as to increase the risk. (*Sillem v. Thornton*, *supra*, explaining *Pim v. Reid*, 6 M. & G. 1.) As to alterations made in the premises which are not ma-

INTOXICATION. See "*Drunkenness*," *ante*, p.

JUDGMENTS, ACTIONS ON (a).

Plea of Nul Tiel Record.

That there is not any record of the alleged judgment remaining in the said Court here [*or*, in the said Court of —].

A like plea with the proceedings thereon: Hopkins v. Francis, 13 M. & W. 668.

Replication to the Plea of Nul Tiel Record where the Record is of the same Court (b).

That there is a record of the said judgment remaining in the said

terial to the risk, see *Stokes v. Cox*, 1 H. & N. 320, 533; 25 L. J. Ex. 291; 26 Ib. 113. But such implied conditions are excluded by inserting in the policy any express conditions respecting alterations. (*Stokes v. Cox, supra.*)

(a) If the plaintiff disputes the existence of the judgment or the effect of it as stated in the declaration, he must plead *nul tiel record*. (See *Cocks v. Brewer*, 11 M. & W. 51.)

To an action on a judgment the defendant cannot plead any facts which might have been pleaded as an answer to the original action. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 512; *Todd v. Marfield*, 6 B. & C. 105; *ante*, p. 507.) Nor can he plead facts which would merely afford ground for application to the summary jurisdiction of the Court to set aside the judgment. Any matter which would entitle the defendant to an absolute injunction in equity might be set up by way of equitable defence (see *ante*, p. 566). Matter for a writ of error cannot be pleaded in bar in an action on a judgment, but the defendant must resort to his writ of error (*Dick v. Tolhausen*, 4 H. & N. 695); nor can the pendency of proceedings in error be pleaded as a defence. (*Snook v. Mattock*, 5 A. & E. 248; *Doe v. Wright*, 10 A. & E. 763; *Riddle v. Grantham Canal Nav.*, 16 M. & W. 882.)

A plea of payment in an action upon a judgment was not good at common law, because such plea consisted of matter *in pais* and not of record. But by the statute 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 12, it is enacted that "Where any action of debt shall be brought upon any judgment, if the defendant hath paid the money due upon such judgment, such payment shall and may be pleaded in bar of such action." The statute does not authorize a plea of satisfaction otherwise than by payment. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 512.)

A release may be pleaded in bar to an action on a judgment. (Co. Lit. 291 a; *Barker v. St. Quintin*, 12 M. & W. 441.)

An action on a judgment must be brought within twenty years, unless there has been part payment of principal or interest or an acknowledgment in writing. (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 27, s. 40; cited *post*, p. 639.)

During the lives of the parties to a judgment, and within six years from the recovery of the judgment, execution may issue without a revival of the judgment. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 128.) As to the revival of judgments, see C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 128-134; Day's C. L. Procedure Acts, 3rd ed. 111; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1122.

(b) Where a plea consists of matter of record, and also of matters of fact, it seems to be the proper course to take issue upon it. (See *King v.*

Court here as the plaintiff has above alleged ; and the plaintiff prays that the said record may be inspected by the Court here ; and a day is given to the said parties here until the — day of —, A.D. —, to hear judgment thereon, etc.

Replication to the Plea of Nul Tiel Record where the Record is of another Court.

That there is a record of the said judgment remaining in the said Court of — as the plaintiff has above alleged, and the plaintiff prays that the said record may be inspected by the Court here ; and hereupon the plaintiff is commanded that he have the same here on the — day of —, A.D. —, and the same day is given to the defendant at the same place, etc.

Plea that the Plaintiff took the Defendant in Execution under the Judgment (a).

That after the recovery of the said judgment the plaintiff for having satisfaction thereof caused to be issued out of the said Court of — a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* upon the said judgment directed to the sheriff of —, whereby the said sheriff was commanded (*set out the writ and indorsement as ante*, p. 400), and the plaintiff caused the said writ so indorsed to be delivered to the said sheriff to be executed ; and by virtue thereof the said sheriff afterwards and before this suit duly took the defendant in execution, and had and kept him in his custody to satisfy the plaintiff in the said action.

Like pleas : National Assurance Association v. Best, 2 H. & N. 605 ; 27 L. J. Ex. 19 ; *Collins v. Beaumont*, 10 A. & E. 225 ;

Hoare, 13 M. & W. 494 ; *Boyce v. Webb*, 15 Q. B. 84 ; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. p. 481.)

Under this and the following replication the plaintiff should give notice to the defendant that he will produce the record on the day therein mentioned. By r. 38, H. T. 1853, "On a replication or other pleading denying the existence of a record pleaded by the defendant, a rule for the defendant to produce the record shall not be necessary or used, and instead thereof a four days' notice shall be substituted, requiring the defendant to produce the record otherwise judgment." As to the form of the replications and the proceedings thereupon, see 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 626 ; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 481 ; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 936.

Upon a trial by the record the Court can amend the declaration under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 222, by inserting the true date of the judgment recovered (*Noble v. Chapman*, 14 C. B. 400) ; or the true amount recovered. (*Hunter v. Emmanuel*, 15 C. B. 290.)

(a) The merely taking the defendant in execution under a *ca. sa.* without a subsequent discharge is a good plea ; because such taking is an election by the plaintiff to pursue that remedy and no other. (*Thompson v. Parish*, 5 C. B. N. S. 685 ; 28 L. J. C. P. 153.) If the judgment-creditor subsequently consent to discharge the defendant, it is a complete satisfaction of the judgment, unless the consent was obtained by fraud. (*Cattlin v. Kernot*, 3 C. B. N. S. 796 ; 27 L. J. C. P. 186.)

M'Cormick v. Melton, 1 C. M. & R. 525; *Cattlin v. Kernot*, 3 C. B. N. S. 796; 27 L. J. C. P. 186.

Plea by a garnishee that the judgment creditor took the judgment debtor in execution under the judgment: Jauralde v. Parker, 6 H. & N. 431; 30 L. J. Ex. 237. (See ante, p. 494 (a).)

Replication to a plea of execution by ca. sa., that the writ was set aside for irregularity and the defendant discharged: M'Cormick v. Melton, 1 C. M. & R. 525; and see "Process," post, Chap. VI.

Replication to a like plea, that the defendant obtained his discharge by fraud: Cattlin v. Kernot, 3 C. B. N. S. 796; 27 L. J. C. P. 186.

Plea to action on a judgment, a discharge of the original debt by bankruptcy: Naylor v. Mortimore, 17 C. B. N. S. 207; 33 L. J. C. P. 273; see ante, p. 507.

Pleas to Actions on Foreign Judgments (a).

Plea, to an action on a foreign judgment, that the defendant was not served with process, and had no notice of the former action and

(a) The general issue to a count for a debt on a foreign judgment is "never indebted" (ante, p. 461). The plea of *nul tiel* record to such a count is a bad plea; and there is no difference between colonial and other foreign judgments in this respect. (*Philpott v. Adams*, 7 H. & N. 888; 31 L. J. Ex. 421.)

A final judgment of a foreign court is conclusive between the parties on the merits, and no matter can be pleaded to it which might have been pleaded in the original action. (*Henderson v. Henderson*, 6 Q. B. 288; *Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, 16 Q. B. 717; *Castrique v. Imrie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 1. 405; 29 L. J. C. P. 321.) Pleas that the judgment was erroneous in law and in fact upon the merits, that fresh evidence had been discovered since the judgment, showing it to be erroneous, that evidence was admitted which was not admissible by the law of England, were held bad (*De Cosse Brissac v. Rathbone*, 6 H. & N. 301; 30 L. J. Ex. 238); but the defendant in the foreign suit may allege in answer to it in this country, that the foreign court had no jurisdiction in the subject-matter of the suit, or that he was not served with process and had no opportunity to answer, or that the judgment was fraudulently obtained. (*Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, supra.) He may also rely upon error appearing upon the face of the judgment, showing that the Court had arrived at a wrong conclusion either of law or of fact. (*Norelli v. Rossi*, 2 B. & Ad. 757; *Reimers v. Druce*, 23 Beav. 150; 26 L. J. C. 196; and see other grounds on which foreign judgments may be impeached, ante, p. 195.)

An appeal pending in the foreign court is not a good plea to an action on a foreign judgment, though it may be a ground for staying execution upon equitable terms. (*Munroe v. Pilkington*, 2 B. & S. 11; 31 L. J. Q. B. 81.)

The judgments and decreets of Irish and Scotch Courts are considered as foreign judgments in English Courts. (*Harris v. Saunders*, 4 B. & C.

no opportunity of defending himself: Reynolds v. Fenton, 3 C. B. 187; *Ricardo v. Garcias*, 12 Cl. & Fin. 368; *Vallée v. Dumergue*, 4 Ex. 290; *Meeus v. Thellusson*, 8 Ex. 638.

Like plea to an action on a decree of the court of session in Scotland: Cowan v. Braidwood, 1 M. & G. 882.

Like plea to an action on an Irish judgment: Ferguson v. Mahon, 11 A. & E. 179; *Sheehy v. Professional Ass. Co.*, 13 C. B. 787; 3 C. B. N. S. 597; 26 L. J. C. P. 301; 27 Ib. 233; *where see a replication of substituted service on an agent under 13 & 14 Vict. c. 18, s. 9.*

A like plea to an action on a judgment of a colonial court: Bank of Australasia v. Nias, 16 Q. B. 717.

Plea that by the foreign law the judgment sued on was not final: Patrick v. Shedden, 2 E. & B. 14.

JUDGMENT RECOVERED.

Plea of Judgment recovered by the Plaintiff in a Superior Court for the same Debt (a).

<p>The judgment was signed on the day of A.D. —; the number of the roll is —.</p>	}	<p>That the plaintiff heretofore, in the Court of — at Westminster, sued the defendant in an action for the same debt [or cause of action] as in the declaration alleged, and such proceedings were thereupon had in that action, that the plaintiff afterwards by the judgment of the said</p>
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411; and see *Collins v. Mathew*, 5 East, 473.) But by “the Judgments Extension Act, 1868,” 31 & 32 Vict. c. 54, s. 1, a certificate of a judgment obtained or entered up after the passing of the Act in any of the Courts of Queen’s Bench, Common Pleas, or Exchequer at Dublin, for any debt, damages, or costs, may be registered in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster in manner therein provided, and “shall from the date of such registration be of the same force and effect, and all proceedings shall and may be had and taken on such certificate, as if the judgment of which it is a certificate had been a judgment originally obtained or entered up on the date of such registration as aforesaid, in the Court in which it is so registered, and all the reasonable costs and charges attendant upon the obtaining and registering such certificate shall be recovered in like manner as if the same were part of the original judgment.”

And by s. 3, a certificate of a decret of the Court of Session in Scotland obtained after the passing of the Act for the payment of any debt, damages, or expenses may be registered in a similar manner, and “shall from the date of such registration be of the same force and effect as a judgment obtained or entered up in the Court in which it is so registered, and all proceedings shall and may be had and taken on such certificate as if the decret of which it is a certificate had been a judgment originally obtained or entered up on the date of such registration as aforesaid in the Court in which it is so registered, and all the reasonable costs, charges, and expenses attendant upon the obtaining and registering such certificate shall be recovered in like manner as if the same were part of the decret of which it is a certificate.”

(a) A judgment recovered by the plaintiff in an action merges the original cause of action in the higher security, and affords a good defence to a second action for the same cause. (*Higgen’s case*, 6 Co. 45 b; *King v.*

Court recovered against the defendant £—— for the said debt [or cause of action], and his costs of suit in that behalf; and the said judgment still remains in force.

Plea of judgment recovered against a joint contractor with the defendant (a): King v. Hoare, 13 M. & W. 494. [If the defendant

Hoare, 13 M. & W. 494, 504; Smith v. Nicholls, 5 Bing. N. C. 208, 220.) A judgment recovered on a contract of record, as a recognizance, does not merge the contract, because both securities are matter of record, and of equal degree. (*Preston v. Perton, Cro. Eliz. 817; see 2 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 336.*) Judgment recovered against the plaintiff is conclusive between the parties as to all matters adjudicated upon, and may be pleaded in estoppel in a subsequent action in which the same matters are brought in question. (See *post*, p. 627.) Where the plaintiff has recovered judgment in a previous action for part only of the amount claimed, the judgment affords a good defence to a subsequent action for the same claim. (*Bagot v. Williams, 3 B. & C. 235; Siddall v. Rawcliffe, 1 C. & M. 487; Todd v. Stewart, 9 Q. B. 759; see Cannan v. Reynolds, 26 L. J. Q. B. 62.*)

As to what claims are covered by a judgment in a former action, see *Seddon v. Tutop, 6 T. R. 607; Hadley v. Green, 2 C. & J. 374; Bagot v. Williams, 3 B. & C. 235; Florence v. Jennings, 2 C. B. N. S. 454; 26 L. J. C. P. 274; Duchess of Kingston's case; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 679; Nelson v. Couch, 15 C. B. N. S. 99; 33 L. J. C. P. 46.* A plea of judgment recovered on a promissory note given for and on account of a debt, was held a bad plea to an action for the debt. (*Drake v. Mitchell, 3 East, 251.*) Where a breach is continuing, as in not keeping premises in repair, the recovery in a former action goes only in mitigation of damages. (*Coward v. Gregory, 36 L. J. C. P. 1; L. R. 2 C. P. 153.*) As to the effect of a decree in equity on the subject-matter of the suit, see "*Equitable Pleas,*" *ante*, p. 571.

By r. 10, H. T. 1853, "where a defendant shall plead a plea of judgment recovered, he shall in the margin of such plea state the date of such judgment; and if such judgment shall be in a court of record, the number of the roll in which such proceedings are entered, if any; and in default of his so doing, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign judgment as for want of a plea; and in case the same be falsely stated by the defendant, the plaintiff, on producing a certificate from the proper officer or person having the custody of the records or proceedings of the Court where such judgment is alleged to have been recovered, that there is no such record or entry of a judgment as therein stated, shall be at liberty to sign judgment as for want of a plea."

This rule does not apply to judgments pleaded incidentally to the defence, as a plea by an executor of an outstanding judgment and no assets beyond (*Power v. Izod, 1 Bing. N. C. 304*); or a plea that the debt had been recovered as a set-off in a former action. (*Brokenshir v. Monger, 9 M. & W. 111.*) If the plea is inconsistent with the declaration, as by setting up a judgment prior in date to the alleged cause of action, the plea would be demurrable. (*Few v. Backhouse, 8 A. & E. 789.*) And see as to the proceedings on this plea, *Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 936; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 481.*

(a) By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 11, a person having a cause of action against joint-debtors "shall not be barred from commencing and suing any action or suit against the joint-debtor or joint-debtors who was or were beyond seas at the time the cause of action or suit accrued, after his or their return from beyond seas, by reason only that judgment was already recovered against any one or more of such joint debtors who was not or were not beyond seas at the time aforesaid."

is severally as well as jointly liable, the judgment alone without satisfaction would be no defence. *Ib.*]

Plea that a former action for the same cause was settled on payment of the debt and costs: Power v. Butcher, 10 B. & C. 329; Ross v. Jacques, 8 M. & W. 135.

Plea to action for running down plaintiff's ship at sea, that plaintiff took proceedings against defendant's ship in the Admiralty Court under which the ship was sold and the proceeds paid to the plaintiff: Nelson v. Couch, 15 C. B. N. S. 99; 33 L. J. C. P. 46. [Held a bad plea except as to the amount of damages satisfied by the payment.]

Plea of Judgment recovered by the Plaintiff in a County Court for the same Debt (a).

The judgment That the plaintiff heretofore, in the county was entered on court of —, holden at —, then being a Court the — day of { duly constituted and holden under the statutes —, A.D. —; { relating to the county courts, and then having the number of the { jurisdiction in respect of the debt [or cause of plaintiffis —. } action] in the declaration mentioned, levied a plaint against the defendant for the same debt [or cause of action] as in the declaration mentioned; and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said Court in the matter of the said plaint, that the plaintiff afterwards by the judgment of the said Court recovered against the defendant £— for the said debt [or cause of action] and his costs of suit in that behalf; and the said judgment still remains in force.

A like plea: Austin v. Mills, 9 Ex. 288.

Plea that plaintiff recovered judgment in the County Court for part of the cause of action and abandoned the excess, under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 63: See Vines v. Arnold, 8 C. B. 632.

Plea of judgment recovered by the plaintiff in a consular court abroad, and payment of the sum recovered: Barber v. Lamb, 8 C. B. N. S. 95; 29 L. J. C. P. 234.

Plea of assignment of the debt under foreign law and judgment

(a) The county court is a court of record (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 3), and therefore the r. 10, H. T. 1853, cited *supra*, requiring a marginal note of the judgment, applies to the above plea. As to the form of the marginal note, see the Rules and Orders of the County Courts, No. 7, Sched. No. 45.

The County Courts Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 89, enacts that every order and judgment of any Court holden under that Act, except as therein provided, shall be final and conclusive between the parties, subject to the power of the judge to nonsuit the plaintiff or to order a new trial. (See *Roulledge v. Hislop*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 104.)

By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, s. 18, it is enacted "that if any party shall sue another in any county court for any debt or other cause of action for which he hath already sued him, and obtained judgment, in any other Court, the proof of such former suit having been brought and judgment obtained may be given, and the party so suing shall not be entitled to recover in such second suit, and shall be adjudged to pay three times the costs of such second suit to the opposite party."

recovered by the assignee in a foreign Court;—*Replication of reassignment to plaintiff under foreign law before the debt was paid or levied: Thompson v. Bell*, 3 E. & B. 236; 23 L. J. Q. B. 159.

Pleas in estoppel, of judgment recovered against the plaintiff (a): Palmer v. Temple, 9 A. & E. 508; *Gordon v. Whitehouse*, 18 C. B. 747; 25 L. J. C. P. 300; see "*Estoppel*," ante, p. 575.

Plea in estoppel, that in a former action between the same parties the now plaintiff relied on a set-off in respect of the debt now sued for, which was found against him: Eastmure v. Laws, 5 Bing. N. C. 444.

Plea in estoppel, of a judgment recovered against the plaintiff in an action for the same debt against a joint debtor with the defendant: Phillips v. Ward, 2 H. & C. 717; 33 L. J. Ex. 7. [*Held bad for not showing that the judgment proceeded upon grounds which would be a defence to the action pleaded to*]

Pleas in estoppel, of a foreign judgment recovered against the plaintiff (b): Plummer v. Woodburne, 4 B. & C. 625; and see *General Steam Navigation Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; *Callandar v. Dittrich*, 4 M. & G. 68; *Frayes v. Worms*, 10 C. B. N. S. 149; and see ante, pp. 194 (a), 623 (a).

(a) The plea of judgment recovered against the plaintiff is a plea in estoppel, and should be so pleaded. (*Vooght v. Winch*, 2 B. & Ald. 662; *General Steam Nav. Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; see the form in full, "*Estoppel*," ante, p. 575.) A judgment recovered against the defendant operates as a merger of the original cause of action, and is pleaded in bar as above. (See ante, p. 624.) Where the plaintiff has recovered judgment in a former action for part of the debt claimed, and failed as to the residue, in a second action for the same debt, it is sufficient for the defendant to plead the judgment recovered against him according to the fact. (*Todd v. Stewart*, 9 Q. B. 759; see ante, p. 625.) The pendency of proceedings in error on the judgment is no answer to the plea in estoppel. (*Doe v. Wright*, 10 A. & E. 763.) As to what is covered by a judgment in a former action, see ante, p. 625.

(b) A final judgment against the plaintiff in a foreign court is a good plea by way of estoppel (*Plummer v. Woodburne*, 4 B. & C. 625; *General Steam Nav. Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877; *Ricardo v. Garcias*, 12 Cl. & F. 368); but the plea must show that the judgment is final and conclusive between the parties, according to the law of the country where it was pronounced. (*Ib.*; *Frayes v. Worms*, 10 C. B. N. S. 149.) A judgment against the defendant in a foreign Court does not operate as a merger of the original cause of action, and if not followed by execution or satisfaction is no defence. (*Smith v. Nicolls*, 5 Bing. N. C. 208; *Bank of Australasia v. Harding*, 9 C. B. 661; *Bank of Australasia v. Nias*, 16 Q. B. 717; *Thompson v. Bell*, 2 E. & B. 236; 23 L. J. Q. B. 159.) If pleaded with payment of the sum recovered, it is a good plea. (*Barber v. Lamb*, 8 C. B. N. S. 95; 29 L. J. C. P. 234.) It may be a ground for staying the proceedings in equity. (See *Ostell v. Lepage*, 16 Jurist, 404, 1134.) As to the effect of a foreign judgment and the grounds on which it may be impeached, see ante, pp. 195, 623. Replications to pleas of foreign judgments may be framed from the pleas given, ante, p. 623. As to Scotch and Irish judgments, see "*The Judgments Extension Act, 1868*," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 54, cited ante, p. 624.

Replication of Nul Tiel Record to a Plea of Judgment recovered in the same Court (a).

That there is not any record of the alleged judgment remaining in the said Court here; and the Court here will advise themselves upon the inspection of the record above alleged; and a day is given to the said parties here until the — day of —, A.D. —, to hear judgment thereon, etc.

Replication of Nul Tiel Record to a Plea of Judgment recovered in another Court.

That there is not any record of the alleged judgment remaining in the said Court of —; and hereupon the defendant is commanded that he have the said record here on the — day of —, A.D. —; and the same day is given to the plaintiff at the same place, etc.

Replication to plea of judgment recovered in an inferior Court that the Court had no jurisdiction: see Briscoe v. Stephens, 2 Bing. 213; Mayor of London v. Cox, L. R. 2 H. L. 239, 263; and see "Jurisdiction," post.

New Assignment to a Plea of Judgment recovered (b).

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457, as the case may require.] Other debts [or causes of action] than those in the plea mentioned, and in respect whereof the said judgment was recovered as aforesaid.

JURISDICTION (c).

(a) Under this and the following replication a notice may be given requiring the defendant to produce the record. (See ante, p. 622 (a).)

(b) On a plea of judgment recovered for the same cause of action, the matter of record is the only thing which can be directly put in issue. If the judgment were recovered for another cause, there must be a new assignment. (Per Parke, B., *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 491, 503.) A replication is sometimes pleaded in the form of a traverse, that the judgment was not in respect of the same causes of action as in the declaration mentioned. (See *Seddon v. Tutop*, 6 T. R. 607; *Lord Bagot v. Williams*, 3 B. & C. 235; *Bristowe v. Fairclough*, 1 M. & G. 143; *Todd v. Stewart*, 9 Q. B. 759; *Gordon v. Whitehouse*, 18 C. B. 717; 25 L. J. C. P. 300; *Florence v. Jennings*, 2 C. B. N. S. 454; 26 L. J. C. P. 274.) But it is conceived that such replication should be pleaded as a new assignment, in order to give the defendant an opportunity of answering it otherwise than by taking issue. (See "New Assignment," post, p. 653.)

(c) *Jurisdiction.*—Pleas to the jurisdiction take exception to the jurisdiction of the Court in which the action is brought. They are of unfrequent occurrence in the superior Courts. (See *Hunter v. Neck*, 3 M. & G. 181, 188; *Mayor of London v. Cox*, L. R. 2 H. L. 239, 260.) Matter of objection to

Plea to the jurisdiction, that defendant is a sovereign prince: Munden v. Duke of Brunswick, 10 Q. B. 657.

Plea that defendant is an ambassador of a foreign state: ante, p.

Plea of the privilege of a tinner within the Stannaries to be sued only in the Court of the Vice-Warden: see Newton v. Nancarrow, 15 Q. B. 144 (a).

Claim of consuance of a cause by the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge: Browne v. Renouard, 12 East, 12; Turner v. Bates, 10 Q. B. 292.

A like claim by the University of Oxford: Thornton v. Ford, 15 East, 634.

the jurisdiction of the Court may generally be pleaded in bar, or given in evidence under the general issue. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 458.) If pleaded to the jurisdiction, it must be pleaded in person and not by attorney. (1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 460; and see *Hunter v. Neck*, 3 M. & G. 181.) It must be pleaded within four days after declaration, and must be supported by an affidavit of the truth of its contents. (4 Anne, c. 16, s. 11.) Precedents of such pleas will be found in Steph. Pl. 5th ed. 51; 3 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 8; and see as to the law, *Mayor of London v. Cox, supra*.

A writ of prohibition lies from the superior Courts to the judge and parties to a suit in any inferior Court, commanding them to cease from prosecuting the suit, where it is not within the jurisdiction of the inferior Court (3 Blackst. Com. 112; see *Mayor of London v. Cox*, L. R. 2 H. L. 239, 278); and the objection may also, in general, be taken by plea or otherwise in the inferior Court. The Mayor's Court of London is an inferior Court (*Mayor of London v. Cox, supra*); but by the Mayor's Court of London Procedure Act, 1857, 20 & 21 Vict. c. clvii, s. 15, no defendant is permitted to object to the jurisdiction of the Court in or by any proceeding whatsoever except by plea; and since this enactment a defendant in that court cannot obtain a prohibition to stay the proceedings. (*Manning v. Farquharson*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 22.) This enactment does not extend to a garnishee in that court, and he may apply to the superior Court for a prohibition. (*Mayor of London v. Cox, supra*; see *ante*, p. 496.)

As to the prohibition of actions in the county court, see Pollock's County Court Practice, 4th ed. 185; *Denton v. Marshall*, 1 H. & C. 654; 32 L. J. Ex. 89.

The superior Courts take judicial notice of their own jurisdiction; but the jurisdiction of inferior Courts must be alleged and proved as matter of fact. (See *ante*, p. 9.) In pleading the proceedings of an inferior Court, every material part of the cause of action must be alleged to have been within the jurisdiction. (See *Peacock v. Bell*, 1 Wms. Saund. 73.)

(a) Within the stannaries of Cornwall all privileged tanners were entitled to be sued only in the Court of the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries (see 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 106; 2 & 3 Vict. c. 58; 11 & 12 Vict. c. 83; 18 & 19 Vict. c. 32; Bainbridge on Mines, 2nd ed. 571), and they are still exempt from being sued in the superior Courts; but they are liable to be sued in the county court, which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the Stannaries Court. (9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, ss. 58, 141; *Newton v. Nancarrow*, 15 Q. B. 144.)

Plea that defendant is an attorney of another Court, and privileged to be sued there only: see Hunter v. Neck, 3 M. & G. 181; p. 474.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

General Issue (a).

Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

Traverse of the Demise, not being by Deed.

That the plaintiff did not let to the defendant the said house upon the terms alleged.

The form of the general issue in actions between landlord and tenant varies with the form of the declaration. The form of general issue appropriate to the count for use and occupation (*ante*, p. 196) is *never indebted*. Where the count is framed on the terms of the tenancy, as in the forms *ante*, p. 199, the defendant may traverse a tenancy on the terms alleged. Where the count charges a demise not under seal, the proper mode of denying the contract is by a traverse of the demise. If the demise is by deed, the contract is denied by the plea of *non est factum*.

The general issue pleaded to the indebitatus count for use and occupation denies that the defendant held and occupied the premises under the plaintiff, during the period of time for which the rent is claimed. Under it the defendant may prove that the tenancy was under a lease by deed; but it is not sufficient for him to show an express contract not by deed. (*Gibson v. Kirk*, 1 Q. B. 850; see *ante*, p. 196 (a).) The defendant may show a surrender (*Dodd v. Acklom*, 6 M. & G. 672), or an eviction by the plaintiff, or by title paramount before the rent accrued due (*Prentice v. Elliott*, 5 M. & W. 606); a partial eviction may have the same operation as an eviction from the whole in suspending the rent. (*Upton v. Townend*, 17 C. B. 30.) Under this issue the defendant may show a judgment in ejectment recovered by a third party, and his own attornment as tenant to the latter in answer to a claim in respect of a subsequent occupation of the premises. (*Newport v. Hardy*, 2 D. & L. 921.) So, he may show that his landlord's title has expired, without showing an eviction (*Mountray v. Collier*, 1 E. & B. 630; 2 Wms. Saund. 218 a, (c)); but a voluntary surrender of the premises to a mere adverse claimant, without eviction, is no defence. (*Emery v. Barnett*, 4 C. B. N. S. 423; 27 L. J. C. P. 217.) The defendant cannot by plea or in evidence dispute the plaintiff's title, except by showing that it has determined since the commencement of the tenancy. (*Curtis v. Spitty*, 1 Bing. N. C. 15; *Delaney v. Fox*, 2 C. B. N. S. 768; 26 L. J. C. P. 248; *London and North-Western Ry. Co. v. West*, L. R. 2 C. P. 553; 36 L. J. C. P. 245; and see *post*, p. 636 (b)); so *nil habuit in tenementis* is a bad plea. (*Curtis v. Spitty*, *supra*.)

If the defendant enters and occupies under a mortgagor in possession a mere notice by the mortgagee to pay the rent to him is no defence to the action. (*Wilton v. Dunn*, 17 Q. B. 294; *Hickman v. Machin*, 4 H. & N. 716; 28 L. J. Ex. 310; and see *Partington v. Woodcock*, 6 A. & E. 690.) It seems that payment to the mortgagee in pursuance of such notice would

Plea to an action on an indenture of lease, that the lessor did not execute it (a): *Cardwell v. Lucas*, 2 M. & W. 111; *Pitman v. Woodbury*, 3 Ex. 4; *Swatman v. Ambler*, 8 Ex. 72.

Traverse of the Tenancy, not being under a Demise by Deed.

That he was not tenant to the plaintiff of the said messuage and premises upon the terms alleged.

be equivalent to payment to the mortgagor, but the defence should be specially pleaded. (See *Ib.*; *Pope v. Biggs*, 9 B. & C. 245; *Johnson v. Jones*, 9 A. & E. 809; *Wheeler v. Branscombe*, 5 Q. B. 373.) If the mortgage is subsequent to the tenancy, the mortgagee may claim the rents due and to become due as assignee of the reversion, but payments of the rent made to the mortgagor before notice of the mortgage are valid. (*Moss v. Gallimore*, Doug. 279; 1 St. J. & K. 561; see *Watts v. Ognell*, Cro. Jac. 192.)

Where the defendant has taken the premises for a term, it is no defence that they were not capable of occupation in the manner for which they were let (*Sutton v. Temple*, 12 M. & W. 64), notwithstanding the landlord has agreed to do the repairs, unless the completion of the repairs was expressly made a condition precedent (*Surplice v. Farnsworth*, 8 Scott, N. R. 307); except perhaps in the case of a ready-furnished house which was not in a state fit for habitation. (*Smith v. Marrable*, 11 M. & W. 5; and see *Hart v. Windsor*, 12 M. & W. 68.) It is no defence that the premises consisted principally of buildings which were destroyed by fire; and in such case it is no defence on equitable grounds that the landlord insured the premises and received the amount insured, but has not laid it out in rebuilding. (*Loft v. Dennis*, 1 E. & E. 474.)

Where the declaration is special, matters showing the termination of the contract, as surrender, eviction, etc., cannot be given in evidence under a traverse of the contract or tenancy, but must be pleaded specially.

The breaches charged in the declaration must be denied by traverses in terms of the allegations.

(a) Covenants which depend on the existence of the term, such as those to repair and pay rent during the term, are not obligatory if the lessor does not execute the lease, because the term has not been created to which such covenants are annexed, and during which only they operate. (*Cardwell v. Lucas*, 2 M. & W. 111; *Pitman v. Woodbury*, 3 Ex. 4.) A covenant to repair at the end of the term, after the defendant had enjoyed the whole term, was held binding notwithstanding the lessor had not executed the lease. (*Cooch v. Goodman*, 2 Q. B. 580; *Pistor v. Cater*, 9 M. & W. 315; but see *Swatman v. Ambler*, 8 Ex. 72.) So, the defendant is bound if he has obtained all the title to the lease he bargained for, though the execution may be defective. (*How v. Greck*, 3 H. & C. 391; 34 L. J. Ex. 4; *Toler v. Slater*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 42; 37 L. J. Q. B. 33.) If the declaration alleges a demise by deed, the defence that the lessor has not executed may be raised under the plea of *non est factum*, or a traverse of the demise (*Wilson v. Woolfryes*, 6 M. & S. 341; and see *Cardwell v. Lucas*, 2 M. & W. 111, 117); but if the declaration alleges merely the covenant of the defendant, it seems that the defence must be specially pleaded. (*Morgan v. Pike*, 14 C. B. 473.) Under a traverse of the demise the lease would be proved by the production of the counterpart executed by the lessee (*Houghton v. Kæniq*, 18 C. B. 235; 25 L. J. C. P. 218); unless the lease itself is also produced and is not executed (*Wilson v. Woolfryes*, 6 M. & S. 341.) A plea to an action for rent, that the deed of demise was cancelled with

Traverse that the Rent became Due (a).

That no part of the said rent had at the commencement of this suit become due as alleged.

Plea of Payment of the Rent when Due (b).

That before action he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by payment.

Plea that the rent was satisfied by a distress: Aldridge v. Howard, 4 M. & G. 921. [This plea must state that the rent was satisfied, as otherwise an action may be maintained, notwithstanding a distress taken: Lear v. Edmonds, 1 B. & Ald. 157.]

Plea to part of the rent claimed, a deduction by the defendant for property tax paid in respect of the premises: Clennel v. Read, 7 Taunt. 50; Franklin v. Carter, 1 C. B. 750; Taylor v. Evans, 1 H. & N. 101; 25 L. J. Ex. 269; Foley v. Fletcher, 3 H. & N. 769; 28 L. J. Ex. 100.

A like plea in respect of land tax, sewers rates, etc. (c): Smith v. Humble, 15 C. B. 321.

the consent of the plaintiff and the defendant, was held bad as to the rent previously accrued due. (*Ward v. Lumley*, 5 H. & N. 656; 29 L. J. Ex. 322.)

(a) The plea of *riens in arrear*, which is a good plea in bar to an avowry or cognizance in replevin (see *post*, Chap. VI, "*Replevin*"), is not properly applicable in any other action. It was always held to be a bad plea to a count in covenant for the non-payment of rent, because it confesses the breach of the covenant to pay *ad diem*, and only tends to mitigate the damages; but it was held formerly to be a good plea to a count in debt for rent on the ground that it was equivalent to the plea of *nil debet*. (*Warner v. Theobald*, 2 Cowp. 588.) The plea of *nil debet*, however, by the R. G. H. T. 4 Will. IV, and since by the r. 11, T. T. 1853, is not allowed in any action, it would seem therefore that the plea of *riens in arrear*, as being equivalent to the plea of *nil debet*, is not allowed (and see 3 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 202). The plea is also objectionable as being ambiguous and embarrassing, for it does not show whether the defendant means to deny that the rent ever became due, or to assert that it has been satisfied by payment or otherwise. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "*Replevin*.") In this latter point of view its use would be a violation of the r. 8, T. T. 1853, that "in every species of actions on contract, all matters in confession and avoidance shall be specially pleaded."

(b) This plea will be sufficient whether the rent was paid on the day when it became due, or afterwards in accord and satisfaction. A plea that the defendant was on the premises ready to pay the rent at the time it became due, but that plaintiff was not there ready to receive it, was held a bad plea to an action on a covenant to pay the rent reserved. (*Haldane v. Johnson*, 8 Ex. 689.)

(c) A like plea might be pleaded of deduction in respect of payments of other charges upon the land, as of the interest of a mortgage of the premises (*Dyer v. Bowley*, 2 Bing. 94; *Pope v. Biggs*, 9 B. & C. 245; *Johnson v. Jones*, 9 A. & E. 809; see *ante*, p. 631), or of a rent-charge (*Taylor v. Zamira*, 6 Taunt. 524), or of rent to the ground landlord. (*Carter v. Carter*, 5 Bing. 406; *Sapsford v. Fletcher*, 4 T. R. 511.) As to deduction for rates

Plea that the Defendant kept the Premises in Tenantable Repair.

That he did at all times during the said tenancy keep the said messuage and premises in tenantable repair, order, and condition.

Plea that the Defendant used the Premises in a Tenantlike Manner.

That he did at all times during the said tenancy use the said messuage and premises in a tenantlike and proper manner.

Plea traversing the Want of Repair.

That the said house was not during the said term out of good or substantial repair as alleged [*traversing the breach as alleged in the declaration in terms*].

Plea that the defendant was always ready and willing to repair, but a reasonable time for doing the repairs had not elapsed before action: Green v. Eales, 2 Q. B. 225.

Plea that the Defendant did cultivate the Farm according to the Custom of the Country.

That he did during the said tenancy use and cultivate the said farm and land in a husbandlike manner according to the custom of the country where the same were situate. [*If the breaches are stated with particularity in the declaration, as in the form ante, p. 204, they should be traversed in terms.*]

Plea traversing the alleged Custom of the Country.

That he ought not, according to the course of good husbandry, and the custom of the country where the said farm and lands were situate, [to have had one-half of the arable land of the said farm in corn, and one-fourth part of the said arable land in seeds, and the remaining one-fourth part thereof in fallow or turnips] as alleged. [*The plea must be limited at the commencement to those breaches which are founded upon the parts of the custom traversed.*]

Like pleas: Hutton v. Warren, 1 M. & W. 466; Hallifax v. Chambers, 4 M. & W. 662; Hartley v. Burkitt, 4 Bing. N. C. 687.

Plea traversing the Breach of the Covenant for Title in a Lease.

That at the time of the making of the said demise the defendant had full and lawful power and authority to demise the said house to the plaintiff for the said term.

under the Metropolis Local Management Act, see *Sweet v. Seager*, 2 C. B. N. S. 119; *Ryan v. Thompson*, L. R. 3 C. P. 144; 37 L. J. C. P. 134; *Thompson v. Lapworth*, L. R. 3 C. P. 149; under a local management Act, see *Tidswell v. Whitworth*, L. R. 2 C. P. 326; 36 L. J. C. P. 103.

Plea traversing the Breach of the Covenant for Quiet Possession.

That the said *G. H.* did not enter into the said house or evict the plaintiff therefrom as alleged.

Plea traversing the Title of the Person evicting the Plaintiff.

That at the time when the said *G. H.* entered into the said house and evicted the plaintiff therefrom, the said *G. H.* had no lawful claim or title to the said house or to the possession thereof through or under the defendant as alleged.

Plea of a Surrender, to a Special Count for Rent or Breaches of Covenant (a).

That before the said rent became due [or before the alleged breach, or before the breach herein pleaded to, *as the case may be*] he surrendered to the plaintiff the said demised premises and all the residue of the said term then to come and unexpired therein, and the plaintiff then accepted such surrender and took possession of the said premises.

Plea of a Surrender by Operation of Law.

That before the said rent became due [or before the alleged breach, or before the breach herein pleaded to, *as the case may be*] the said demised premises and all the residue of the said term then to come and unexpired therein were duly surrendered by the defendant to the plaintiff by act and operation of law [that is to say, by the defendant then giving up to the plaintiff and the plaintiff then accepting from the defendant the possession of the said demised premises with the intention respectively of then putting an end to the said term].

A like plea: Smith v. Lovell, 10 C. B. 6.

Plea of surrender by acceptance of a new lease: Barnard v. Duthy, 5 Taunt. 27; see 1 Wms. Saund. 236c; *Lyon v. Reed*, 13 M. & W. 285.

A special plea that the defendant gave up possession under an

(a) This defence need not be specially pleaded to a count for use and occupation, but may be shown under the general issue. (*Dodd v. Acklom*, 6 M. & G. 672; *Walls v. Atcheson*, 3 Bing. 462; and see *ante*, p. 630.)

By the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 3, no leases or terms of years in any lands tenements or hereditaments shall be surrendered unless by deed or note in writing, signed by the party surrendering the same or his agent thereunto lawfully authorized in writing, or by act and operation of law. And by 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 3, a surrender in writing of any interest in any tenements or hereditaments (not being a copyhold interest, and not being an interest which might by law have been created without writing) shall be void at law unless made by deed.

As to what constitutes a surrender by operation of law, see 1 Wms. Saund. 235 c, (9); *Dodd v. Acklom*, 6 M. & G. 672; *Cannan v. Hartley*, 19 L. J. C. P. 323; *Phené v. Popplewell*, 12 C. B. N. S. 334; 31 L. J. C. P. 235, and the cases there cited. The plea of a surrender by operation of law must show the facts which constitute such a surrender. (*Per Parke, B., Foquet v. Moor*, 7 Ex. 870, 875.)

agreement to do so in consideration of being discharged from the rent: Gore v. Wright, 8 A. & E. 118; Smith v. Lovell, 10 Q. B. 6.

A like plea of an agreement that the defendant should be discharged from all subsequent rent on delivering up possession to a third party, which he did: Turner v. Hardey, 9 M. & W. 770.

Plea that the tenancy or term was determined by a notice to quit before the rent became due or the breaches were committed: Jones v. Shears, 4 A. & E. 832; Cadby v. Martinez, 11 A. & E. 720; Jones v. Nixon, 1 H. & C. 48; 31 L. J. Ex. 505.

Replication that the defendant afterwards waived the notice: Jones v. Shears, supra; and see post, p. 649.

Plea of Eviction (a).

That during the said term and before the said rent became due [or before the alleged breach, or before the breach herein pleaded to, as the case may be] the plaintiff, without the consent and against the will of the defendant, wrongfully entered into and upon the said messuage and premises and evicted the defendant from the possession, use, and occupation thereof, and kept him so evicted thenceforth hitherto.

Plea of eviction from part of the demised premises: Salmon v. Smith, 1 Wms. Saund. 202; Morrison v. Chadwick, 7 C. B. 266; Newton v. Allin, 1 Q. B. 518; Williams v. Hayward, 1 E. & E. 1040; 28 L. J. Q. B. 374.

Plea that the defendant could not enter into part of the demised premises, because it was occupied by another person: see Neale v. Mackenzie, 2 C. M. & R. 81; 1 M. & W. 747.

Plea of eviction under a writ of possession in ejectment at the suit of a third party: Simons v. Farren, 1 Bing. N. C. 126; Davies v. Underwood, 2 H. & N. 570; 27 L. J. Ex. 113; under an elegit: Mayor, etc., of Poole v. Whitt, 15 M. & W. 571.

(a) As to what amounts to eviction, see 1 Wms. Saund. 204 (2); *Dunn v. Di Nuoro*, 3 M. & G. 105; *Upton v. Townend*, 17 C. B. 30; 25 L. J. C. P. 44; *Henderson v. Mears*, 28 L. J. Q. B. 305; *Furnivall v. Grove*, 8 C. B. N. S. 496; *Wheeler v. Stererson*, 6 H. & N. 155; 30 L. J. Ex. 46; *Pellatt v. Boosey*, 31 L. J. C. P. 281. A voluntary giving up of possession upon a mere claim is no eviction, unless the claimant has a good title, which he can enforce. (*Mayor, etc., of Poole v. Whitt*, 15 M. & W. 571; *Delaney v. Fox*, 2 C. B. N. S. 768; 26 L. J. C. P. 248; *Emery v. Barnett*, 4 C. B. N. S. 423; 27 L. J. C. P. 216.) An eviction by the landlord of his tenant from part of the demised premises creates a suspension of the entire rent during the continuance of the eviction; but the tenant is not thereby discharged from his covenants or contracts, other than for the payment of rent. (1 Wms. Saund. 204, n. (2); *Morrison v. Chadwick*, 7 C. B. 266; *Newton v. Allin*, 1 Q. B. 518.) Upon eviction from part of the premises by title paramount, the rent is apportionable, but the covenants are not. (*Walker's case*, 3 Co. 22 b; *Sterenson v. Lambard*, 2 East, 575; see *Neale v. Mackenzie*, 2 C. M. & R. 84; 1 M. & W. 747; 1 Wms. Saund. 204 (a).) The plea cannot be supported by proof that the defendant was prevented from using an easement demised with the premises. (*Williams v. Hayward*, 1 E. & E. 1040; 28 L. J. Q. B. 374.) Eviction need not be specially pleaded to a count for use and occupation. (*Prentice v. Elliott*, 5 M. & W. 606; and see ante, p. 630.)

Plea of re-entry by the plaintiff for a forfeiture before the rent became due: Oldershaw v. Holt, 12 A. & E. 592.

Plea of recovery of possession by the superior landlord upon a forfeiture incurred by the plaintiff: Franklin v. Carter, 1 C. B. 750.

Plea of assignment of the reversion by the plaintiff and a claim of the rent by the assignee: see Boodle v. Cambell, 7 M. & G. 386. A like plea setting up an assignment upon the insolvency of the plaintiff and notice by his assignees to pay the rent to them: see Partington v. Woodcock, 6 A. & E. 690; and see ante, p. 630.

Plea that the premises became uninhabitable through default of the plaintiff, wherefore the defendant quitted possession: Arden v. Pullen, 10 M. & W. 321.

to an action by an Assignee of the Lessor [or Lessee] traversing the Assignment to the Plaintiff (a).

That the said *G. H.* did not grant [or assign] to the plaintiff his reversion [or estate] of and in the said messuage and land as alleged.

Plea by an Assignee of a Lease [or Reversion] traversing the Assignment.

That the estate [or reversion] of the said *G. H.* of and in the said messuage and land did not vest in the defendant by assignment as alleged.

A special plea that the defendants are assignees of a bankrupt lessee, and never elected to take the lease: Goodwin v. Noble, 8 E. & B. 587; 27 L. J. Q. B. 204.

A special plea that defendant became assignee as executor only and never entered: Kearsley v. Orley, 2 H. & C. 896; see ante, p. 583 (a).

Plea to an Action by the Assignee of the Reversion traversing that the Lessor was entitled to the reversion (b).

That the said *G. H.* was not possessed [or seized] of the said reversion of and in the said demised premises as alleged.

(a) By the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, s. 3, no leases or terms of years in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments shall be assigned unless it be by deed or note in writing signed by the party assigning the same, or his agent thereunto lawfully authorized by writing, or by act or operation of law. And by the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 106, s. 3, an assignment of a chattel interest, not being copyhold, in any tenements or hereditaments, shall be void at law unless made by deed.

An instrument, which was intended to be a lease and not an assignment, may be valid as a lease, although it passes all the lessor's interest, and will not be void for want of the requirements of an assignment under the above statutes. (*Pollock v. Stacy*, 9 Q. B. 1033.) An instrument intended to be an assignment, and void under the above statutes, cannot operate as an underlease. (*Barrett v. Rolph*, 14 M. & W. 348.)

(b) A lessee is estopped from denying the lessor's title, as recited in the lease. If the title is not shown in the lease, the lessee is estopped from pleading that the lessor *nil habuit in tenementis*, or any defence involving that assertion. (See *ante*, p. 630; and see "*Estoppel*," *post*, Chap. VI.) In such case the lessor has a reversion by estoppel, which is *prima facie* evi-

Like pleas: Weld v. Baxter, 11 Ex. 816; 1 H. & N. 568; 25 L. J. Ex. 214; 26 Ib. 112; *Phelps v. Prew*, 3 E. & B. 430; *Cuthbertson v. Irving*, 4 H. & N. 742; 28 L. J. Ex. 306.

Plea that the lessor was not possessed of the remainder of a term in the demised premises: Carvick v. Blagrove, 1 B. & B. 531; *Williams v. Hayward*, 1 E. & E. 1040; 28 L. J. Q. B. 374.

Plea to an action for rent by the assignee of the reversion, that the defendant paid the rent to the original lessor, before having notice of the assignment: Watts v. Ognell, Cro. Jac. 192.

Plea, by the Lessee to an Action for Rent, (on the reservation) that he assigned the Term and the Landlord accepted the Assignee as Tenant (a).

That before the said rent became due he assigned by deed all his said estate and term of years then to come and unexpired in the said demised premises to *J. K.*, who then entered into the same and was possessed thereof for the said residue of the said term, and the plaintiff then had notice thereof, and afterwards and before the said rent became due accepted from the said *J. K.* rent by the said demise reserved and made payable, and accepted the said *J. K.* as his tenant of the said demised premises.

A like plea: Dean of Windsor v. Gover, 2 Wms. Saund. 302.

Plea by the Assignee of a Lease that he had assigned the Term (b).

That before the said rent became due [or before the alleged breach, or before the breach herein pleaded to] he assigned by deed all his said estate and term of years then to come and unexpired in the said demised premises to *J. K.*, who then entered into the said demised premises and was possessed thereof for the said residue of the said term.

dence of a reversion in fee simple, and will sustain an averment of such estate. (*Cuthbertson v. Irving*, 4 H. & N. 742; 28 L. J. Ex. 306.) The lessee may rebut the *prima facie* presumption of the reversion being in fee simple by evidence consistent with the estoppel, as by showing that the reversion is an estate for years or for life; but not by showing that the lessor had no estate at all, for this would be inconsistent with the estoppel. (*Weld v. Baxter*, 1 H. & N. 568; 26 L. J. Ex. 112. See further as to reversions by estoppel, *ante*, p. 207 (a).)

(a) If the lessee assign over his term, and the lessor accept the assignee as his tenant, the lessor cannot have an action of debt for the rent against the first lessee; although he may sue on the covenant, if any, to pay the rent. (*Thursby v. Plant*, 1 Wms. Saund. 240; 2 Ib. 302 n. (5); *Wadham v. Marlowe*, 8 East, 314; 1 H. Bl. 437; notes to *Spencer's case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 45; see *ante*, p. 199.) Hence the above plea would be no defence to an action on an express covenant by the lessee to pay the rent.

(b) The assignee of a term is liable for breaches of covenant happening whilst he continues assignee, but not for those committed after an assignment by him. (*Harley v. King*, 2 C. M. & R. 18; *Taylor v. Shum*, 1 B. & P. 21; *Paul v. Nurse*, 8 B. & C. 486; and see the note to *Spencer's case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. p. 45.) He is not liable for breaches committed before the assignment to him. (*St. Saviour's Southwark v. Smith*, 3 Burr. 1271; *Coward v. Gregory*, L. R. 2 C. P. 153; 36 L. J. C. P. 1.)

Plea that the Lessor assigned the Reversion before Breach (a).

That before the said rent became due [or before the alleged breach, or before the breach herein pleaded to] the plaintiff by deed granted and assigned all his reversion of and in the said demised premises to *J. K.*, and thenceforth ceased to have any reversion therein.

Like pleas: Green v. James, 6 M. & W. 656; *Pargeter v. Harris*, 7 Q. B. 708; and see *Bickford v. Parson*, 5 C. B. 920.

Pleas to the action by a landlord for double value under 4 Geo. II, c. 28, s. 1 (b):—

Plea traversing the tenancy: ante, p. 631; and see *Wilkinson v. Hall*, 1 Bing. N. C. 713.

Plea traversing the notice in writing: Poole v. Warren, 8 A. & E. 582.

Plea traversing that defendant wilfully held over after the determination of the term: Swinfen v. Bacon, 6 H. & N. 184, 846; 30 L. J. Ex. 33, 368.

Plea that defendant held over under a claim of title: Poole v. Warren, supra; and see *Wright v. Smith*, 5 Esp. 203.

Plea to action for rent that after it accrued due the defendant executed a deed under the "Bankruptcy Act, 1861," s. 192, whereby his debts were released: Porter v. Kirkus, L. R. 2 C. P. 590; 36 L. J. C. P. 311.

Plea as to subsequent rent that defendant executed a deed under "the Bankruptcy Act, 1861," s. 192, and his trustees elected to take the lease, under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 145: Porter v. Kirkus, supra.

A like plea averring that the trustees declined to take the lease, and the defendant offered to deliver it up: Ib.

Plea that the defendant became bankrupt and his assignees declined

(a) This plea is no defence to a contract contained in a lease not under seal, because such contracts do not pass by assignment of the reversion under the statute 32 Hen. VIII, c. 34. (*Bickford v. Parson*, 5 C. B. 920; and see *ante*, p. 207 (a).) The defence could not be pleaded to a count for breaches of covenant committed before the assignment. (*Ib.*) It is no defence to an action on covenants which are not of a nature to run with the land, as such covenants do not pass by the assignment. (*Stokes v. Russell*, 3 T. R. 678.) A replication denying that the plaintiff had any reversion was held bad, as being a departure from the declaration. (*Green v. James*, 6 M. & W. 656.)

(b) This action is in the nature of a penal action given to the party grieved (see *Lloyd v. Rosbee*, 2 Camp. 453); and it seems therefore that the plea of the general issue, not guilty, might be pleaded by statute, and would put in issue the whole declaration (see *ante*, p. 462; *post*, Chap. VI, "General Issue by Statute;" *Jones v. Williams*, 4 M. & W. 375; *Hirst v. Horn*, 6 M. & W. 393). Special traverses, however, are usual as in the cases cited above (and see Roscoe on Ev. 11th ed. 450). The period of limitation for this action is two years. (3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3; *post*, p. 640.)

to take the lease, and he offered to deliver it up, under 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 145: *Colles v. Evanson*, 19 C. B. N. S. 372; 34 L. J. C. P. 320.

Plea by the assignees of a bankrupt lessee that they never elected to take the lease: Goodwin v. Noble, 8 E. & B. 587; 27 L. J. Q. B. 204; ante, p. 493.

Pleas in actions against executors and administrators of deceased tenant: see "Executors," ante, p. 583.

LEAVE AND LICENSE. See "*Rescission of Contract*," post, p. 673.

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF

(a) *Limitation of Actions on Contracts.*]—The Statutes of Limitation form a defence to an action after the prescribed period has run, and must be specially pleaded. (2 Wms. Saund. 63.)

The principal enactments respecting the limitation of actions upon contracts are the following:

By the 21 Jac. 1, c. 16, s. 3, "all actions of account and upon the case (other than for such accounts as concern the trade of merchandise between merchant and merchant, their factors or servants), all actions of debt grounded upon any lending or contract without specialty, all actions of debt for arrearages of rent"—"shall be commenced and sued within the time and limitation hereafter expressed, and not after (that is to say), the said actions upon the case, and the said actions for account, and the said actions for debt, within six years next after the cause of such actions or suit, and not after." The actions upon the case in this enactment include actions of assumpsit (see ante, p. 58; *Chandler v. Vilett*, 2 Wms. Saund. 120; *Battley v. Faulkner*, 3 B. & Ald. 288, 294.) The exception as to merchants' accounts was repealed by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 9. (See *Inglis v. Haigh*, 8 M. & W. 769; *Cottam v. Partridge*, 4 M. & G. 271, 283.)

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, s. 40, "no action, or suit, or other proceeding shall be brought to recover any sum of money secured by any mortgage, judgment, or lien, or otherwise charged upon or payable out of any land or rent, at law or in equity, or any legacy, but within twenty years next after a present right to receive the same shall have accrued to some person capable of giving a discharge for or release of the same, unless in the meantime some part of the principal money, or some interest thereon, shall have been paid, or some acknowledgment of the right thereto shall have been given in writing signed by the person by whom the same shall be payable, or his agent, to the person entitled thereto or his agent; and in such case no such action, or suit, or proceeding shall be brought but within twenty years after such payment or acknowledgment, or the last of such payments or acknowledgments, if more than one, was given."

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, s. 42, "no arrears of rent or of interest in respect of any sum of money charged upon or payable out of any land or rent, or in respect of any legacy, or any damages in respect of such arrears of rent or interest, shall be recovered by any distress, action, or suit but

within six years next after the same respectively shall have become due, or next after an acknowledgment of the same in writing shall have been given to the person entitled thereto, or his agent, signed by the person by whom the same was payable, or his agent."

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3, "all actions of debt for rent upon an indenture of demise, all actions of covenant or debt upon any bond or other specialty, and all actions of debt or *scire facias* upon any recognizance, and also all actions of debt upon any award where the submission is not by specialty, or for any fine due in respect of any copyhold estates, or for an escape, or for money levied on any *feri facias*, and all actions for penalties, damages, or sums of money given to the party grieved, by any statute now or hereafter to be in force, shall be commenced and sued within the time and limitation hereinafter expressed, and not after; that is to say, the said actions of debt for rent upon an indenture of demise, or covenant, or debt upon any bond or other specialty, action of debt or *scire facias* upon recognizance, within twenty years after the cause of such actions or suits, but not after; the said actions by the party grieved, within two years after the cause of such actions or suits, but not after; and the said other actions within six years after the cause of such actions or suits, but not after: provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to any action given by any statute where the time for bringing such action is or shall be by any statute specially limited."

This enactment applies to actions upon bonds or covenants for the payment of rent or interest in respect of money charged upon land; and such actions may be brought within twenty years, notwithstanding the above enactment of 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, s. 42, which applies to remedies against the land only, and limits the recovery of rent or interest to six years. (*Paget v. Foley*, 2 Bing. N. C. 679; *Strachan v. Thomas*, 12 A. & E. 556; *Manning v. Phelps*, 10 Ex. 59; 24 L. J. Ex. 62; *Du Vigier v. Lee*, 2 Hare, 326; *Hunter v. Nockolds*, 1 H. & T. 644; and see *Ely v. Norwood*, 5 De G. & S. 240; *Round v. Bell*, 30 Beav. 121; 31 L. J. C. 127.)

Actions for debt on a statute (other than penal actions) are considered as founded on a specialty within the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3; as actions for calls under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845. (*Cork and Bandon Ry. Co. v. Goode*, 13 C. B. 826; and see *Shepherd v. Hills*, 11 Ex. 55; 25 L. J. Ex. 6; *Wentworth v. Cherill*, 26 L. J. C. 760.) The liability of a contributory for calls upon the winding up of a company under the Companies Act 1862, creates a debt of the nature of a specialty. (25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 75; see *Robinson's case*, 6 De G. M. & G. 572; 26 L. J. C. 95.)

An action for calls by a company established under a statute of a colonial legislature is an action upon a simple contract. (*Welland Ry. Co. v. Blake*, 6 H. & N. 410; 30 L. J. Ex. 161.) An action of debt for a penalty due under a bye law made by virtue of a charter is barred by 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 3, if not commenced within six years. (*Tobacco Pipe Makers' Co. v. Loder*, 16 Q. B. 765, 20 L. J. Q. B. 414.)

By 31 Eliz. c. 5, s. 5, actions or penalties given by statute to a common informer, whether *qui tam* or by the informer alone (*Dyer v. Best*, L. R. 1 Ex. 152; 35 L. J. Ex. 105), must be brought within one year. Under this statute the plaintiff must prove the commencement of his action within the time limited as part of his title, under the plea of the general issue. (2 Wms. Saund. 63, 63 c.)

By the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 49, ss. 1, 4, it seems to be provided that actions for debts incurred by guardians of any union or parish, or the board of management of any school or asylum district, must be commenced within three months after the expiration of the half-year in which the debts were incurred, unless the Poor Law Board, by order, extend the time for a period not exceeding twelve months from the date of the debts. (See *Waddington v. Guardians of City of London Union*, E. B. & E. 370; 28 L. J. M. 113;

Baker v. Guardians of Billericay Union, 2 H. & C. 642; 33 L. J. M. 40, where see a plea under this statute.)

By the effect of sect. 7 of the above statute of Jac. I, and sect. 4 of 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, if the person entitled to any action within those statutes is at the time of the cause of action accrued within the age of twenty-one years, feme covert, or *non compos mentis*, the time does not begin to run till those disabilities have ceased. A similar privilege was also extended to plaintiffs imprisoned or beyond seas, but has been abolished by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 10. Also by the 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 19, if the person against whom the cause of action exists is at the time of the accruing of the cause of action beyond the seas, the person entitled to the cause of action may bring the action against such person after his return from beyond the seas within the time limited by the statute of James. The 4th section of the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, contains a similar provision with respect to actions on specialties against persons beyond the seas. By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 7, "No part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nor the islands of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark, nor any islands adjacent to any of them, being part of the dominions of his majesty, shall be deemed to be beyond the seas" within that Act or the Act of James. And by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 12, the same is enacted, as to the statute of Anne and that Act. As to one of joint debtors being beyond seas, see *post*, p. 645 (a).

The time of limitation begins to run from the period when the action might first have been brought, subject to the above provisions. Where the time has once begun to run, no subsequent disability will suspend the operation of the statutes. (*Rhodes v. Smethurst*, 6 M. & W. 351; *Homfray v. Scroope*, 13 Q. B. 509, 512.) If the plaintiff relies upon any of the above disabilities as deferring the period of limitation, he must reply the fact specially. (*Chandler v. Vilett*, 2 Wms. Saund. 118.)

The statute begins to run, although the plaintiff was not aware of the accrual of the cause of action. (*Short v. M'Carthy*, 3 B. & Ald. 626; and see *Brown v. Howard*, 2 B. & B. 73; *Granger v. George*, 5 B. & C. 149.) It is no answer to a plea of the statute that the cause of action was fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff until within six years before the suit; and a replication to that effect is bad, whether pleaded on legal or on equitable grounds. (*Clark v. Hougham*, 2 B. & C. 149; *Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459; 26 L. J. Ex. 1; *Imperial Gas Co. v. London Gas Co.*, 10 Ex. 39; and see *ante*, p. 567.)

The date of the cause of action is the date of the breach of contract or other injurious act, and not of the accruing of the damages resulting therefrom. (2 Wms. Saund. 63 *e*, n. (m); and see *Violett v. Simpson*, 8 E. & B. 344; 27 L. J. Q. B. 138.)

In the case of a single bond the cause of action is complete, and the statute begins to run from the date of execution; if the bond is subject to a condition, the cause of action accrues when the condition is first broken, and the statute begins to run from that date. (*Sanders v. Coward*, 15 M. & W. 48; *Tuckey v. Hawkins*, 4 C. B. 655.) If the bond is conditioned to do various things, or if there are covenants in the same instrument to do various things, every distinct breach gives a new cause of action, against which the statute begins to run from the date of the breach on which it is founded. (*Sanders v. Coward*, *supra*; *Blair v. Ormond*, 17 Q. B. 423, 438; 20 L. J. Q. B. 444, 453) On a bond conditioned to pay an annuity, the non-payment of each instalment is a distinct breach, and the statute begins each as it becomes due. (*Amott v. Holden*, 18 Q. B. 593; 22

L. J. Q. B. 111.)

Upon a bill or note the statute begins to run from the time the instrument is due and unpaid. (See Byles on Bills, 9th ed. 331.) On a promissory note payable on demand, it runs from the date of the note. (*Norton v. Ellam*, 2 M. & W. 461; see *ante*, p. 109.) Upon the dishonour of a bill by non-acceptance, the statute runs from the default of acceptance, and not from the

time for payment. (*Whitehead v. Walker*, 9 M. & W. 506.) Where money was lent in the form of a check, it was held that the statute began to run from the cashing of the check, and not from the delivery of it to the borrower. (*Garden v. Bruce*, L. R. 3 C. P. 300; 37 L. J. C. P. 112.)

Under the issue raised by a plea of the statute, the commencement of the action is the date of the issuing of the original writ of summons. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 2.) Writs of summons may be renewed to prevent the operation of the statute under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 11. (See 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 208; Day's C. L. Procedure Acts, 3rd ed. 8.)

The record is conclusive evidence of the date of the writ, subject to amendment (*Harper v. Phillips*, 7 M. & G. 397; *Pratt v. Hawkins*, 15 M. & W. 399; see *Whipple v. Manley*, 1 M. & W. 432; *Cornish v. Hockin*, 1 E. & B. 602); but the plaintiff, under the issue taken on the plea of the statute, must show the renewals of the writ, if any. (*Pritchard v. Bagshawe*, 20 L. J. C. P. 161.) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 13, "The production of a writ of summons purporting to be marked with the seal of the Court, showing the same to have been renewed according to this act, shall be sufficient evidence of its having been so renewed, and of the commencement of the action as of the first date of such renewed writ for all purposes." It is not necessary or proper that the renewal or non-renewal of the writ should be specially replied or pleaded. (*Pratt v. Hawkins*, 15 M. & W. 399; *Higgs v. Mortimer*, 1 Ex. 711.)

The time of limitation is computed exclusively of the day on which the cause of action arose. (*Hardy v. Ryle*, 9 B. & C. 603; *Young v. Higgon*, 6 M. & W. 49, 54; and see *Robinson v. Waddington*, 13 Q. B. 753.) The original writ of summons continues in force only "for six months from the day of the date thereof including the day of such date" and "may be renewed at any time before its expiration for six months from the date of such renewal" (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 11), including the day of such renewal. (*Anonymous*, 1 H. & C. 664; 32 L. J. Ex. 88; *Fisher v. Cox*, 16 L. T. N. S. 397.)

By the statutes 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 4, as to simple contract debts, and 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 6, as to specialty debts, after a judgment for the plaintiff is reversed in error, or judgment arrested after verdict for the plaintiff, the plaintiff may commence a new action within a year.

See further as to Statutes of Limitation, *post*, Chap. VI, "*Limitation.*"

Renewal of Debt by Acknowledgment.]—The effect of the Statutes of Limitation may in cases of debt be avoided by a subsequent acknowledgment of the debt remaining due.

With respect to *simple-contract debts*: If at any time after a debt is due, the debtor renews his promise to pay it, or makes such an unqualified acknowledgment of the debt being due that a promise to pay it may be inferred therefrom, he renews his liability from the date of such promise or acknowledgment, and cannot avail himself of the Statute of Limitations in respect of the preceding lapse of time. (*Tanner v. Smart*, 6 B. & C. 603; *Linsell v. Bonsor*, 2 Bing. N. C. 211; *Sidwell v. Mason*, 2 H. & N. 306; 26 L. J. Ex. 407.) The debtor may by such subsequent promise renew his liability absolutely or to a limited extent. He may promise to pay a portion of the debt, or to pay it by instalments, or to pay it at some future day, or conditionally upon the happening of some event; in such cases his liability is limited by the terms of his new promise. (*Tanner v. Smart*, *supra*; *Lechmere v. Fletcher*, 1 C. & M. 623; *Humphreys v. Jones*, 14 M. & W. 1; and see "*Limitations*," *ante*, p. 217 (a).) Part payment on account of the debt is in general a sufficient acknowledgment from which a renewed promise to pay the residue may be inferred. (*Cottam v. Partridge*, 4 M. & G. 287; *Bodger v. Arch*, 24 L. J. Ex. 19; *Wainman v. Kynman*, 1 Ex. 121; *Davies v. Edwards*, 7 Ex. 22.) And payment of interest on account of the debt has the same effect as part payment of the debt itself. (*Bamfield v. Tupper*, 7 Ex. 27; *Sims v. Brutton*, 5 Ex. 802, 809.)

The acknowledgment must be made to the creditor, otherwise a promise cannot be inferred. (*Godwin v. Cullery*, 4 H. & N. 373, 380.) It seems that an acknowledgment made to a *cestui que trust* of the debt, would enure to the benefit of the trustee as the nominal plaintiff. (See *Parmiter v. Parmiter*, 2 De G. F. & J. 526; 30 L. J. C. 508.)

An infant may renew a debt for necessities by acknowledgment. (*Willins or Williams v. Smith*, 4 E. & B. 180; 24 L. J. Q. B. 62.) A married woman cannot renew a debt contracted by her *dum sola*, except as agent for her husband. (*Neve v. Hollands*, 21 L. J. Q. B. 289.) As to acknowledgment by a Joint Stock Company, see *Lowndes v. Garnett Gold Mining Co.*, 33 L. J. C. 418.

Before Lord Tenterden's Act (9 Geo. IV, c. 14) the acknowledgment might be proved either by writing or verbally. By that Act, s. 1, it is enacted "that in actions of debt or upon the case, grounded upon any simple contract, no acknowledgment or promise by words only shall be sufficient evidence of a new or continuing contract, whereby to take any case out of the operation of the Statutes of Limitation, unless such acknowledgment or promise shall be made in some writing to be signed by the party chargeable thereby." (See *Haydon v. Williams*, 7 Bing. 163, 166.) And by s. 8, "no writing made necessary by this Act shall be deemed to be an agreement within any statute relating to stamps."

By the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 13, it is enacted in reference to the above sections that "an acknowledgment or promise made or contained by or in a writing signed by an agent of the party chargeable thereby, duly authorized to make such acknowledgment or promise, shall have the same effect as if such writing had been signed by such party himself."

Lord Tenterden's Act, s. 1, expressly provided that nothing therein contained should alter or take away or lessen the effect of any payment of any principal or interest; and therefore an acknowledgment so made may still be proved by verbal evidence. (*Cleare v. Jones*, 6 Ex. 573.)

By s. 3 of Lord Tenterden's Act it is enacted "That no indorsement or memorandum of any payment written or made after the time appointed for this Act to take effect, upon any promissory note, bill of exchange, or other writing, by or on the behalf of the party to whom such payment shall be made, shall be deemed sufficient proof of such payment, so as to take the case out of the operation of the statute."

The renewed promise revives the cause of action from the time of such promise being made, or becoming absolute, and is considered as a new cause of action; so that upon the Statute of Limitations being pleaded, the replication taking issue in substance asserts that the cause of action did accrue within the prescribed period. (*Tanner v. Smart*, 6 B. & C. 603, 606; *Ridd v. Moggridge*, 2 H. & N. 567.) The cause of action must be complete at the time of action brought so that the plea of the statute cannot be met by a renewed promise made after action. (*Bateman v. Pinder*, 3 Q. B. 574.)

The renewal of liability by acknowledgment is confined to cases of debts acknowledged; no similar effect is given to acknowledgments of liability for other breaches of contract not resulting in debts. (*Boydell v. Drummond*, 2 Camp. 157, 160.)

In cases of *specialty debts* the effect of the Statutes of Limitation may be avoided by subsequent acknowledgment in the manner provided by the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42. By s. 5 of that statute, "if any acknowledgment shall have been made, either by writing signed by the party liable by virtue of such indenture, specialty, or recognizance, or his agent, or by part payment or part satisfaction on account of any principal or interest being then due thereon, it shall be lawful for the person entitled to bring his action for the money remaining unpaid and so acknowledged to be due within twenty years after such acknowledgment by writing or part payment or part satisfaction as aforesaid;—and the plaintiff or plaintiffs in any such action on

Plea of the Statute of Limitations (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 39.)

That the alleged cause of action did not accrue within six years [state the period of limitation applicable to the case] before this suit (a).

Replication in an Action on a Specialty of an Acknowledgment within Twenty Years (3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 5) (b).

That the defendant within twenty years before this suit made an acknowledgment [in writing signed by him or his agent, or by part payment or by part satisfaction, as the case may be, on account of the principal money or interest then due on the said deed or bond, or as the case may be] that the debt in the declaration mentioned remained unpaid and due to the plaintiff.

any indenture, specialty, or recognizance, may, by way of replication, state such acknowledgment, and that such action was brought within the time aforesaid, in answer to a plea of this statute." As the acknowledgment under this section may be made in writing not under seal, it is the original cause of action founded on the deed or specialty which is revived from that date; and it is not the mere acknowledgment which forms a new cause of action, as in the case of simple-contract debts. The acknowledgment need not be such as necessarily to import a promise to pay (*Moodie v. Bannister*, 4 Drew. 432; 28 L. J. C. 881); and therefore, it seems, may be sufficient, if made to a stranger and not to the creditor. (*Howcutt v. Bonser*, 3 Ex. 491, 500.) A renewal of liability under this statute applies only to money remaining unpaid and acknowledged to be due, and not to other acts and omissions in breach of covenants. (*Blair v. Ormond*, 17 Q. B. 423.)

With respect to acknowledgment and payment by one of several joint-debtors, the 9 Geo. IV, c. 14, s. 1, provided that an acknowledgment of the debt by one of several joint debtors should not revive the remedy against the others. This enactment did not extend to acknowledgment by part payment or payment of interest (*Wyatt v. Hodson*, 8 Bing. 309); but by the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 1856, 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 14, it was enacted in reference to the provisions of the Acts 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 3, and 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3, "that no co-contractor or co-debtor, executor or administrator shall lose the benefit of the said enactments, so as to be chargeable in respect or by reason only of payment of any principal, interest, or other money by any other or others of such co-contractors or co-debtors, executors or administrators." (See *Cockrill v. Sparke*, 1 H. & C. 699; 32 L. J. Ex. 118.)

(a) A plea stating that the cause of action accrued more than six years ago, and not negating its accrual within six years, was held not to be a plea of the statute. (*Bush v. Martin*, 2 H. & C. 311; 33 L. J. Ex. 17.) A plea of not guilty within six years to an action, the limitation of which was four years, was held a good plea. (*Macfadzen v. Olirant*, 6 East, 387.) The replication in actions on simple contracts may take issue on the plea, and under this the plaintiff may show that the cause of action was renewed within six years. (*Tanner v. Smart*, 6 B. & C. 603, 606; see *ante*, p. 643.)

(b) In actions on specialties the acknowledgment under 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 5, must be replied specially, as in the form above given, and cannot be given in evidence under a joinder of issue or a replication that the cause of action accrued within twenty years before this suit. (*Kempe v. Gibbon*, 9 Q. B. 609.) The mode of making the acknowledgment, whether by writing or by part payment or by part satisfaction, must also be specifically stated in the replication. (*Forsyth v. Bristowe*, 8 Ex. 347.)

A like replication: Forsyth v. Bristowe, 3 Ex. 348; *Amos v. Smith*, 1 H. & C. 238; 31 L. J. Ex. 423.

Replication that the Defendant was Abroad when the Cause of Action accrued (see ante, p. 641) (a).

That when the said cause of action accrued the defendant was in [Australia], beyond the seas within the meaning of the statute in that case made and provided; and the plaintiff commenced this suit within six [or twenty] years next after the first return of the defendant from beyond the seas after the accruing of the said cause of action.

Like pleas: Fannin v. Anderson, 7 Q. B. 811; *Lane v. Bennett*, 1 M. & W. 70.

Replication of the infancy of the plaintiff at the time of the accruing of the cause of action: Chandler v. Vilett, 2 Wms. Saund. 118.

Replication of the insanity of the plaintiff at the time of the accruing of the cause of action: Tarbuck v. Bispham, 2 M. & W. 2.

Replication, by an administrator, to a plea of the Statute of Limitations, that the intestate commenced an action within six years, which abated by his death, and that the plaintiff sued within a reasonable time after the death (b): Waters v. Earl of Thanet, 2 Q. B. 757.

Replication, to a plea of the Statute of Limitations by an admi-

(a) In the case of joint debtors the statute runs as to such as are not beyond the seas, but does not run as to such as are beyond the seas, and a judgment recovered against the former is no bar to an action against the latter after their return. (19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 11.)

The replication, which was formerly available, that the plaintiff was abroad when the cause of action accrued and that he sued within six years after his return (*Towns v. Mead*, 16 C. B. 123), has been done away with by 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97, s. 10; so also the replication that the plaintiff was in prison when the cause of action accrued. (*ib.*) But these provisions of the statute are not retrospective. (*Jackson v. Woolley*, 8 E. & B. 778; 27 L. J. Q. B. 418; and see *Flood v. Patterson*, 29 Beav. 295; 30 L. J. C. 486.)

(b) Formerly, when an action, commenced within the period of limitation, abated by the death of the plaintiff, his representative might commence a new action within a reasonable time after the death, notwithstanding the period of limitation had then expired (2 Wms. Saund. 61 a); and where a similar action abated by the death of the defendant, the plaintiff might bring a new action within a reasonable time after the appointment of a representative (*Curlewis v. Mornington*, 7 E. & B. 283; 26 L. J. Q. B. 181; S. C. in error, 27 L. J. Q. B. 439); whether the debt was a simple contract debt within the statute 21 Jac. I, c. 16, or a specialty debt within the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42. (*Sturgis v. Darrell*, 4 H. & N. 622; 28 L. J. Ex. 366.) But the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 135, enacting that the death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the action to abate, but that it may be continued as therein mentioned, (see ss. 137, 138; *ante*, p. 18), renders this mode of proceeding unnecessary in respect of actions in which the death of a party has occurred since the passing of that statute.

If the action is brought in the first instance against the representative, it is no answer to a plea of the Statute of Limitations that the period of

nistrator, that the plaintiff brought an action within six years against the deceased, which abated by his death, and that the present action was commenced within a reasonable time after the grant of administration: *Curlewis v. Mornington*, 7 E. & B. 283; 26 L. J. Q. B. 181; 27 *Ib.* 439.

A like replication, in an action on a bond, to a plea by an administrator under the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3: *Sturgis v. Darrell*, 4 H. & N. 622; 6 *Ib.* 120; 28 L. J. Ex. 366; 29 *Ib.* 472.

Plea of the Statute of Limitations to an action on a Scotch Bond: British Linen Co. v. Drummond, 10 B. & C. 903.

Plea of a foreign law of limitation extinguishing the debt: see Huber v. Steiner, 2 Bing. N. C. 202 [where see the law as to the effect of foreign statutes of limitation].

Replication of the Statute of Limitations to a plea of set-off: see Set-off, post, p. 691.

LUNACY.

See "*Insanity*," ante, p. 606.

MAINTENANCE (a).

limitation expired after the death of the debtor, but before the appointment of a representative, and that the action was brought within a reasonable time after such appointment. (*Rhodes v. Smethurst*, 4 M. & W. 42; 6 *Ib.* 351.) Nor is there any relief in equity under such circumstances. (*Preake v. Cranefeldt*, 3 M. & C. 499.) Where the debtor lived and died abroad, and no probate or administration is taken out in England, the statute does not run. (*Flood v. Patterson*, 29 Beav. 295; 30 L. J. C. 486.)

(a) The purchase by the attorney in the suit of the whole or part of the property to be recovered in the action, *pendente lite*, is illegal and void. (*Simpson v. Lamb*, 7 E. & B. 84; 26 L. J. Q. B. 121.) So, a contract to pay the attorney in the suit, over and above all legal charges, a sum of money according to the interest and benefit of the litigant sought to be recovered in the action, is void as amounting in effect to the same thing. (*Earle v. Hopwood*, 9 C. B. N. S. 566; 30 L. J. C. P. 217.) A stipulation by an attorney to have 5 p. c. on the property recovered in addition to his costs was held illegal. (*Pince v. Beattie*, 32 L. J. C. 734; and see *Hilton v. Woods*, L. R. 4 Eq. 432; 36 L. J. C. 941.) But the taking by the attorney of a security upon the property to be recovered in the action for past advances made towards prosecution of the suit is not illegal. (*Anderson v. Radcliffe*, E. B. & E. 806; 28 L. J. Q. B. 32; 29 *Ib.* 128.) See further, as to Maintenance and Champerty, 1 Chit. Stat. 3rd ed. 422; Leake on 'Contracts,' p. 385.

Plea, to an action for work as an attorney, that it was performed in carrying out an illegal agreement between the defendant and other persons to maintain one another in defending a claim against them: see Findon v. Parker, 11 M. & W. 675.

Plea, to an action on an agreement to supply the defendant with evidence to prove his title to property, that the agreement was in respect of impending litigation, and in consideration of receiving a portion of the property recovered, and amounted to maintenance: Sprye v. Porter, 7 E. & B. 58; 26 L. J. Q. B. 64.

Demurrer to a count on the same ground: Stanley v. Jones, 7 Bing. 369; Earle v. Hopwood, 9 C. B. N. S. 566; 30 L. J. C. P. 217.

MARRIAGE.

See "*Abatement*," ante, p. 473; "*Husband and Wife*," ante, p. 598.

General Issue (a).

assumpsit," ante, p. 465.

Plea that the Time for the Marriage had not elapsed.

That a reasonable time [or the said day agreed on] for the said marriage had not elapsed before action as alleged.

(a) In an action for breach of a promise to marry, the plea of the general issue (*non assumpsit*) denies the contract, that is, the mutual promises to marry. All conditions precedent, as the plaintiff's continuing ready and willing, notice to the defendant or a request where necessary to support the action, that a reasonable time or the day appointed had elapsed before action, if denied, must be traversed specifically. But where the declaration alleges "that the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one another on a day now elapsed," as in the form given in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B, 20, it seems that under the plea of *non assumpsit*, the plaintiff would have to prove a promise to marry on a day before the commencement of the action, and a special traverse that the day agreed upon had elapsed would be unnecessary. (See *Hinton v. Duff*, 11 C. B. N. S. 724; 31 L. J. C. P. 199, where it was held that under the traverse of the acceptance of a bill alleged in the declaration to be "now overdue," the plaintiff was bound to produce a bill overdue at the time of action brought.)

A plea of a pre-contract with another is a bad plea. (*Beechey v. Brown*, E. B. & E. 796; 29 L. J. Q. B. 105.) A plea that after the promise the defendant discovered that the plaintiff had been insane and confined in a lunatic asylum is bad. (*Baker v. Cartwright*, 30 L. J. C. P. 364.)

A plea that after the promise the defendant was afflicted with a disease, by reason whereof he became incapable of marriage without danger to his life, was held a bad plea. (*Hall v. Wright*, E. B. & E. 746; 27 L. J. Q. B. 345; 29 Ib. 43.)

Plea that the plaintiff and defendant mutually rescinded the contract: Short v. Stone, 8 Q. B. 358; Hall v. Wright, E. B. & E. 746; 27 L. J. Q. B. 345; and see the plea of rescission of contract, post, p. 675.

Plea that before breach the plaintiff exonerated and discharged the defendant from his promise (a): King v. Gillett, 7 M. & W. 55; Davis v. Bomford, 6 H. & N. 245; 30 L. J. Ex. 139.

Plea that after making the Promise the Defendant discovered that the Plaintiff was not Chaste.

That the defendant made the alleged promise on the faith and under the belief that the plaintiff had always been and then was a chaste and modest woman, whereas the plaintiff had not always been nor was she then a chaste or modest woman, which the defendant first discovered after making the alleged promise and before the alleged breach, wherefore the defendant then refused to marry the plaintiff, which is the alleged breach.

Like pleas: Young v. Murphy, 3 Bing. N. C. 54; Bench v. Merrick, 1 C. & K. 463; and see as to this defence, Irving v. Greenwood, 1 C. & P. 350.

Plea that after making the promise the defendant discovered that the plaintiff was of intemperate habits: Harbert v. Edgington, 1 C. & K. 464, n.

Plea that at the time of making the promise the defendant was married, as the plaintiff then knew: Millward v. Littlewood, 5 Ex. 775; and see Wild v. Harris, 7 C. B. 999.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

General Issue (b).

indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465.

(a) This plea was held good in form, but in order to prove it the defendant must show a rescission of the contract or what is equivalent. (*King v. Gillett*, 7 M. & W. 55; and see *post*, p. 674.) A total cessation of correspondence and intercourse between the parties is evidence in support of the plea. (*Davis v. Bomford*, 6 H. & N. 245; 30 L. J. Ex. 139.)

(b) The general issue never indebted to the indebitatus count for wages puts in issue the hiring or contract and the services rendered under it. Under this issue the defendant may show that the service was under a special contract, which was rescinded upon the misconduct of the plaintiff before any wages had become due under it. (*Lilley v. Elwin*, 11 Q. B. 742.)

The general issue *non assumpsit* pleaded to a special count puts in issue the contract alleged, and under it the defendant may show any exceptions or qualifications of the contract stated, as that it was determinable by notice. (*Metzner v. Bolton*, 9 Ex. 518; *Williams v. Byrne*, 7 A. & E. 177; *Lilley v. Elwin*, 11 Q. B. 742; and see *ante*, p. 466.) The defendant must traverse the fact of dismissal, if intended to be denied; and must plead

Plea traversing the Dismissal (a).

That the defendant did not dismiss the plaintiff from the said service as alleged.

Plea to a Count for wrongful Dismissal, that the Service was determined by due Notice (b).

That [one calendar month] before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff from the said service as alleged, the defendant gave to the plaintiff [or the plaintiff gave to the defendant] [one calendar month's] notice of his intention to put an end to the said service.

Plea that by the custom of the trade the service might be put an end to by a month's notice, and notice was given accordingly: Parker v. Ibbetson, 4 C. B. N. S. 346; 27 L. J. C. P. 236.

Replication that the Notice was waived.

That after the giving of the said notice and before the expiration thereof, and before the defendant dismissed the plaintiff as alleged, the plaintiff and the defendant agreed that the said notice should be withdrawn by the plaintiff [or defendant] and waived by the plaintiff and the defendant respectively, and that the said service should not determine according to the said notice, but should continue as if no such notice had been given, and thereupon the said notice was then so withdrawn and waived accordingly.

Plea justifying a Dismissal on the Ground of Incompetency.

That he was induced to make the alleged contract by the plaintiff representing and warranting to him that he, the plaintiff, was then reasonably competent to perform the said service for which he was so engaged as aforesaid: whereas the plaintiff was not then nor has

specially that due notice was given before dismissal (*Williams v. Byrne, 7 A. & E. 177; Wilkinson v. Gaston, 9 Q. B. 137*), and all matters in excuse and justification, as the misconduct of the plaintiff. (*Speck v. Phillips, 5 M. & W. 279.*)

(a) In *Powell v. Bradbury, 7 C. B. 201*, it was held that a traverse that the defendant "wrongfully and without reasonable or probable cause" dismissed the plaintiff did not put in issue the wrongfulness or want of reasonable or probable cause, but merely the fact of dismissal. But in *Lush v. Russell, 5 Ex. 203*, where a similar plea was pleaded (in the form of a special traverse), it was held that although the plea was objectionable as traversing an immaterial allegation in the declaration, yet as issue had been joined upon it, it put in issue the wrongfulness and want of reasonable and probable cause as well as the dismissal; but that the proof of the plaintiff's misconduct lay upon the defendant. So, under a plea that the plaintiff did not faithfully serve according to the agreement, upon which issue was joined, evidence of misconduct amounting to a justification of the dismissal was admitted, the plea being treated as an informal plea of justification. (*Horton v. M'Murtry, 5 H. & N. 667; 29 L. J. Ex. 260.*)

(b) As to the construction of contracts of service with regard to the notice to determine them, see "*Master and Servant,*" ante, p. 221.

he since been reasonably competent to perform the said service; wherefore the defendant rescinded the said contract, and dismissed the plaintiff from his said service, which is the alleged breach.

A like plea: Harmer v. Cornelius, 5 C. B. N. S. 236; 28 L. J. C. P. 85.

Plea justifying a Dismissal on the Ground of Misconduct (a).

That after the said contract, and before the alleged breach, the plaintiff misconducted himself in the said service by wilfully disobeying the reasonable orders of the defendant by him given to the plaintiff in the said service [or by habitually neglecting his duties in the said service and failing to perform the same, or by dishonestly converting to his own use money which he had received to the use of the defendant, *state thus the cause or causes of dismissal, according to the fact*], wherefore the defendant then discharged the plaintiff from the said service, which is the alleged breach.

Pleas of Misconduct.

Plea of the improper, disobedient, and insolent conduct of the plaintiff as a clerk: Amor v. Fearon, 9 A. & E. 548.

Plea that the plaintiff, an accountant, received money for which he did not account, and made improper payments and false entries: Baillie v. Kell, 4 Bing. N. C. 638.

Plea of the misconduct of the plaintiff as an attorney's clerk: Mercer v. Whall, 5 Q. B. 447.

Plea of want of skill and disobedience of the plaintiff in his employment as manager of a cotton factory: Cussons v. Skinner, 11 M. & W. 161.

Plea of disobedience and misappropriation of money by the plaintiff as a traveller and salesman: Spotswood v. Barrow, 5 Ex. 110.

Plea that the plaintiff, a governess, was an immoral and dishonest person, and unfit for the situation: Burgess v. Beaumont, 7 M. & G. 962.

(a) The master is justified in dismissing his servant without notice if the latter has been in fact guilty of misconduct, although that was not the actual motive which induced the master to dismiss him (*Ridgway v. Hungerford Market Co.*, 3 A. & E. 171; and see *Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791); and notwithstanding the master did not know of the misconduct at the time of dismissal (*Spotswood v. Barrow*, 5 Ex. 110; see *Cowan v. Milbourn*, L. R. 2 Ex. 230, 235; 36 L. J. Ex. 124); but it seems that where the plea embodies the master's knowledge with the cause of dismissal, it becomes a part of the description of the offence and must be proved. (*Mercer v. Whall*, 5 Q. B. 446, 447.) The plea must formerly have stated the misconduct with sufficient particularity to enable the plaintiff to meet the charge (*Burgess v. Beaumont*, 7 M. & G. 962); and it seems that particularity would still be required, if objection is made to the plea for want of it. (See *Horton v. M. Murtry*, 5 H. & N. 667; 29 L. J. Ex. 260.) As to what misconduct will justify a dismissal without notice, see Chit. Contr. 8th ed. p. 535; *Gould v. Webb*, 4 E. & B. 933; 24 L. J. Q. B. 205.

Plea that the plaintiff, a domestic servant, absented herself all night contrary to orders : Turner v. Mason, 14 M. & W. 112.

Plea, to a count for wages, that the plaintiff was hired as a servant on the terms that he should forfeit his wages if he got drunk, and that he did get drunk : Monkman v. Shepherdson, 11 A. & E. 411.

Plea to a special count for wages, that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to perform, and did not perform, the services agreed upon during the period for which he seeks to recover the wages, held a good defence as avoiding circuity of action : Cuckson v. Stones, 1 E. & E. 248 ; 28 L. J. Q. B. 25.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

General Issue (a).

“Never Indebted,” ante, p. 461.

MERGER (b).

Plea to a Count for a simple Contract Debt, of Merger by the Defendant covenanting to pay the Debt.

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim it was merged and extinguished by the defendant executing and delivering to the

(a) Under this issue the plaintiff must prove that he is duly registered under “the Medical Act.” (See ante, p. 225.)

(b) Where a security of a higher nature is taken or obtained for a debt, the original remedies for the debt are merged in the higher security. Thus, if a bond or covenant is given for a simple contract debt, the simple contract is merged in the higher security ; and so, if judgment be recovered in an action for a simple contract or bond or specialty debt, the original security is merged in the judgment, which, being matter of record, is of a higher nature. (*Higgen's case*, 6 Co. 45, b ; *Drake v. Mitchell*, 3 East, 251, 259.) But a judgment recovered on a debt of record does not effect a merger, because it is not a higher security. (*Preston v. Perton*, Cro. Eliz. 817 ; 2 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 336.) Where a higher security is given for the identical debt due under the inferior security, the merger of the debt takes place by operation of law independently of the intention of the parties ; but where the debts are not identical, or the parties are not the same, there is no merger, and the second security does not discharge the first, unless given and accepted in satisfaction and discharge, which is a different ground of answer. (*Price v. Moulton*, 10 C. B. 561.)

Where the defendant, being indebted to the plaintiff, gave a bond with sureties to a limited amount, to secure the present debt and future advances, it was held that the bond was only a collateral security, and did not merge the debt. (*Norfolk Ry. Co. v. M'Namara*, 3 Ex. 628.) So where a banker took a bond from his customer and a surety conditioned for the payment of

plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepting and receiving from him, a certain deed, whereby the defendant covenanted with the plaintiff to pay the plaintiff the debt in the declaration mentioned.

A like plea: Price v. Moulton, 10 C. B. 561.

Pleas of merger by judgment recovered by the plaintiff for the same debt: see "Judgment Recovered," ante, p. 624.

MISTAKE.

See "Equitable Pleas," ante, p. 572.

all moneys advanced or to be advanced, it was held that the actual debt, not being in existence at the time of giving the bond, was not thereby merged. (*Holmes v. Bell, 3 M. & G. 213*) If one of two makers of a joint and several promissory note gives the holder a deed of mortgage to secure the amount, with a covenant to pay it, the other maker is not thereby discharged, because the remedy given by the specialty security, being confined to one of the debtors only, is not co-extensive with the remedy on the note. (*Ansell v. Baker, 15 Q. B. 20.*) So a bond given by two persons to secure the simple contract debt of one of them does not merge the debt, because the parties are not the same (*Holmes v. Bell, supra*), and a superior security given by the debtor to a third person as trustee for the creditor does not effect a merger of the debt. (*Bell v. Banks, 3 M. & G. 258*; and see *White v. Cuyler, 6 T. R. 176.*)

A deed acknowledging a simple contract debt may import a covenant to pay it without express words to that effect, and so effect a merger; but if the acknowledgment is made for a collateral purpose, importing no such covenant, there will be no merger. (See *Courtney v. Taylor, 6 M. & G. 851*; *Marryat v. Marryat, 28 Beav. 224*; *29 L. J. C. 665*; *Isaacson v. Harwood, L. R. 3 Ch. Ap. 225*; *37 L. J. C. 209.*) A deed reciting a simple contract debt, and agreeing to execute a mortgage with all usual covenants, was held in equity to convert the debt into a specialty debt because the mortgage would contain a covenant for payment. (*Saunders v. Milsome, L. R. 2 Eq. 573*)

Where securities for a debt are collateral, the merger of such a security does not affect the debt; as where a bill of exchange was given as security for a debt due under a covenant, a judgment recovered on the bill without satisfaction was held to be no answer to an action on the covenant. (*Drake v. Mitchell, 3 East, 251.*)

The defence of merger must be specially pleaded (*Weston v. Foster, 2 Bing. N. C. 693*; *Filmer v. Burnby, 2 M. & G. 529*; *ante, pp. 462, 466*); but the defence that the original contract was by deed may be taken under the plea of the general issue. (*Ib.*; *Mathew v. Blackmore, 1 H. & N. 762*; *26 L. J. Ex. 150.*) Merger by execution and delivery of a deed of covenant may be pleaded to part of an indebitatus count, and if the plaintiff relies on the whole amount claimed being an entire indivisible debt, he must reply to that effect. (*Price v. Moulton, 10 C. B. 561*; but see as to the merger of part of a debt, *ib. 570.*) A replication to a plea of merger, that the deed

MORTGAGE.

General Issue (a).

"Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

Plea to an action on the covenant to repay in a mortgage deed, that the plaintiff sold the property mortgaged, and received the purchase money, and thereby satisfied the debt: Washbourn v. Burrows, 1 Ex. 107.

A like plea, pleaded upon equitable grounds: Marcon v. Bloxam, 11 Ex. 586 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 193 ; *see ante*, p. 574.

NEW ASSIGNMENT (b).

was executed by way of security for the debt, and was expressed so to be, was held bad. (*Price v. Moulton*, 10 C. B. 561.)

As to merger by judgment recovered for the same debt, see "*Judgment Recovered*," *ante*, p. 624.

(a) The general issue *non est factum* operates as a denial of the execution of the deed in point of fact only, and all other defences must be specially pleaded. See r. 10, 11, 12, T. T. 1853, cited *ante*, "*Bond*," p. 542 ; and see the effect of the general issue, *ante*, p. 467.

The Court has a summary jurisdiction to stay proceedings under the statute 7 Geo. II, c. 20. By s. 1 it is enacted to the effect that where any action shall be brought on any bond for payment of the money secured by a mortgage, or performance of the covenants therein contained, and no suit shall be then pending for foreclosure or redemption, if the defendant shall pay the mortgagee, or bring into Court the principal and interest and costs (to be computed by the Court), the money so paid or brought into Court shall be deemed to be in full satisfaction and discharge of such mortgage, and the Court shall discharge the defendant from the same, and shall compel the mortgagee to reconvey the mortgaged lands and deliver up the deeds relating to the title. An action of covenant on a mortgage deed is within the above statute. (*Smeeton v. Collier*, 1 Ex. 457.)

The above section also gave the Court a summary jurisdiction to stay proceedings in actions of ejectment by a mortgagee, and to compel a reconveyance on payment of the principal, interest, and costs. A similar provision with reference to the present action of ejectment is contained in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 219.

As to the limitation of an action on a mortgage and for the recovery of interest on the covenant, or as a charge upon the land, see 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, ss. 40, 42 ; 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3 ; cited *ante*, p. 639.

(b) *New Assignment.*]—In consequence of the generality of statement admitted in declarations, a plea sometimes mistakes altogether the cause of action, and sometimes restricts it within narrower limits than the plaintiff intended. In such cases the plaintiff cannot safely reply to the plea, for by so doing he adopts the particular or restricted cause of action which the plea specifies. (*Rogers v. Custance*, 1 Q. B. 77 ; *Bracegirdle v. Peacock*, 8 Q. B. 177 ; *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316.) And he is not allowed by way of replication merely to deny that the cause of ac-

tion specified by the plea is the cause of action in the declaration; for under the issue offered by such a replication the only question would be one of identity, and the defendant would have been precluded from answering the causes of action on which the plaintiff really relies. (*Heydon v. Thompson*, 1 A. & E. 210; *Wheeler v. Senior*, 7 M. & W. 562; *Aldred v. Constable*, 6 Q. B. 370; *Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 159.)

The proper course is for the plaintiff to new assign or restate his cause of action, and the defendant then has an opportunity of pleading to the newly assigned cause of action in the same manner as to an original declaration. The nature of a new assignment shows that it is never required or applicable after a plea in denial.

Where the plea answers the declaration generally without particularizing or restricting the general statement of the cause of action to which it is pleaded, as a general plea of payment (*Dite v. Hawker*, 1 D. & L. 189; *Freeman v. Crafts*, 4 M. & W. 4; *James v. Lingham*, 5 Bing. N. C. 553; *Moses v. Lery*, 4 Q. B. 213), or a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of co-contractors pleaded to an indebitatus count (*Hill v. White*, 6 Bing. N. C. 26), or a general plea of leave and licence to a count for a trespass (*Barnes v. Hunt*, 11 East, 451; *Adams v. Andrews* 15 Q. B. 284), a new assignment is unnecessary, for the defendant by such a plea undertakes to show that his defence is applicable to whatever the plaintiff can prove under the declaration. (*Ib.*; *Moses v. Lery*, 4 Q. B. 213, 218; *Burgess v. De Lane*, 27 L. J. Ex. 154.) But where a release was pleaded to an indebitatus count, it was held that the plaintiff could not under the replication of *non est factum* prove that the debt was not included in the release, but should have new assigned. (*Per Patteson, J.*, in the Bail Court, *Jubb v. Ellis*, 3 D. & L. 364; 15 L. J. Q. B. 94.)

Where the plea is pleaded to part only of the declaration specifying the part pleaded to (*Bush v. Parker*, 1 Bing. N. C. 72), or specifically excepting the part not pleaded to (*Neville v. Cooper*, 2 C. & M. 329), it is not necessary to new assign the part of the cause of action not pleaded to, for this part must be met by other pleas, otherwise the plaintiff will be entitled to judgment upon it.

A new assignment states that the plaintiff proceeds for another cause of action than that admitted in the plea; as, for example, for another promise or debt (*Hall v. Middleton*, 4 A. & E. 107; *Monkman v. Shepherdson*, 11 A. & E. 411), for a trespass on a different spot or upon a different occasion (*Pratt v. Groome*, 15 East, 235; *Oakley v. Davis*, 16 East, 82), or for an excess in committing an act which the defendant attempts to justify by the plea. (*Worth v. Terrington*, 13 M. & W. 781; *Playfair v. Musgrove*, 14 M. & W. 239.) The averment that the cause of action newly assigned is other than that admitted in the plea is a material averment which is put in issue by the general issue or other appropriate traverse of the new assignment. (*Oakley v. Davis*, 16 East, 82; *Aldred v. Constable*, 6 Q. B. 370.)

The plaintiff under a new assignment is also bound to state and prove a cause of action within the terms of the declaration; for to travel out of or amplify the declaration would be a departure. (*Cheasley v. Barnes*, 10 East, 80; *Brine v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 402; 31 L. J. Q. B. 101.) And by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 87, *post*, p. 656, the new assignment must be consistent with and confined by the particulars delivered in the action, if any. Where successive new assignments occur, each must be contained within the preceding one, and all within the original declaration. (*Pugh v. Griffith*, 7 A. & E. 827.)

A new assignment is unnecessary and wrong where the plaintiff having two or more similar causes of action declares in as many several counts (1 Wms. Saund. 299 a); for the plaintiff may give evidence of different causes of action under each count, but cannot give in evidence the same cause of action under one of the counts and also under the new assignment. (*Atkinson v. Matteson*, 2 T. R. 172.) Where the cause of action is one continu-

ing trespass, part of which is justifiable but the excess is not, the plaintiff is obliged to new assign, and the necessity for a new assignment in such case would not be obviated by inserting a second count, as the plaintiff cannot prove one and the same trespass under two counts. (*Lambert v. Hodgson*, 1 Bing. 317; *Aitkenhead v. Blades*, 5 Taunt. 198; and see *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316; *Bush v. Parker*, 1 Bing. N. C. 72.)

Where the plea altogether mistakes the cause of action, it is sufficient to new assign the true cause of action, without taking any notice of the plea further than stating in the new assignment that the plaintiff is not suing for the cause of action admitted by it. But where the plea correctly meets part of the cause or causes of action intended, but restricts their full extent, it then becomes necessary to answer the plea by a replication as well as to new assign. (*Arlett v. Ellis*, 7 B. & C. 346; *Cross v. Johnson*, 9 B. & C. 613; *Page v. Hatchett*, 8 Q. B. 187; *Monkman v. Shepherdson*, 11 A. & E. 411.) So it may be that where a single continuing act of trespass is sued for and part of it is justified, the plaintiff, if he disputes the justification, must reply to the justification, and also new assign for the excess. (*Lambert v. Hodgson*, 1 Bing. 317; *Loweth v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 582; *Worth v. Terington*, 13 M. & W. 781.) Forms for these two cases of new assignment and also a form involving both cases, are given in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched. B. 55, 56, 57. (See *ante*, p. 457.) A replication and new assignment may be pleaded together without leave.

It is necessary to notice that where the plaintiff new assigns to a plea without at the same time replying to it, he by no means admits the truth of the matter therein pleaded; but he passes it by altogether, because, as he asserts in his new assignment, he sues not for the cause of action in the plea admitted, but for other causes of action. Therefore the matter of the plea cannot be treated as admitted by the plaintiff in respect of other parts of the record. (*Norman v. Wescombe*, 2 M. & W. 349; *Robertson v. Gantlett*, 16 M. & W. 289; *Ellison v. Isles*, 11 A. & E. 665.)

The defendant pleads to the new assignment as to a declaration. Under the general issue or other appropriate plea traversing the cause of action, the plaintiff is bound after a new assignment to prove a cause of action other than that admitted in the plea. (*Freeston v. Crouch*, Cro. Eliz. 492, cited 11 A. & E. 671; *Oakley v. Davis*, 16 East, 82.) The defendant cannot repeat his former defence to the new assignment, for the latter is necessarily a cause of action different from that met by such defence, but he may plead any new matter; and if necessary, the plaintiff may new assign to a fresh plea. (And see C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 88, *infra*.) It may happen however that the defendant has two distinct defences of exactly the same nature, as two rights of way in different directions over the same close; in which case he must plead them severally, one to the declaration and the other to the new assignment. (*Ellison v. Isles*, 11 A. & E. 665.)

Previously to the C. L. P. Act, 1852, when the plaintiff wished to new assign to several pleas of the defendant, he might do so by pleading a new assignment to each plea separately; and it was frequently the practice so to do. And the defendant in pleading to each new assignment would sometimes repeat his former pleas, except that to which the particular new assignment was pleaded. This practice was quite unnecessary, because the plaintiff could gain his whole object by pleading one new assignment to the several pleas of the defendant collectively. He could thereby assert at once a cause of action other than that met by any of the pleas, which he was ultimately obliged to do under the former practice in order to succeed in the action. The practice of new assigning to the several pleas separately was attended with much intricacy and prolixity in the pleadings, and was therefore abolished by the C. L. P. Act, 1852. The following enactments now regulate the practice of new assignments.

By s. 87, "One new assignment only shall be pleaded to any number of pleas to the same cause of action; and such new assignment shall be con-

New Assignment, under an Indebitatus Count, of another Debt than that pleaded to.

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457, as the case requires.]
 Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for other causes of action than those in the said plea referred to.

New Assignment under a Special Count, of another Contract than that pleaded to.

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457, as the case requires.]
 The breach [or breaches] of another promise [or agreement, or as the case may be] made by the defendant to the plaintiff [or by and between the plaintiff and the defendant] than that in the said plea referred to.

New Assignment, under a Special Count, of other Breaches of the Contract than those pleaded to.

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457, as the case requires.]
 Other breaches of the said promise [or agreement, or as the case may be] than the said breaches in the said plea referred to.

New assignment to a plea of judgment recovered: ante, p. 628.

New assignment, in an action for breaches of covenant in not paying premiums on a policy of insurance to which the defendant has pleaded his bankruptcy, that the plaintiff sues for breaches since the bankruptcy: Elder v. Beaumont, 8 E. & B. 353; 27 L. J. Q. B. 25.

sistent with and confined by the particulars delivered in the action, if any, and shall state that the plaintiff proceeds for causes of action different from all those which the pleas profess to justify, or for an excess over and above what all the defences set up in such pleas justify, or both."

And by s. 88, "No plea which has already been pleaded to the declaration shall be pleaded to such new assignment, except a plea in denial, unless by leave of the Court or a judge; and such leave shall only be granted upon satisfactory proof that the repetition of such plea is essential to a trial on the merits."

The defendant may suffer judgment by default on the new assignment or may pay money into Court, if the cause of action admits of a payment into Court (see *post*, p. 664). He should take care at the same time to relinquish his plea of the general issue, and any other pleas already pleaded, so far as they relate to the matters newly assigned; for otherwise, in case of suffering judgment by default, any pleas pleaded to the whole declaration (including of course the matter of the new assignment) would compel the plaintiff to go to trial, and he would be entitled to his costs; and in case of paying money into Court the defendant would leave inconsistent pleas on the record which would lead to the same result, or which he might be compelled to strike out. (1 Wms. Saund. 300 *b* (1); Gray on Costs, chap. xxx.; see form of relinquishment of plea, etc., *supra*.)

Further information on the subject of new assignments may be found in 1 Wms. Saund. 299-300 *i*; 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 653; *Taylor v. Cole*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 115; and see "*New Assignment*," *post*, Chap. VI.

New assignment, in an action for breaches of covenant in a lease to which the defendant has pleaded an eviction, that the plaintiff sues for breaches before the eviction: Davies v. Underwood, 2 H. & N. 570; 27 L. J. Ex. 113.

Relinquishment of Pleas where Defendant suffers Judgment by Default or pays Money into Court as to the Cause of Action newly assigned (a).

The defendant as to the plaintiff's new assignment to the — plea relinquishes his — and — pleas so far as the same relate to the cause of action above newly assigned. [*If the defendant intends to pay money into Court instead of suffering judgment by default, he must continue thus.*] And the defendant, as to the cause of action above newly assigned, brings into Court the sum of £—, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

NOLLE PROSEQUI (b).

Nolle Prosequi to the whole Declaration.

And the plaintiff says that he will not further prosecute his suit against the defendant. Therefore, etc. [See Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 857.]

Nolle Prosequi to Particular Counts.

And the plaintiff, as to the causes of action in the — and — counts mentioned [and to which the defendant's — and — pleas are pleaded], says that he will not further prosecute his suit against the defendant in respect thereof. Therefore, as to those causes of action, let the defendant be acquitted, and go thereof without day, etc.

(a) See *ante*, p. 656, n. The r. 8, H. T. 1853, requiring leave for the withdrawal of a plea (see "*Relinquishment of Plea*," *post*, p. 672), does not apply to this case; the defendant may relinquish his plea, so far as it relates to the new assignment, without the leave of the Court or a judge or the consent of the plaintiff or his attorney.

(b) The plaintiff may enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the whole cause of action, or as to one of several counts, or as to part of a count, or, in actions for wrongs, as to one of several defendants. (See 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1512; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 857.) As to amending the proceedings upon a misjoinder of defendants, see *ante*, p. 470.

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 32, "where several persons shall be made defendants in any personal action, and any one or more of them shall have a *nolle prosequi* entered as to him or them, every such person shall have judgment for and recover his reasonable costs." And by s. 33, "where any *nolle prosequi* shall have been entered upon any count, or as to part of any declaration, the defendant shall be entitled to and have judgment for and recover his reasonable costs in that behalf."

Nolle Prosequi to Part of the Causes of Action.

And the plaintiff, as to the causes of action to which the defendant's — plea is pleaded [or as to so much of the causes of action to which the defendant's — plea is pleaded as relates to, or as to the causes of action to which the — plea is pleaded, except as to £—, parcel of the plaintiff's claim in respect of such causes of action, or as the case may be], says that he will not further prosecute his suit against the defendant in respect thereof. Therefore as to those causes [or so much of those causes] of action let the defendant be acquitted and go thereof without day, etc.

A like form after a plea of set-off: see post, p. 690.

Confession of a Plea in Bar of the further Maintenance, or Puis Darrein Continuance (a).

The plaintiff confesses the said plea of the defendant, and will not further prosecute his suit in respect of the causes of action to which the said plea is pleaded, and prays judgment for his costs of suit in this behalf.

Prosequi to Part of the Plaintiff's Claim for a Debt to which the Defendant has pleaded, and Judgment by Nil Dicit to the Part unanswered (b).

And hereupon the plaintiff says that he will not further prosecute his suit against the defendant in respect of so much of the claim in the declaration mentioned as the defendant's plea is pleaded to: therefore as to so much of the said claim let the defendant be acquitted and go thereof without day, etc. And inasmuch as the defendant has said nothing in bar or preclusion of the action of the plaintiff in respect of the said sum of £—, parcel of the money claimed, and in the said plea excepted, the plaintiff remains therein

(a) Where a defence is pleaded in bar of the further maintenance of the action, or *puis darrein continuance*, the plaintiff may confess the same, and thereupon will be entitled to his costs of the cause up to the time of pleading such plea. (R. 22, 23, T. T. 1853; see *ante*, p. 452; see the entry of the Confession, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. p. 480; and see Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 919.) The rule applies to a plea *puis darrein continuance* of the plaintiff's conviction of felony. (*Barnett v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 5 H. & N. 604; 29 L. J. Ex. 334.) It seems doubtful how far it can apply to a plea of a composition deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, releasing all actions and costs as well as debts. (See *Staffordshire Banking Co. v. Emmott*, L. R. 2 Ex. 208, 214, 217; 36 L. J. Ex. 105; *Tetley v. Wanless*, L. R. 2 Ex. 21; 36 L. J. Ex. 153.) If the plaintiff replies to the plea, the defendant, if successful, is entitled only to the costs incurred subsequent to the plea. (*Lyttleton v. Cross*, 4 B. & C. 117.)

The plea *puis darrein continuance* pleaded as of right itself supersedes the pleas already on the record (*ante*, p. 452), and where there is a plea to the further maintenance pleaded with other pleas, and the plaintiff confesses the former under the above rule, it would seem that the latter pleas are to be wholly disregarded.

(b) It sometimes happens that a defendant who has no answer to part of the plaintiff's claim, is not prepared to pay the amount of it into Court;

undefended against the defendant, therefore it is considered that the plaintiff do recover against the defendant the said sum of £—, and £— for his costs of suit.

NUL TIEL RECORD.

See "*Judgment*," ante, p. 621.

PARTNERS (a).

Plea that a note was made by the defendants as directors of and on behalf of a mining copartnership, in which the plaintiff was a partner with the defendants: Fox v. Frith, 10 M. & W. 131; Harvey v. Kay, 9 B. & C. 356.

Plea to an action on a note, that one of the plaintiffs was liable as an indorser, together with the defendant: Mainwaring v. Newman, 2 B. & P. 120.

Pleas by a retired partner that upon his retirement the plaintiff accepted the new firm as his debtors instead of the old one: see "Accord and Satisfaction," ante, p. 482.

and that, in order to avoid the costs of trying an issue fruitlessly, he suffers judgment by default as to this part, and pleads only to the residue. In such a case if the plaintiff proceeds for the residue, no present advantage can be taken of the judgment by default, which will be interlocutory only; so that the defendant gains time, saves costs, and avoids providing any money. The plaintiff may sometimes find it advisable to defeat him in this by entering a *nolle pros.* to the part pleaded to (for which he can afterwards bring another action), and thus take a final judgment at once for the residue. But he should not do this where the part of the debt not pleaded to does not exceed £20, and he wishes to issue a *ca. sa.*, which he may be able to do on a judgment for the whole. (See 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 57.)

(a) In an action on an indebitatus count, under the plea of *never indebted*, the defence that the plaintiff and the defendant are partners and that the cause of action forms part of the partnership transactions, is in general available. (*Bosanquet v. Wray*, 6 Taunt. 597; *Worrall v. Grayson*, 1 M. & W. 166; *Gregory v. Hartnoll*, 1 M. & W. 183; see "*Partners*," ante, p. 227.) No action can be brought on a covenant made by the plaintiff with himself and others, or by which the plaintiff covenants to pay money to himself and others. (*De Tastet v. Shaw*, 1 B. & Ald. 664; *Faulkner v. Lowe* 2 Ex. 595.)

A plea to an action of covenant, that the defendants covenanted as trustees of a society of which the plaintiff was a member, was held a bad plea. (*Bedford v. Brutton*, 1 Bing. N. C. 399.)

A plea to an action for money lent, that it was lent for the purpose of carrying on a trading copartnership, of which the plaintiff afterwards became a member, was held bad. (*Garrard v. Hardey*, 5 M. & G. 471.)

PATENTS.

General Issue (a).

"Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465; "Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

PAYMENT (b).

(a) To the declarations relating to patents, *ante*, p. 231, the plea of the general issue will be *never indebted*, or *non assumpsit*, or *non est factum*, according to the form of the declaration. In actions to recover money payable for a licence to use a patent, and in actions on contracts for the sale and assignment of patents, it is not in general open to the defendant to dispute the validity of the patent, and pleas to that effect are bad. (*Hills v. Laming*, 9 Ex. 256; *Lawes v. Purser*, 6 E. & B. 930; 26 L. J. Q. B. 25; *Hall v. Conder*, 2 C. B. N. S. 22; 26 L. J. C. P. 138, 288; *Smith v. Neale*, 2 C. B. N. S. 67; 26 L. J. C. P. 113; *Smith v. Scott*, 6 C. B. N. S. 771; 28 L. J. C. P. 325, and see *Crossley v. Dixon*, 32 L. J. C. 617.)

(b) *Payment*.]—Payment might formerly be given in evidence under the general issue, but by the new rules of H. T. 4 Will. IV, r. 4, it was required to be specially pleaded; and now r. 14, T. T. 1853, provides in like terms that "payment shall not in any case be allowed to be given in evidence in reduction of damages or debt, but shall be pleaded in bar." Therefore in an action on a bill of exchange payment cannot be given in evidence without a plea, though only for the purpose of showing that no interest has accrued due. (*Adams v. Palk*, 3 Q. B. 2; and see *Speck v. Phillips*, 5 M. & W. 279, 282.)

Where a transaction is for ready money, and the article bought is paid for *eo instanti* on the purchase being made, no debt accrues, and therefore there is no occasion to plead payment. (*Bussey v. Barnett*, 9 M. & W. 312; *Wood v. Bletcher*, 4 W. R. Ex. 566; but see *Littlechild v. Banks*, 7 Q. B. 739, and *per* Lord Campbell, *Timmings v. Gibbins*, 18 Q. B. 722, 726.) So, where there has been a repayment, or where an antecedent debt from the defendant to the plaintiff was by the agreement taken as part of the price of the goods sold, or work done. (*Smith v. Winter*, 12 C. B. 487.) So, where the consideration of the debt was the execution of a deed which acknowledges the payment at the time of execution and releases the debt. (*Baker v. Heard*, 5 Ex. 959). Such defences are admissible under the general issue.

Payment need not be pleaded of sums credited in the particulars of demand; but this rule does not apply where the plaintiff seeks to recover a balance without giving credit for any particular sums credited. (R. 13, T. T. 1853, cited *ante*, p. 55; and see as to the effect of the particulars of demand upon the plea of payment, *ante*, pp. 56, 57.) A defendant will not be compelled to give particulars of his payments under the plea. (*Phipps v. Sothorn*, 8 Dowl. 208; but see *Ireland v. Thompson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 716.)

When payment is pleaded generally to an indebitatus count, it means a payment to any amount which the plaintiff can prove; and upon issue joined on the plea, the plaintiff is entitled to recover for any excess which he can establish above the payments proved, up to the full amount of his claim. (*Freeman v. Crafts*, 4 M. & W. 4; *James v. Lingham*, 5 Bing. N. C. 553; *Alston v. Mills*, 9 A. & E. 248; *Moses v. Lery*, 4 Q. B. 213.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 75, "Pleas of payment and set-off, and all

Plea of Payment. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 40.)

That before action he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim payment. [*If the plea is pleaded to part only of the declaration, it must be limited according to one of the forms ante, pp. 446, 447.*]

other pleadings capable of being construed distributively, shall be taken distributively; and if issue is taken thereon, and so much thereof as shall be sufficient answer to part of the causes of action proved shall be found true by the jury, a verdict shall pass for the defendant in respect of so much of the causes of action as shall be answered, and for the plaintiff in respect of so much of the causes of action as shall not be so answered." The defendant thus obtains a verdict, and becomes entitled to the costs of the issue for so much as he proves, and the plaintiff is entitled to the verdict and costs for the residue; but the latter are immaterial, unless the residue has been disputed. (See *Traherne v. Gardner*, 8 E. & B. 161; 26 L. J. Q. B. 259.) As to what pleas are capable of being construed distributively, see *ante*, p. 438.

Before the above enactment the defendant was bound to prove payment of the debt proved against him to the full amount of his plea; otherwise he lost the verdict (unless the excess of the debt was covered by other pleas on which he succeeded), and the payment proved went only in reduction of damages. (*Cousins v. Paddon*, 2 C. M. & R. 547; *Tuck v. Tuck*, 5 M. & W. 109; *Kilner v. Bailey*, 5 M. & W. 382.)

A payment of a smaller sum in discharge of a greater liquidated debt is no defence; there being no consideration for giving up the remainder. (*Pinnel's case*, 5 Rep. 117 a; *Wright v. Acres*, 6 A. & E. 726; *Down v. Hatcher*, 10 A. & E. 121; see *ante*, p. 478.) The general form of plea given by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched. B. 40, prevents this objection from appearing on the record. (And see *Turner v. Collins*, 2 L. M. & P. 99; 20 L. J. Q. B. 259; *ante*, p. 57.)

Payment of a smaller sum may amount to a discharge of a larger debt when it is made under a valid contract to that effect: as where it is agreed to be paid before the whole debt is due (*Pinnel's case*, 5 Co. Rep. 117 a; *Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23, 31, 34; *Fitch v. Sutton*, 5 East, 230, 233); or where it is paid by a third party (see *Lewis v. Jones*, 4 B. & C. 506, 513; *Welby v. Drake*, 1 C. & P. 557), or where it is paid in discharge of an unliquidated demand (*Wilkinson v. Byers*, 1 A. & E. 106; *Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23, 36), or where it is paid as a composition for the debt under an arrangement with creditors. (*Steinman v. Magnus*, 11 East, 390; *Evans v. Powis*, 1 Ex. 601, 606.) Payment of a smaller sum, with an agreement to abandon a defence and pay costs, may be pleaded in accord and satisfaction of a larger demand liquidated or unliquidated. (*Cooper v. Parker*, 15 C. B. 822.) The defence in these cases must be pleaded according to the facts, and cannot be given in evidence under the common plea of payment. (See "*Accord and Satisfaction*," *ante*, p. 477.)

The giving and accepting of a negotiable security, as a bill or note *for and on account* of the cause of action, suspends the right of action during the running of the security and until default in payment, and constitutes a good defence to an action during that time, which must be specially pleaded. (See "*Bill taken for the Debt*," *ante*, p. 540.) If the security is duly paid, it operates as payment of the cause of action, and may be proved under the common plea of payment. (See *Fearn v. Cochrane*, 4 C. B. 274; *Thorne v. Smith*, 10 C. B. 659.) If the security is dishonoured, and is in the hands of the plaintiff, the original right of action revives. A negotiable

Plea of Payment by a Set-off of Cross Demands in an Account stated and Payment of the Balance.

That after the accruing of the plaintiff's claim and before action the plaintiff and the defendant stated an account between them of and concerning the claim of the plaintiff in the declaration mentioned and certain other claims of the plaintiff against the defendant, and certain claims of the defendant against the plaintiff; and upon the said account, after setting off the said claims of the defendant against the said claims of the plaintiff, including the claim of the plaintiff in the declaration mentioned, there was then found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff the sum of £—— and no more; and it was thereupon agreed that the said claims of the plaintiff, including the claim of the plaintiff in the declaration mentioned, should be satisfied and discharged by the set-off of the said claims of the defendant against the plaintiff, which were then set-off and discharged accordingly, and by the payment by the defendant to the plaintiff of the said sum of £——; and afterwards and before action the defendant paid to the plaintiff and the plaintiff accepted from the defendant the sum of £—— in satisfaction and discharge of the said sum of £——, so agreed to be paid as aforesaid.

Like pleas: Sutton v. Page, 3 C. B. 204; *Callander v. Howard*, 10 C. B. 290; see *Smith v. Page*, 15 M. & W. 683; *Livingstone v. Whiting*, 15 Q. B. 722, where a similar defence was proved under a plea of payment; and see "*Accounts Stated*," ante, p. 52; "*Accord and Satisfaction*," ante, p. 478.

security may also be given and accepted in complete satisfaction and discharge of the cause of action, and not merely for and on account thereof as above; the transaction then becomes an accord and satisfaction. (See ante, p. 480.) A security for a smaller sum cannot be given for and on account of a larger sum due, and a plea to that effect would be bad (*Thomas v. Heathorn*, 2 B. & C. 477); but such a security, if negotiable, may be given and accepted in satisfaction and discharge. (*Sibree v. Tripp*, 15 M. & W. 23.) Whether the security is given and accepted in the one sense or the other is a question of fact depending on the actual agreement made between the parties. (*Ib.*; *Goldshede v. Cottrell*, 2 M. & W. 20; and see *Maillard v. Duke of Argyll*, 6 M. & G. 40.) The acceptance of a check drawn by the debtor operates as payment until it is presented and dishonoured (*per Patteson, J.*, *Pearce v. Davis*, 1 M. & R. 365); but not so, if the check is not unconditional in its terms. (*Hough v. May*, 4 A. & E. 954.)

Payment by or to an agent, or by or to one of several partners, or joint debtors or joint creditors, may be pleaded in the above general form. (*Beaumont v. Greathead*, 2 C. B. 494; *Thorne v. Smith*, 10 C. B. 659; and see *Wallace v. Kelsall*, 7 M. & W. 264.) So a payment to the plaintiff's wife. (*Offley v. Clay*, 2 M. & G. 172.)

A doubt sometimes occurs whether a particular transaction amounts to a payment or a set-off (see *Fidgett v. Penny*, 1 C. M. & R. 108; *Thomas v. Cross*, 7 Ex. 728); in such a case it is safest to plead both pleas, for evidence under the one is not admissible under the other. (*Cooper v. Morecraft*, 3 M. & W. 500.)

Payment of a debt made and accepted after the time of payment but before action is a complete defence, and the creditor is not entitled to sue for nominal damages. (*Beaumont v. Greathead*, 2 C. B. 494.)

Plea, to an action on the covenant to pay in a mortgage deed, of payment by a sale of the mortgaged premises : see ante, p. 653.

Plea of satisfaction by payment of a smaller sum by a third person : ante, p. 481.

Plea of payment to a judgment-creditor of the plaintiff under an order of attachment under the garnishee clauses of the C. L. P. Act, 1854 : ante, p. 494.

Plea to an action for goods sold, of payment of part of the price to the plaintiff, and of the residue to trustees by agreement with the plaintiff to abide the adjustment of a dispute as to the goods being equal to contract : Page v. Meek, 3 B. & S. 259 ; 32 L. J. Q. B. 4.

Plea of Payment after the Commencement of the Suit (a).

That after the commencement of this suit he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim [and all damages and costs in respect thereof] by payment.

(a) Payment after action brought is not a complete defence unless made in satisfaction of all damages and costs of the action as well as of the debt ; if it is made in respect of the debt only, the plaintiff is entitled to continue the action for nominal damages and the costs of the action. (*Goodwin v. Cremer*, 18 Q. B. 757 ; *Nosotti v. Page*, 10 C. B. 643 ; *Kemp v. Balls*, 10 Ex. 607.) The payment cannot be given in evidence, even in mitigation of damages, unless pleaded. (*Ib.* ; and see *ante*, p. 451.)

If the plea of payment after action is pleaded generally, without limitation, it is taken as pleaded to the whole causes of action, and must show a payment in satisfaction of the damages as well as of the debt. (*Randall v. Moon*, 12 C. B. 261 ; *Goodwin v. Cremer*, 18 Q. B. 757 ; *Ash v. Pouppeville*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 86 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 55.) Where the defendant pleaded, to part of the claim in an indebitatus count, payment after action of an equal sum in satisfaction of the part of the claim pleaded to and of all damages in respect thereof, it was held that "damages" included "costs," and that upon proof of payment and acceptance of that sum only, without any mention made of costs, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict for nominal damages. (*Cook v. Hopewell*, 11 Ex. 555 ; 25 L. J. Ex. 71, and see *Thame v. Boast*, 12 Q. B. 808.)

The plea may be pleaded to an amount claimed only without including the damages in respect thereof, and is a good defence to so much of the claim as it professes to answer. (*Henry v. Earl*, 8 M. & W. 228 ; *Horner v. Denham*, 12 Q. B. 813 ; see *Gell v. Burgess*, 7 C. B. 16.)

A release of all demands after action discharges the damages and costs as well as the cause of action. (*Tetley v. Wanless*, 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 153 ; L. R. 2 Ex. 275.)

By the r. 22, T. T. 1853, the plaintiff may confess the plea and obtain his costs up to the time of pleading. (See *ante*, pp. 452, 658.)

PAYMENT INTO COURT (a).

Plea of Payment into Court. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 71.)

The defendant, by — his attorney [or in person and if the plea is pleaded to part only of the declaration say as to the — count of the declaration, or as to £ — parcel of the money claimed, or as to the residue of the money claimed, or as the case may be : see the commencements of pleas, ante, pp. 446, 447, and see the form, post, p. 667] brings into Court the sum of £ —, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

(a) *Payment into Court.*]—This plea was given generally in actions on contracts by the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 21, which enactment is now extended by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 70, 71. Before these statutes a practice existed of paying money into Court as amends ; but the payment was not entered upon the record by way of plea. (*Tattersall v. Parkinson*, 16 M. & W. 752, 759 ; 1 Wms. Saund. 33 g.)

The C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70, enacts that "It shall be lawful for the defendant in all actions (except actions for assault and battery, false imprisonment, libel, slander, malicious arrest or prosecution, or debauching the plaintiff's daughter or servant), and by leave of the Court or a judge, upon such terms as they or he may think fit, for one or more of several defendants to pay into Court a sum of money by way of compensation or amends." The section proceeds to make an express reservation of the provisions of the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2, respecting payment into Court in actions of libel. (See "*Defamation*," post, p. 726.)

In actions on money-bonds, payment into Court might be made by the statute 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 13, but could not be pleaded (*England v. Watson*, 9 M. & W. 333) ; but now, by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, payment into Court may be pleaded in such actions by leave of the Court or a judge (see ante, p. 544). In actions on bonds within 8 & 9 Will. III, c. 11, payment into Court cannot be pleaded to a breach of condition, the plaintiff being entitled to a judgment on the bond as security for further breaches. (*Bp. of London v. M'Neil*, 9 Ex. 490 ; see ante, p. 545.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 71, when money is paid into Court, such payment shall be pleaded in all cases, as near as may be, in the form there given, *mutatis mutandis*. (See forms *supra*.)

By s. 72, "No rule or judge's order to pay money into Court shall be necessary, except in the case of one or more of several defendants, but money shall be paid to the proper officer of each Court, who shall give a receipt for the amount in the margin of the plea ; and the said sum shall be paid out to the plaintiff, or to his attorney, upon a written authority from the plaintiff, on demand."

And by s. 73, "The plaintiff, after the delivery of a plea of payment of money into Court, shall be at liberty to reply to the same by accepting the sum so paid into Court in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of action in respect of which it has been paid in, and he shall be at liberty in that case to tax his costs of suit, and, in case of non-payment thereof within forty-eight hours, to sign judgment for his costs of suit so taxed ; or the plaintiff may reply that the sum paid into Court is not enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter to which the plea is pleaded, and, in the event of an issue thereon being found for the defendant, the de-

fendant shall be entitled to judgment and his costs of suit." (See these replications, *post*, pp. 667, 668.)

By r. 12, H. T. 1853, "When money is paid into Court in respect of any particular sum or cause of action in the declaration, and the plaintiff accepts the same in satisfaction, the plaintiff, when the costs of the cause are taxed, is entitled to the costs of the cause in respect of that part of his claim so satisfied up to the time the money is so paid in and taken out, whatever may be the result of any issue or issues in respect of other causes of action; and if the defendant succeeds in defeating the residue of the claim, he will be entitled to the costs of the cause in respect of such defence, commencing at 'Instructions for Plea,' but not before." (See *Harold v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 381; 29 L. J. Ex. 141; and see r. 13, H. T. 1853.)

Payment into Court may be pleaded to one count out of several, or to a severable part of the causes of action contained in one count, or to one or more of the breaches alleged, or to part of an indebitatus count; and the commencement of the plea must be limited accordingly. One plea of payment into Court may be pleaded to all the counts collectively, or to one count containing several breaches, without stating how much of the payment is applied to each count or breach. (*Jourdain v. Johnson*, 2 C. M. & R. 564; *Marshall v. Whiteside*, 1 M. & W. 188.)

Where payment into Court is pleaded to part only of the claim, and there are other pleas to other parts, the plea of payment into Court is generally pleaded last, the part to which it is pleaded being excepted from the preceding pleas as in the form above given, *per* Parke, B. (*Sharman v. Stevenson*, 2 C. M. & R. 77; *Coates v. Stevens*, 2 C. M. & R. 119.)

The amount paid into Court must cover the damages, or the debt and damages to which it is pleaded, up to the time of pleading; and interest, if payable, must be computed up to that time, and not only up to the commencement of the action; otherwise the defendant would lose the issue upon the replication of damages *ultra*. (*Kidd v. Walker*, 2 B. & Ad. 705.) The claim at the end of an indebitatus count includes both debt and damages, and therefore it is sufficient in respect of that claim, or of a portion of it, to pay into Court an exactly equal sum. The plea to part of such a count must specify the amount to which it is pleaded, and must be accompanied by the general issue or other plea to the declaration except as to that part, as in the form given above. (*Grimsley v. Parker*, 3 Ex. 610; and see *Armfield v. Burgin*, 6 M. & W. 281; *Lowe v. Steele*, 15 M. & W. 380.) Payment into Court of part only of the claim, if pleaded generally to an indebitatus count, without limiting the plea as to that part and pleading to the residue, would compel the plaintiff either to accept the sum paid in discharge of his whole claim and thereby estop himself in future, or to reply damages *ultra* and thereby risk all the costs of suit; and would deprive him of the right to enter a *nolle prosequi* (See *Rumbelow v. Whalley*, 16 Q. B. 397; *Harrison v. Watt*, 16 M. & W. 316; *Goode v. Goldsmith*, 2 M. & W. 202; *M'Lean v. Phillips*, 7 C. B. 817.)

The plea of payment into Court of a smaller sum than the sum pleaded to is a bad plea; for the payment of a smaller sum cannot alone amount to satisfaction of a larger sum admitted to be due (*Grimsley v. Parker*, 3 Ex. 610); so to a count on a bill or note, a general plea of payment into Court of a smaller sum would be a bad plea (*Tattersall v. Parkinson*, 16 M. & W. 752; *Jourdain v. Johnson*, 2 C. M. & R. 564, 570); the defendant should show some answer as to part and payment into Court as to the residue. (*Armfield v. Burgin*, 6 M. & W. 281, 285.)

The defendant will not, in general, be ordered to deliver particulars of the items to which the money is paid in (*Thames Ironworks Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 10 C. B. N. S. 375; 30 L. J. C. P. 265); but where the declaration joins several distinct causes of action, particulars may possibly be ordered. (*Per* Erle, C.J., *Ib.*) In an action against a carrier for the loss of and damage to various goods sent to different places at different

times, where money was paid into Court generally, the Court refused to set aside a judge's order for particulars of the items to which it was paid in. (*Baxendale v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 6 H. & N. 95; 30 L. J. Ex. 63.)

The plea of payment into Court has important effects by way of admission. It admits all material allegations in the declaration, which the plaintiff might be compelled to prove in order to recover the money paid in. (*Dyer v. Ashton*, 1 B. & C. 3; *Cooper v. Blick*, 2 Q. B. 915.) Accordingly, in an action on a special contract, it admits the contract and the breach (*Fischer v. Aide*, 3 M. & W. 486; *Archer v. English*, 1 M. & G. 873; *M'Cance v. London and North-Western Ry. Co.*, 7 H. & N. 477; 31 L. J. Ex. 65); and the performance of the necessary conditions precedent (*Wright v. Goddard*, 8 A. & E. 144); and if the plea be general to the whole declaration, it admits some damages to be due on all and on every part of the breaches. (*Wright v. Goddard*, *supra*.) In a declaration on a special contract with two breaches laid, payment into Court on one of the breaches admits not only that breach, but also the contract, although the defendant disputes the other breach. (*Dyer v. Ashton*, 1 B. & C. 3.) But an allegation is thus admitted only to the extent to which it would require to be proved, if traversed. (*King v. Walker*, 2 H. & C. 384; 33 L. J. Ex. 167; see *ante*, p. 436.)

Where the declaration is in the form of an indebitatus count, the plea admits a debt upon the consideration stated in the declaration to the amount paid in, but no more: so that the plaintiff is bound to prove a further debt in order to recover a greater amount. (*Kingham v. Robins*, 5 M. & W. 94; *Goff v. Harris*, 5 M. & G. 573; *Edan v. Dudfield*, 1 Q. B. 302, 304.) In an action for work and labour done by the plaintiff as an attorney, under the issue of damages *ultra*, it is open to the defendants to dispute the plaintiff's retainer as to the further debt claimed. (*Stearenson v. Corporation of Berwick*, 1 Q. B. 154.) In an action for medicines supplied and work done by the plaintiff as an apothecary, under the issue as to the sufficiency of the payment into Court, the plaintiff is bound to prove his certificate as an apothecary under the statute 55 Geo. III, c. 194, s. 21 (*Shearwood v. Hay*, 5 A. & E. 383); and would now be required to prove his registration under the Medical Act. (See *ante*, p. 225.) So under an indebitatus count against defendants jointly, who pay money into Court to part, the plaintiff must prove a debt beyond the amount paid in, and also that it is a joint debt. (*Stapleton v. Nowell*, 6 M. & W. 9; *Charles v. Branker*, 12 M. & W. 743; *Archer v. English*, 1 M. & G. 873.) Particulars of demand, if there are any, do not extend or in any way affect the admission. (*Meager v. Smith*, 4 B. & Ad. 673; and see as to admissions by payment into Court, Taylor on Ev. 5th ed. 731-737; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1370.)

A defendant will not be allowed to plead any other plea to the same cause of action to which he pleads payment into Court, nor can he plead to any allegation which is necessarily admitted by the payment. (*Thompson v. Jackson*, 1 M. & G. 242; *O'Brien v. Clement*, 15 M. & W. 435; *Hart v. Denny*, 1 H. & N. 609; *Gales v. Holland*, 7 E. & B. 336; see "*Pleading several Matters*," *ante*, p. 444.) But if such inconsistent pleas are pleaded, they are considered separately, and the admission of the cause of action in the one cannot be called in aid in proof of the other. (*Fischer v. Aide*, 3 M. & W. 486; *Twemlow v. Askey*, 3 M. & W. 495.)

Under the issue of damages *ultra*, the defendant cannot give evidence of any matter which might have been pleaded as a defence to the cause of action admitted by payment into Court. He is restricted to such evidence in reduction of damages as is admissible for that purpose under the general issue. (*Goldy v. Goldy*, 26 L. J. Ex. 29.) Thus under this issue in an action for the wrongful dismissal of a servant, he cannot, in mitigation of damages, prove that he discharged the plaintiff on the ground of drunkenness. (*Speck v. Phillips*, 5 M. & W. 279.) So in an action for not granting a lease ac-

Plea of Payment into Court to Part of an Indebitatus Count, with the General Issue and other Pleas to the Residue. (See ante, p. 447.)

1. The defendant by G. H. his attorney [or in person], except as to £—— parcel of the money claimed, says that he never was indebted as alleged.

2. And for a second plea the defendant, except as to the said £—— parcel of the money claimed, says [*here state the substance of the plea, limiting it to the part pleaded to, which may be referred to as the claim of the plaintiff herein pleaded to*].

3. And for a third [or fourth, or as the case may be] plea the defendant, as to the said £—— parcel of the money claimed, brings into Court the sum of £——, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

Pleas, in an action on a bill or note, of defence as to part and payment into Court as to the residue: see Tattersall v. Parkinson, 16 M. & W. 752; Bailey v. Sweeting, 12 M. & W. 616; Hills v. Mesnard, 10 Q. B. 266.

Plea of payment into Court to a count on a common money bond: see "Bonds," ante, p. 544.

Plea of a composition for the debt and payment into Court: ante, p. 563.

Plea to a count on a policy of marine insurance, that the loss was partial and payment into Court: see ante, p. 612.

Plea of Payment into Court to a Cause of Action newly assigned, and relinquishment of Pleas: ante, p. 657.

Replication of Acceptance of the Sum in Satisfaction (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 73) (a).

That he accepts the sum paid into Court in full satisfaction and

cording to an agreement, the defendant cannot under this issue give evidence to show that the plaintiff knew at the time of making the agreement that the defendant had no title. (*Robinson v. Harman*, 1 Ex. 850.)

The plea of payment into Court also debars the defendant from afterwards moving in arrest of judgment, or taking any objection, however valid, to the sufficiency of the cause of action to which he has so pleaded. (*Wright v. Goddard*, 8 A. & E. 144.)

If less than £20 is paid in and accepted in satisfaction, it is a recovery within the meaning of the County Court Act, 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, s. 11, and the plaintiff is not entitled to his costs without an order or a certificate. (*Parr v. Lillierap*, 1 H. & C. 615; 32 L. J. Ex. 150, *Boulding v. Tyler*, 3 B. & S. 472; 32 L. J. Q. B. 85; overruling *Chambers v. Wiles*, 24 L. J. Q. B. 267.) As to money paid into Court after tender, see *post*, p. 694.

As to the practice and proceedings upon the plea of payment into Court, see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1361; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 805.

(a) The plaintiff must answer the other pleas of the defendant, if any, otherwise the defendant may sign judgment of *non pros*. (*Emmott v. Standen*, 3 M. & W. 497.) He may plead a replication to the other pleas, in which

discharge of the cause [or causes] of action in respect of which it has been paid in.

A like replication with nolle prosequi as to the residue of the declaration: Goodee v. Goldsmith, 2 M. & W. 202.

Replication that the Sum paid in is not enough. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 73.)

That the sum paid into Court is not enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter to which the plea is pleaded.

PROHIBITION. See "*Jurisdiction*," ante, p. 628.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

See "*Bills of Exchange*," etc., ante, p. 520.

RECOGNIZANCE. See "*Bail*," ante, p. 502.

case he cannot tax his costs until the determination of the action (*Cauty v. Gyll*, 4 M. & G. 907), when he will be entitled to the costs in respect of that part of his claim for which he has accepted the payment into Court, whatever be the result of the other issues (r. 12, H. T. 1853; ante, p. 665; see *Rumbelow v. Whalley*, 16 Q. B. 397), or he may enter a *nolle pros.* as to that part of the declaration to which the other pleas are pleaded, upon which the defendant will be entitled to the costs relating to that part of the action. (*Goodee v. Goldsmith*, 2 M. & W. 202; and see "*Nolle Prosequi*," ante, p. 657.)

Where a plaintiff accepted money out of Court in satisfaction under a mistake as to the effect of his declaration, and the consequences of the payment and acceptance of the money, he was allowed to amend on repaying the money to the defendant with costs. (*Emery v. Webster*, 9 Ex. 242; and see *Webster v. Emery*, 10 Ex. 901; *Cannan v. Reynolds*, 5 E. & B. 301; 26 L. J. Q. B. 62.)

Where the declaration contained two inconsistent counts, upon one of which the defendant paid money into Court, and the plaintiff accepted the money out of Court upon the one count and recovered damages upon the other, the Court compelled him to deduct the money accepted out of Court from the amount of the damages. (*Carr v. Royal Exchange Ass. Co.*, 5 B. & S. 941; 34 L. J. Q. B. 21.)

RELEASE (a).

(a) *Release.*—A release must be specially pleaded (r. 8, T. T. 1853 ; *ante*, p. 437). A release of a cause of action once accrued must be by deed under seal. (*Harris v. Goodwyn*, 2 M. & G. 405.) A parol discharge of a cause of action (except in the case of a parol waiver of a bill or note, see *ante*, p. 534) is available as a defence only when it forms part of a contract made upon a good consideration and executed ; the defence then amounts to an *accord and satisfaction*. (*Ante*, p. 477.) A receipt in full for a debt is only evidence of payment, and must be pleaded as such ; and it is then open to the plaintiff to show that no payment was in fact made. (*Foster v. Dawber*, 6 Ex. 839, 848 ; *Farrar v. Hutchinson*, 9 A. & E. 641 ; see *Graves v. Key*, 3 B. & Ad. 313.) A valid agreement amounting in its terms to a release, but not under seal, may be pleaded as a defence upon equitable grounds (*De Pothonier v. Mattos*, E. B. & E. 461 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260), but if made without consideration is not binding in equity. (*Tufnell v. Constable*, 8 Sim. 69 ; see *Taylor v. Manners*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 48 ; 35 L. J. C. 128.) Where an agreement made in consideration of forbearing a right under a covenant in a deed before breach has been performed, the facts will form a good plea on equitable grounds in discharge of the covenant (*per* Willes, J., *Nash v. Armstrong*, 10 C. B. N. S. 259 ; 30 L. J. C. P. 286) ; so, an agreement to execute a release on payment of a composition, after payment or tender. (*Clapham v. Atkinson*, 4 B. & S. 730 ; 33 L. J. Q. B. 81). A representation, not under seal, made by the creditor to the debtor of his intention to release, if acted upon by the debtor, may be binding in equity upon the creditor. (*Yeomans v. Williams*, L. R. 1 Eq. 184 ; 35 L. J. C. 283.)

A replication setting up any parol exception or qualification of a release under seal is bad. (*Brooks v. Stuart*, 9 A. & E. 854 ; *Cocks v. Nash*, 9 Bing. 341.) And a replication on equitable grounds that a stipulation in a deed declared upon, the performance of which was traversed in the plea, was waived by parol, was held bad as being a departure from the declaration. (*Thames Iron Works Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 13 C. B. N. S. 358 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.)

A release of one co-debtor in general releases all the co-debtors ; there being but one and the same debt for which all are liable. (*Nicholson v. Revill*, 4 A. & E. 675, 683.) But the original contract may expressly reserve to the creditor the right of giving a release to one without discharging the others. (*Cowper v. Smith*, 4 M. & W. 519 ; *Union Bank of Manchester v. Beech*, 3 H. & C. 672 ; 34 L. J. Ex. 133.) The creditor may give such a qualified release to one, by inserting therein an express reservation of his right of action against the others. (*North v. Wakefield*, 13 Q. B. 536 ; *Solly v. Forbes*, 2 B. & B. 38 ; *Thompson v. Lack*, 3 C. B. 540 ; *Price v. Barker*, 4 E. & B. 760 ; 24 L. J. Q. B. 130 ; and see *Willis v. De Castro*, 4 C. B. N. S. 216 ; 27 L. J. C. P. 243 ; *Keyes v. Elkins*, 5 B. & S. 240 ; 34 L. J. Q. B. 25.) Extrinsic evidence of such reservation cannot be given. (*Cocks v. Nash*, 9 Bing. 341 ; *Brooks v. Stuart*, 9 A. & E. 854.) A plea of a release to an executor of one of joint obligors was held bad, because on the death of the one the debt survived against the others. (*Ashbee v. Pud-duck*, 1 M. & W. 564.) But if the deceased obligor was the principal debtor and the others sureties, the release might operate as an equitable discharge, and might be pleaded as a defence upon equitable grounds.

So also, a release given by one of several co-creditors will in general release the cause of action as to all. (*Ruddock's case*, 6 Co. Rep. 25 ; *Wilkinson v. Lindo*, 7 M. & W. 81.) If such a release is obtained by the fraud of the debtor upon the releasing creditor, it may be answered, as in the case of a release given by a single creditor, by a replication that it was obtained

Plea of Release. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 42.) (a).

That after the alleged claim accrued and before this suit the plaintiff by deed released the defendant therefrom

Plea of release to the further maintenance of the action: Tetley v. Wanless, 36 L. J. Ex. 25, 153; L. R. 2 Ex. 275. [Where the release was held to cover the damages and costs as well as the cause of action, Ib.; and see ante, p. 663.]

A special plea, to an action by the public officer of a banking com-

by fraud; but in that case the Court will not interfere in a summary manner to set aside the plea of release. (*Wild v. Williams, 6 M. & W. 490; and per Parke, B., Phillips v. Clagett, 11 M. & W. 84, 93; and see Robinson v. Lord Vernon, 7 C. B. N. S. 231; 29 L. J. C. P. 135.*) If it is executed by collusion between the releasing creditor and the debtor in order to defraud the plaintiff, the plaintiff may apply to the summary jurisdiction of the Court to strike the plea out. (*Barker v. Richardson, 1 Y. & J. 362; Phillips v. Clagett, 11 M. & W. 84; Rawstorne v. Gandell, 15 M. & W. 301.*) If a release from the nominal plaintiff, whose name appears only as a trustee, to the prejudice of the real plaintiff, is pleaded, the plea may be set aside by an application to the summary jurisdiction of the Court. (*Legh v. Legh, 1 B. & P. 447; Innell v. Newman, 4 B. & Ald. 419; and see Rawstorne v. Gandell, supra.*) In such cases the plaintiff might also plead a replication on equitable grounds that the release was fraudulent and collusive. (*De Pothonier v. Mattos, E. B. & E. 468; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260.*)

An absolute covenant not to sue amounts to a release, and may be so pleaded upon the ground of avoiding circuity of action. (*2 Wms. Saund. 47 gg, 150 n. (2); Ford v. Beach, 11 Q. B. 852, 871; see Webb v. Spicer, 13 Q. B. 886.*) A covenant not to sue for a limited time has not this effect, and is no defence (*Ib.; Thimbleby v. Barron, 3 M. & W. 210*); but a deed containing a covenant not to sue for a limited time with a proviso that if an action be brought within the time the right of action shall be forfeited may be pleaded in bar to an action brought within the time. (*Gibbons v. Tonillon, 8 C. B. 483; Walker v. Nevill, 3 H. & C. 403; 34 L. J. Ex. 73; Corner v. Sweet, L. R. 1 C. P. 456; 35 L. J. C. P. 151; and see ante, pp. 514, 559.*) A covenant with one of several co-debtors not to sue him does not operate as a release of the others. (*Lacy v. Kinaston, 1 L. Raym. 690; Dean v. Newhall, 8 T. R. 168; Price v. Barker, 4 E. & B. 760; 21 L. J. Q. B. 130; Henderson v. Stobart, 5 Ex. 99; Willis v. De Castro, 4 C. B. N. S. 216; 27 L. J. C. P. 243.*) Nor does a covenant by one of several joint-creditors not to sue the debtor operate as a release by the other joint-creditors. (*Walmesley v. Cooper, 11 A. & E. 216.*) A release in terms of one joint-debtor, reserving remedies against the other, amounts only to a covenant not to sue and not to a release. (*Willis v. De Castro, supra; and see Keyes v. Elkins, 5 B. & S. 240; 34 L. J. Q. B. 25.*)

(a) A defendant relying upon a deed as a release must either plead it expressly as such, or must set out the words of the deed for the Court to judge whether it amounts to a release. (*Wilson v. Braddyll, 9 Ex. 718; 23 L. J. Ex. 227.*) But it seems not to be essential in the former case to aver that the release was by deed. (See *Thames Haren Dock Co. v. Brymer, 5 Ex. 696, 711; Thames Ironworks Co. v. Royal Mail Co., 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.*)

pany, of a release executed by the manager on behalf and by the authority of the company: *Bell v. Tuckett*, 3 M. & G. 785.

Plea of the Release of a Co-contractor.

That the alleged debts were contracted by [or promise or agreement was made by, or causes of action accrued against] the defendant and *J. K.* [and *L. M.*] jointly, and not by [or against] the defendant alone, and after the accruing of the alleged debts [or causes of action] the plaintiff by deed released the said *J. K.* [and *L. M.*] therefrom.

Like pleas: Thompson v. Lack, 3 C. B. 540; *North v. Wakefield*, 13 Q. B. 536; *Price v. Barker*, 4 E. & B. 760; 24 L. J. Q. B. 130; *Willis v. De Castro*, 4 C. B. N. S. 216; 27 L. J. C. P. 243.

Replication setting out the deed as containing a reservation of the right of action against joint contractors: see the cases above cited. [This objection to the release may also be taken under the replication of non est factum. (North v. Wakefield, supra; and see ante, p. 467.)]

Plea of release by deed of arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 192: ante, p. 508.

Like plea on equitable grounds of an agreement to execute a release on payment of the composition: Clapham v. Atkinson, 4 B. & S. 730; 33 L. J. Q. B. 81.

Replication traversing the Release. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 50.) (a)

That the alleged release is not the plaintiff's deed.

Replication that the Release was obtained by Fraud. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 51.)

That the said release was procured by the fraud of the defendant.

Replication of a subsequent alteration in the release by the insertion of the amount without the consent of the plaintiff: Fazakerly v. M. Knight, 6 E. & B. 795; 26 L. J. Q. B. 30; see "Alteration of written Contract," ante, p. 485. [A deed releasing a debt without specifying the amount would leave the amount open to proof. (*Fazakerly v. M. Knight*, supra.)]

Replication setting out the deed which showed a release subject to certain conditions, and averring that the conditions had not been

This replication puts in issue the execution of the deed, and the alleged effect of it as a release. (*North v. Wakefield*, 13 Q. B. 536; *Wilkinson v. Lindo*, 7 M. & W. 81; and see "Non est factum," ante, p. 467.) If the deed is set out in full in the plea, its effect as a release may be questioned by demurrer (*Ib.*). If the plea purports to give the legal effect of the deed, and the plaintiff disputes the alleged effect and wishes to raise the question by demurrer, he may set out the deed *verbatim* in his replication, and thus compel the defendant to demur. (*Ante*, p. 467.)

satisfied : *Nevill v. Boyle*, 11 M. & W. 26 ; *Hyde v. Watts*, 12 M. & W. 254. [As to a condition subsequent defeating the release, see *Baker v. Painter*, L. R. 2 C. P. 492.]

Replication on equitable grounds that before the release the plaintiff had assigned the cause of action to another person of which the defendant had notice, and that the release was made without the authority or consent of the assignee who now sued in the plaintiff's name : De Pothonier v. De Mattos, E. B. & E. 461 ; 27 L. J. Q. B. 260 ; see "*Equitable Pleas*," ante, p. 570.

Replication on equitable grounds that the release, though in general terms, was not intended by the parties to include the present claim : Lyall v. Edwards, 6 H. & N. 337 ; 30 L. J. Ex. 193.

RELINQUISHMENT OF PLEA (a).

Entry of Relinquishment of Plea.

And the defendant, as to the plaintiff's replication [or demurrer] to the defendant's — plea, says that he relinquishes his said — plea, and abandons all verification thereof.

Like forms upon a demurrer : McIntyre v. Miller, 13 M. & W. 725 ; *Davidson v. Bohn*, 5 C. B. 170. [As to the effect of this entry, see *Ib.* ; *Cooper v. Painter*, 13 M. & W. 734.]

Relinquishment of pleas so far as they apply to causes of action newly assigned : see "New Assignment," ante, p. 657.

REPLEVIN BOND.

General Issue (b).

est factum," ante, p. 467.

Pleas traversing the breaches assigned : Arford v. Perrett, 4 . 586 ; *Perreau v. Beran*, 5 B. & C. 284.

(a) By r. 8, H. T. 1853, "the defendant shall not be at liberty to waive his plea, or enter a *relictá verificatione* after a demurrer, without leave of the Court or a judge, unless by consent of the plaintiff or his attorney." As to when leave will be granted to withdraw a plea, see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 298 ; and see Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 503.

(b) The plea of the general issue, *non est factum*, denies that the defendant executed a bond to the effect stated in the declaration. (*Glover v. Coles*, 1 Bing. 6 ; *Faulkner v. Johnson*, 11 M. & W. 581 ; "*Bonds*," ante, p. 542 ; and see ante, p. 467.)

Pleas that the defendant was ready to prosecute his action of replevin with effect and without delay, but was prevented by the plaintiff not appearing: Harrison v. Wardle, 5 B. & Ad. 146.

Plea that the replevin suit is still pending and undetermined: Brackenbury v. Pell, 12 East, 585; Rider v. Edwards, 3 M. & G. 202. [A replication traversing this plea must show how the suit is determined: Brackenbury v. Pell, supra.]

Plea, in an action against a surety to the bond, that the judgment in the replevin suit was obtained collusively between the plaintiff and the tenant in fraud of the defendant: Moore v. Bowmaker, 7 Taunt. 97.

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT (a).

(a) *Rescission of Contract.*—It is competent to the parties to a contract, at any time before breach of it, by a new contract to add to, subtract from, or vary the terms of it, or altogether to waive and rescind it. (*Goss v. Lord Nugent*, 5 B. & Ad. 65.) The substituted contract forms a good defence to an action on those terms of the previous contract which have been altered by it, and may be so pleaded without any performance or satisfaction, which is required to constitute a good plea after breach. (*Taylor v. Hilary*, 1 C. M. & R. 741; see *Patmore v. Colburn*, 1 C. M. & R. 65; *Hobson v. Cowley*, 27 L. J. Ex. 205.) So also an agreement by the parties to a contract to rescind it, if made before any breach has been committed, forms a defence to an action brought upon the contract so rescinded. A contract cannot be rescinded without the consent of both parties. (*Franklin v. Miller*, 4 A. & E. 599, 606; *Fitt v. Cassanet*, 4 M. & G. 898.)

If the original contract was under seal, it can be altered or discharged only by deed (*Ripplinghall v. Lloyd*, 5 B. & Ad. 742; *West v. Blakeway*, 2 M. & G. 729; *Ellen v. Topp*, 6 Ex. 424); and a plea of a subsequent parol contract pleaded to an action on a covenant would be a bad plea. (*Ib.*; *Spence v. Healey*, 8 Ex. 668; and see *Smith v. Trowsdale*, 3 E. & B. 83.) A plea of leave and licence to an action on a covenant is a bad plea (*Cordwint v. Hunt*, 8 Taunt. 596; *West v. Blakeway*, 2 M. & G. 729); and so is a plea of accord and satisfaction made before breach. (*Snow v. Franklin*, 1 Lutw. 358; *Mayor of Berwick v. Oswald*, 1 E. & B. 295; *Spence v. Healy*, supra.)

An agreement not to enforce the performance of the covenants in a deed is a good consideration for a new promise. (*Nash v. Armstrong*, 10 C. B. N. S. 259; 30 L. J. C. P. 286.) An action will lie upon such promise though the agreement does not legally affect the deed (*Gwynne v. Dary*, 1 M. & G. 857; *Nash v. Armstrong*, supra); and if the promise made on such consideration has been performed, these facts would be ground for a good equitable plea to an action on the covenants. (*Per Willes, J.*, *Nash v. Armstrong*, supra; see “*Release*,” ante, p. 669.)

It is sufficient in a declaration to aver that a term of a contract under seal was discharged without saying by deed (*Thames Haven Dock Co. v. Brymer*, 5 Ex. 696); but the averment imports that it was discharged by deed. So, where to such a declaration it was pleaded that the discharge was not by deed, a replication on equitable grounds that the discharge was made by a parol agreement was held bad as being a departure from the declaration, and showing that there was no legal right under the deed. (*Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.) A plea, in an action on a deed, that the con-

tract was rescinded, not stating by deed, was held good on demurrer. (*Solvency Mutual Guarantee Co. v. Froane*, 7 H. & N. 5; see formerly on special demurrer, *Rippinghall v. Lloyd*, 5 B. and Ad. 742.)

If the original contract was such that the law required it to be in writing, an alteration in any part must also be in writing, although the part altered be such that, if the subject of an original contract, it might be agreed upon without writing. (*Goss v. Lord Nugent*, 5 B. & Ad. 58; *Harvey v. Grabham*, 5 A. & E. 61; *Stowell v. Robinson*, 3 Bing. N. C. 937; *Marshall v. Lynn*, 6 M. & W. 109; *Giraud v. Richmond*, 2 C. B. 835; *Moore v. Campbell*, 10 Ex. 323; 23 L. J. Ex. 310; *Noble v. Ward*, 4 H. & C. 149; L. R. 1 Ex. 117; 2 Ib. 135; 35 L. J. Ex. 81; 36 Ib. 91.) No action can be maintained upon such contract in its altered state unless the whole is in writing (*Goss v. Lord Nugent*, *supra*); and the alteration, unless in writing cannot be set up in answer to an action upon the contract in its original state. (*Moore v. Campbell*, *supra*; *Noble v. Ward*, *supra*.) The question whether, where the original contract is such as must by law be made in writing, it can be wholly abandoned or rescinded by parol agreement, was left undecided in *Goss v. Lord Nugent*, 5 B. & Ad. 58, 66; and see *Harvey v. Grabham*, 5 A. & E. 61, 74; *Noble v. Ward*, *supra*; 2 Taylor on Evidence, 5th ed. 991.

If the original contract was put in writing merely by the will of the parties, and not in consequence of a requirement of law, it may be partially altered or wholly rescinded by parol agreement without writing. (*Goss v. Lord Nugent*, 5 B. & Ad. 58, 65.) And bills of exchange and promissory notes may be discharged by the holder before or after due, by express waiver without writing, see note, *ante*, p. 534.

A contract required by law to be made in writing, need not be so alleged in a declaration; but it is said that a plea setting up such a contract or an alteration in its terms must allege that the contract or alteration was made in writing. (*Case v. Barber*, Sir T. Raym. 450; 1 Wms. Saund. 211 c (1); 277 (b); but see *Solvency Mutual Guarantee Co. v. Froane*, 7 H. & N. 5; *supra*.) If the plea does not so allege and issue is taken upon it, it can be proved only by a contract in writing. (*Foquet v. Moor*, 7 Ex. 870.)

A plea of a substituted agreement or of a rescission or exoneration after breach would be a bad plea. A breach committed and right of action consequently vested can be discharged only by an accord and satisfaction (*Edwards v. Chapman*, 1 M. & W. 231), or by a release under seal (*Goldham v. Edwards*, 17 C. B. 141); except in the case of waiver of bills of exchange and promissory notes, as to which see *ante*, p. 534.

The rescission of the contract is sometimes pleaded in the form that before any breach the plaintiff exonerated and discharged the defendant from his promise. (*King v. Gillett*, 7 M. & W. 55; *Goldham v. Edwards*, 17 C. B. 141.) But in order to support the plea the defendant must prove a mutual exoneration agreed to on both sides before breach, amounting to a rescission of the contract. (*Ib.*; and see *Reid v. Hoskins*, 6 E. & B. 961; 26 L. J. Q. B. 5; *Hobson v. Cowley*, 27 L. J. Ex. 205.) It seems doubtful whether an alteration of part of the original agreement will support a plea alleging a rescission. (See *Moore v. Campbell*, 10 Ex. 323; 23 L. J. Ex. 310.) Where the declaration charged a general breach, a plea of rescission before breach was construed to mean before any breach, and it was held not to be necessary for the plaintiff to now assign a breach before rescission. (*Burgess v. De Lane*, 27 L. J. Ex. 154.)

A plea alleging that the defendant committed the breach by the leave and licence of the plaintiff was held bad in an action for not completing a contract of sale. (*Dobson v. Espie*, 2 H. & N. 79; 26 L. J. Ex. 240, Bramwell, B., *dubitante*.) Leave and licence given before breach may in some cases be used in evidence under a traverse of the breach to show that the act complained of was not in fact a breach of the contract. (*Rawlinson v. Clarke*, 14 M. & W. 187; and see *West v. Blakeway*, 2 M. & G. 729.)

Plea that the Contract was Rescinded before Breach.

That after the alleged contract and before any breach thereof, it was agreed by and between the plaintiff and the defendant that the said contract should be rescinded; and they then rescinded the same accordingly.

A like plea: Burgess v. De Lane, 27 L. J. Ex. 154.

Plea of a substituted agreement, stating it specially: Taylor v. Hilary, 1 C. M. & R. 741; see Thornhill v. Neats, 8 C. B. N. S. 831.

Plea, to an action on a deed, that the deed was cancelled with the consent of the plaintiff and defendant: Webber v. Granville, 30 L. J. C. P. 92 [Held a bad plea to an action for the rent reserved in a lease, Ward v. Lumley, 5 H. & N. 87; 29 L. J. Ex. 322].

Plea, in an action on a time policy, that before the loss the policy was cancelled upon a return of the premium for unexpired time: Baines v. Woodfall, 6 C. B. N. S. 657; 28 L. J. C. P. 338; Xenos v. Wickham, 13 C. B. N. S. 381; 31 L. J. C. P. 364.

Plea that the Plaintiff exonerated and discharged the Defendant from his Promise. (See note, infra.)

That after the alleged promise and before any breach thereof the plaintiff exonerated and discharged the defendant from his said promise and from the performance of the same.

Like pleas: King v. Gillett, 7 M. & W. 55; Goldham v. Edwards, 17 C. B. 141; Hobson v. Cowley, 27 L. J. Ex. 205; Davis v. Bomford, 6 H. & N. 245; 30 L. J. Ex. 139.

SALE. I. OF GOODS.

General Issue (a).

“Never indebted,” *ante*, p. 461; “Non assumpsit,” *ante*, p. 465.

A renunciation of the contract or a total refusal to perform it before the time of performance has arrived may be acted upon by the other party, and so adopted by him as a rescission of the contract. (*Hochster v. De La Tour*, 2 E. & B. 678; *Avery v. Bowden*, 6 E. & B. 953; 26 L. J. Q. B. 3; *Reid v. Hoskins*, 6 E. & B. 961; 26 L. J. Q. B. 5; *Barwick v. Buba*, 2 C. B. N. S. 563; 26 L. J. C. P. 280; *Danube and Black Sea Ry. Co. v. Xenos*, 11 C. B. N. S. 152; 31 L. J. C. P. 84; and see the notes to *Cutter v. Powell*, 2 Smith’s L. C. 1.)

(a) As to the effect of the general issue *never indebted* to the indebitatus counts for goods sold and delivered and goods bargained and sold, see *ante*, pp. 38, 39, 463. The general issue *non assumpsit* to a special count on a contract of sale denies the contract alleged. Under this issue the plaintiff

Plea by Buyer traversing the Sale.

That the plaintiff did not bargain and sell to the defendant, nor did the defendant buy from the plaintiff, the said goods at the price and upon the terms alleged.

Plea by Buyer traversing the Non-payment for the Goods.

That he paid the plaintiff the said price for the said goods according to the terms of the said contract.

Plea by Buyer traversing the Non-acceptance of the Goods.

That he accepted the said goods according to the terms of the said contract.

Plea by Buyer that the Plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the Goods.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the said goods to the defendant according to the terms of the said contract. [*A tender of the goods is immaterial and not traversable; see Jackson v. Allaway, 6 M. & G. 942; Boyd v. Lett, 1 C. B. 222.*]

Plea that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver goods equal to the contract: Jones v. Clarke, 2 H. & N. 725.

That the goods tendered were not equal to sample: see ante, p. 267 (a); Siercking v. Dutton, 3 C. B. 331; and see Dawson v. Collis, 10 C. B. 523; Azemar v. Casella, L. R. 2 C. P. 431; 36 L. J. C. P. 124.

That the goods tendered were not in merchantable condition: see ante, p. 269 (a); Bull v. Robison, 10 Ex. 342.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the goods within a reasonable time: Ellis v. Thompson, 3 M. & W. 445; Startup v. Macdonald, 6 M. & G. 593; see Attwood v. Emery, 1 C. B. N. S. 110; 26 L. J. C. P. 73.

Plea by buyer to count for goods sold and delivered, that vendor had no title to the goods and they were taken by the real owner: Allen v. Hopkins, 13 M. & W. 94; see ante, p. 264.

must prove the contract; and the defendant may rely upon any variance between the terms of the consideration or promise alleged and those proved, or upon want of consideration, or may take any objections arising out of the Statute of Frauds or the Stamp Acts. (See *ante*, p. 465.) The performance of conditions precedent must be denied specifically; and the breaches alleged must be traversed in terms. A breach of warranty is no defence to an action by the seller for the price of goods; but may be given in evidence in reduction of damages. (See *ante*, pp. 265, 267.)

Plea by Seller traversing the Non-delivery.

That he did deliver the said goods to the plaintiff according to the terms of the said contract.

Plea by Seller that the Plaintiff was not ready and willing to accept.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing to accept the said goods according to the terms of the said contract.

Plea by Seller that the Plaintiff was not ready and willing to pay for the Goods.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing to pay for the said goods according to the terms of the said contract. [*In an action for not delivering the goods, a tender of the price is in general not necessary and not traversable: Rawson v. Johnson, 1 East, 203.*]

SALE. II. OF LAND.

General Issue (a).

“Never indebted,” *ante*, p. 461; “Non assumpsit,” *ante*, p. 465.

Plea by Purchaser that the Plaintiff did not make a good Title.

That the plaintiff did not on or before the said — day of —, A.D. —, deduce and make a good title to the said premises [*add, if necessary, subject as in the said agreement or condition of sale in that behalf mentioned*] according to the terms of the said agreement [*or the said conditions of sale*].

(a) The plea of the general issue *never indebted* to the indebitatus count for the purchase-money of an estate, puts in issue an actual conveyance of the land by deed. (See *ante*, p. 246.)

The general issue *non assumpsit* to a special count on a contract for the sale of land puts in issue the contract, which the plaintiff must prove as alleged, and under this issue the defendant may rely on any objections founded on the Statute of Frauds or the Stamp Acts. (See *ante*, p. 467.) The performance of conditions precedent, if denied, must be specifically traversed, whether they are expressly imposed by the contract or inferred from the usual course of practice, as making a good title, delivering an abstract, tendering a conveyance, etc. (See *Jones v. Barkley*, 2 Doug. 659; *Poole v. Hill*, 6 M. & W. 835; and see the cases cited above.) The breach, if denied, must be traversed in terms; and if excused, the matter of excuse must be pleaded. (See pleas traversing and excusing the breaches charged, *Rippinghall v. Lloyd*, 5 B. & Ad. 742.)

Plea by Purchaser that the Plaintiff was not possessed of the Term sold.

That the plaintiff was not at the time of the alleged breach possessed of the said messuage and premises for the said residue of the said term of years as alleged. [See *De Medina v. Norman*, 9 M. & W. 820; and see ante, p. 253, n. (a).]

Plea by Purchaser that the Plaintiff was not ready to convey.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing to grant and convey to the defendant the said land and premises according to the terms of the said agreement [or the said conditions of sale]. [This plea is applicable where the conveyance and payment are concurrent acts, or the conveyance a condition precedent to the payment: *Marsden v. Moore*, 4 H. & N. 500; 28 L. J. Ex. 288; see *Baggallay v. Pettit*, 5 C. B. N. S. 637; 28 L. J. C. P. 169.]

Plea by Vendor that the Plaintiff did not tender a Conveyance for Execution.

That the plaintiff did not on or before the said — day of — A.D. —, tender to the defendant for execution any deed or deeds for conveying the said land and premises to the plaintiff.

Plea to count alleging tender of conveyance, that the instrument tendered was not according to the contract: Vonhollen v. Knowles, 12 M. & W. 602.

Plea by vendor that he delivered an abstract, to which the purchaser raised no objection within the stipulated time: Smith v. Tanner, 1 M. & G. 803.

Plea by vendor that he made a good title according to the conditions of sale: Simmons v. Heseltine, 5 C. B. N. S. 554; 28 L. J. C. P. 129.

Plea by vendor that he rescinded the contract under a power contained in the conditions of sale: Steer v. Crowley, 14 C. B. N. S. 337; 32 L. J. C. P. 191; *Vestry of Shoreditch v. Hughes*, 33 L. J. C. P. 319.

SET-OFF (a).

(a) *Set-off*]—Before the Statutes of Set-off the defendant in an action at law could not set off against the claim of the plaintiff debts due to him from the plaintiff, although he could in some cases obtain relief in a Court of Equity.

By the statute 2 Geo. II, c. 22, s. 13, "Where there are mutual debts between the plaintiff and the defendant, or if either party sue or be sued as executor or administrator where there are mutual debts between the testator or intestate and either party, one debt may be set against the other."

This statute was made perpetual by the 8 Geo. II, c. 24, which, further enacted (s. 5), "that mutual debts may be set against each other notwithstanding that such debts are deemed in law to be of a different nature, unless in cases where either of the said debts shall accrue by reason of a penalty contained in any bond or specialty where the debt intended to be set off shall be pleaded in bar, in which plea shall be shown how much is truly and justly due on either side; and in case the plaintiff shall recover in any such action or suit, judgment shall be entered for no more than shall appear to be truly and justly due to the plaintiff after one debt being set against the other as aforesaid." By r. 8, T. T. 1853, re-enacting in this respect the new rules of pleading of Will. IV, the defence of set-off must be specially pleaded. (*Graham v. Partridge*, 1 M. & W. 395.)

The statute applies only where the claims on both sides are liquidated debts or money demands which can be ascertained with certainty at the time of pleading. It is not applicable where the claim on either side is for unliquidated damages, as a claim under a guarantee for the debt of a third person (*Morley v. Inglis*, 4 Bing. N. C. 58; *Williams v. Flight*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 11); and a claim under a contract of indemnity against actions, damages, and costs (*Attwooll v. Attwooll*, 2 E. & B. 23); except so far as such claims are for a liquidated amount (*Hutchinson v. Sydney*, 10 Ex. 438; *Brown v. Tibbits*, 11 C. B. N. S. 855; 31 L. J. C. P. 206); a claim for not accepting a bill of exchange for the price of goods sold before the credit for the goods is expired (*Hutchinson v. Reid*, 3 Camp. 329); the claim of an accommodation acceptor of a bill for an indemnity against being compelled to pay the bill (*Hardcastle v. Netherwood*, 5 B. & Ald. 93), except as to the amount of the bill and interest (*Crampton v. Walker*, 3 E. & E. 321; 30 L. J. Q. B. 19); a claim for damages for delaying a ship, not being demurrage fixed in amount by the terms of the charterparty. (*Seeger v. Duthie*, 8 C. B. N. S. 45; 29 L. J. C. P. 253; and see *Horn v. Bensusan*, 9 C. & P. 709.) A claim against an underwriter on a policy of marine insurance for a loss before adjustment is not a debt within the statute (*Grant v. Royal Exchange Ass. Co.*, 5 M. & S. 439; *Thomson v. Redman*, 11 M. & W. 487; *Castelli v. Boddington*, 22 L. J. Q. B. 5; *Beckwith v. Bullen*, 8 E. & B. 683; 27 L. J. Q. B. 163); nor after adjustment, if the plaintiff sues upon the policy for unliquidated damages. (*Luckie v. Bushby*, 13 C. B. 864.) A claim against the master of a ship for loss or damage to goods carried cannot be set-off against freight. (*Meyer v. Dresser*, 33 L. J. C. P. 289; see *Dakin v. Oxley*, 15 C. B. N. S. 646; 33 L. J. C. P. 115.)

In some cases the plaintiff is entitled to frame his cause of action either as a breach of a special contract entitling him to claim unliquidated damages, or as a debt; as where an agent entrusted with the money of his principal for a special purpose disposes of it contrary to his instructions, the principal may sue the agent in a special count for the breach of contract, or, if the contract is rescinded, may claim the return of the money in an indebitatus count. (See *ante*, p. 46.) If he sues in a special count for unliquidated damages, a set-off is not admissible. (*Thorpe v. Thorpe*, 3 B. & Ad. 580.) If he claims the money under an indebitatus count, a set-off may be pleaded. (*Colson v. Welsh*, 1 Esp. 378; *Hill v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 618.) A statement of special damage in the declaration will not exclude the set-off, provided the cause of action sued upon substantially results in a liquidated debt. (*Birch v. Depeyster*, 4 Camp. 385; *Crampton v. Walker*, 3 E. & E. 321; 30 L. J. Q. B. 19; and see *Groom v. West*, 8 A. & E. 758; *Gibson v. Bell*, 1 Bing. N. C. 743.) Where the declaration claims partly a liquidated debt and partly unliquidated damages, the defendant may sever so much of the plaintiff's claim as is liquidated from the rest, and plead a set-off as to that part. (*Hardcastle v. Netherwood*, 5 B. & Ald. 93; *Crampton v. Walker*, 3 E. & B. 321; 30 L. J. Q. B. 19; *Brown v. Tibbits*, 11 C. B. N. S. 855; 31 L. J. C. P. 206.)

The debts must be *mutual* and in the same right. If the plaintiff sues for a debt due from the defendant separately, the defendant cannot set off a debt due from the plaintiff jointly with others (*Arnold v. Bainbrigge*, 9 Ex. 153); but he may set off a joint and several debt of the plaintiff and others, as a joint and several promissory note (*Owen v. Wilkinson*, 5 C. B. N. S. 526; 28 L. J. C. P. 3), or a joint and several bond. (*Fletcher v. Dyche*, 2 T. R. 32.) If the plaintiff sues the defendant separately for a debt due jointly with others, the defendant may plead that the debt is due from himself jointly with others, and a set-off of debts due to them jointly from the plaintiff (*Stackwood v. Dunn*, 3 Q. B. 822); but in such case it seems that he could not set off a debt due from the plaintiff to himself alone. (See *Ib.*) A defendant sued for a separate debt may set off a debt to which, though originally joint, he has become separately entitled as the survivor of the joint creditors (*Slipper v. Stidstone*, 5 T. R. 493); and a debt for which, though originally joint, the plaintiff has become solely liable as the survivor of the joint debtors. (*French v. Andrade*, 6 T. R. 582.)

In an action by several plaintiffs the defendant cannot, in general, set off a debt due from one of them. (*France v. White*, 1 M. & G. 731; *Gordon v. Ellis*, 2 C. B. 821; see *Kinnerley v. Hossack*, 2 Taunt. 170.) But where several plaintiffs are joined in the action under the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19 (see *ante*, p. 5), it is provided by s. 20, that "upon the trial of such cause a defendant who has therein pleaded a set-off may obtain the benefit of his set-off by proving either that all the parties named as plaintiffs are indebted to him, notwithstanding that one or more of such plaintiffs was or were improperly joined, or on proving that the plaintiff or plaintiffs who establish their right to maintain the cause is or are indebted to him."

In an action by or against a husband alone, debts in right of the wife, in respect of which the husband and wife must be joint parties in an action, cannot be set off. (*Paynter v. Walker*, Bull. N. P. 179 a; and see *Wood v. Akers*, 2 Esp. 594.) Where the husband has the right of suing in his own name or of joining that of his wife, by suing alone he would let in a set-off of debts due from him, and by joining his wife he would let in a set-off of debts due from her in her own right; but both classes of debts could not be set-off in the same action. (See *Burrough v. Moss*, 10 B. & C. 558; *Field v. Allen*, 9 M. & W. 694, 699.)

In an action by the plaintiff as executor, the defendant cannot set off a debt due to him from the plaintiff in his own right (*Hutchinson v. Sturges*, Willes, 261, 263); nor can a defendant sued as executor set off a debt due from the plaintiff to him personally.

In an action by an executor for money received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiff as executor, and upon an account stated between them, the defendant cannot set off debts due to him from the testator in his lifetime (*Tegetmeyer v. Lumley*, Willes, 264, n.; *Schofield v. Corbett*, 11 Q. B. 779; *Watts v. Rees*, 9 Ex. 696, 11 Ex. 410; 25 L. J. Ex. 30); and in an action against an executor for a debt due to the plaintiff from the testator, the defendant cannot set off a debt which accrued due to him as executor. (*Mardall v. Thellusson*, 6 E. & B. 976; in error, reversing the judgment of the Q. B. in 18 Q. B. 857.) But in an action by or against an executor, if it appears on the pleadings that the debts sued for were due to and from the testator in his lifetime, the set-off may be supported as within the statute; so perhaps in the case of a debt due upon an account stated with the executor in respect of such debt. (*Ib.*; *Blakesley v. Smallwood*, 8 Q. B. 538; and see 2 Wms. Exors. 6th ed. p. 1803.)

The defendant cannot, at law, plead that the plaintiff sues as trustee for a third person, and a set-off in respect of a debt due to the defendant from the latter (*Isberg v. Bowden*, 8 Ex. 852, overruling *Bottomley v. Brooke*, and *Rudge v. Birch*, cited 1 T. R. 621, 622); and the defendant cannot so plead a set-off of a bond given by the plaintiff to a third party and assigned

to the defendant. (*Wake v. Tinkler*, 16 East, 36.) But a plea of set-off may be pleaded on equitable grounds in respect of a debt due from the plaintiff to a trustee for the defendant (*Cockrane v. Green*, 9 C. B. N. S. 448; 30 L. J. C. P. 97); and of a debt due from the real plaintiff for whom the nominal plaintiff is trustee (*Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Leighton*, L. R. 2 Ex. 56; 36 L. J. Ex. 33); and a plea of set-off may be met by a replication upon equitable grounds that the plaintiff is suing as trustee for a third party. (*Watson v. Mid-Wales Ry. Co.*, 36 L. J. C. P. 285; L. R. 2 C. P. 593; see *Bristowe v. Needham*, 7 M. & G. 648; and see "*Equitable Pleas*," ante, p. 571.)

In an action against an incorporated company, or the public officer of a banking company, the defendants may set off calls due from the plaintiff to the company (*Moore v. Metropolitan Sewage Co.*, 3 Ex. 333; *Milvain v. Mather*, 5 Ex. 55), and may plead the set-off in the statutory form given for the count for calls. (*Ante*, p. 141; *Moore v. Metropolitan Sewage Co.*, supra.) In an action by a company against a contributory for calls under a voluntary winding-up the defendant may set off a debt due to him from the company; but under a winding-up by the Court the right of set-off is regulated by the statute. (See the 25 & 26 Vict. c. 89, s. 101; *Brighton Arcade Co. v. Dowling*, L. R. 3 C. P. 175; 37 L. J. C. P. 125; *Grissell's case*, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 528; 35 L. J. C. 752; *Calisher's case*, L. R. 5 Eq. 214; 37 L. J. C. 208.) The right of set-off of an ordinary debtor of a company is not interfered with by a winding-up order. (*Anderson's case*, L. R. 3 Eq. 337; 36 L. J. C. 73.)

By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 171, repeating previous enactments, it is provided, that "where there has been *mutual credit* given by the bankrupt and any other person, or where there are mutual debts between the bankrupt and any other person, the Court shall state the account between them, and one debt or demand may be set against another, notwithstanding any prior act of bankruptcy committed by such bankrupt before the credit given to or the debt contracted by him; and what shall appear due on either side on the balance of such account and no more shall be claimed or paid on either side respectively; and every debt or demand hereby made proveable against the estate of the bankrupt may also be set off in manner aforesaid against such estate, provided that the person claiming the benefit of such set-off had not, when such credit was given, notice of an act of bankruptcy by such bankrupt committed."

Mutual credits under this section include transactions which must in their nature terminate in debts. (*Rose v. Hart*, 8 Taunt. 499; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 267; per Parke, B., *Forster v. Wilson*, 12 M. & W. 191, 203; cited by Cairns, L. J., *Ex p. Cleland*, L. R. 2 Ch. Ap. 808, 812; *Naoroji v. Chartered Bank of India*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 444.) A claim for not accepting a bill of exchange in payment of goods sold, is a credit to which a set-off may be pleaded, as it must have terminated in a debt (*Gibson v. Bell*, 1 Bing. N. C. 754; *Groom v. West*, 8 A. & E. 758); but a claim on a contract by the defendant to indorse a bill is not such a credit, for if the bill had been indorsed, the acceptor would be the debtor, and defendant only liable for damages on his guarantee as surety (*Rose v. Sims*, 1 B. & Ad. 521); so in general a claim for unliquidated damages is not a *credit* within the above enactment. (*Bell v. Carey*, 8 C. B. 887.) A claim for a loss on a policy of insurance, before adjustment, is a *credit* within this statute, though not a debt within the general Statute of Set-off. (*Ante*, p. 679; *Beckwith v. Bullen*, 8 E. & B. 683; 27 L. J. Q. B. 163; *Lee v. Bullen*, 8 E. & B. 692 (a).) A claim for rent accruing due is a credit which may be set off. (*Stanger v. Miller*, L. R. 1 Ex. 58; 35 L. J. Ex. 49.) The defendant cannot set off debts due to him not on his own account, but as trustee for another. (*Forster v. Wilson*, 12 M. & W. 191.)

Plea of Set-off. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Schedule B, 41.)

That the plaintiff, at the commencement of this suit, was and still is indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for money payable for [*here state the cause of set-off as in a declaration*] goods sold and delivered by the defendant to the plaintiff, and for goods bargained and sold by the defendant to the plaintiff, and for work done and materials for the same provided by the defendant for the plaintiff at his request, and for money lent by the defendant to the plaintiff, and for money paid by the defendant for the plaintiff at his request, and for money received by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant, and for interest upon money due from the plaintiff to the defendant and forborne at interest by the defendant to the plaintiff at his request, and for money found to be due from the plaintiff to the defendant on accounts stated between them, which amount the defendant is willing to set off against the plaintiff's claim. [*If the set-off is pleaded to part of the claim, or to all except part, the plea must be limited accordingly: see forms, ante, pp. 446, 447.*]

In an action by the assignees of a bankrupt upon a cause of action accruing to them as assignees since the bankruptcy, unless it be one which arose out of a credit given by the bankrupt before the adjudication of bankruptcy and before notice of an act of bankruptcy (*Hulme v. Muggleston*, 3 M. & W. 30; *Bittleston v. Timmis*, 1 C. B. 389), the defendant cannot set off debts due to him from the bankrupt before bankruptcy. (*Groom v. Mealey*, 2 Bing. N. C. 138; *Wood v. Smith*, 4 M. & W. 522.)

Debts accruing due after the commencement of the action are not within the Statute of Set-off, and cannot be pleaded in bar to the further maintenance. (*Richards v. James*, 2 Ex. 171; and see in Equity, *Maw v. Ulyatt*, 31 L. J. C. 33.) The debt must continue due until the time of trial, so that a replication that the plaintiff paid the debt since the plea of set-off is a good replication (*Eyton v. Littledale*, 4 Ex. 159); but payment of the debt before or after the plea may be shown under the usual traverse that the defendant was not nor is indebted (*Stockbridge v. Sussams*, 3 Q. B. 239), or under a replication merely taking issue.

The defendant is not bound to avail himself of a set-off, but may reserve it for a cross-action. (*Laing v. Chatham*, 1 Camp. 252.) An equitable set-off may also be reserved and asserted subsequently in a Court of Equity. (*Jenner v. Morris*, 1 Drew. & S. 218; 30 L. J. C. 361.)

The amount of set-off proved by the defendant is not recovered by the plaintiff in the action within the County Courts Acts, so that if the plaintiff recovers a sum not exceeding £20 above the amount of the set-off, he is deprived of costs under that Act. (See 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, s. 5, substituted for 13 & 14 Vict. c. 62, s. 11; *Ashcroft v. Foulkes*, 18 C. B. 261; *Beard v. Perry*, 2 B. & S. 493; 31 L. J. Q. B. 180; overruling on this point *Tonge v. Chadwick*, 5 E. & B. 950.) If a plaintiff sues for a claim exceeding £50, and a set-off is pleaded in the action reducing the claim below £50, which he admits, he does not thereby bring it within the jurisdiction of the County Court under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 24, which applies only where the set-off is admitted before action brought. (*Walesby v. Goulston*, L. R. 1 C. P. 567; 35 L. J. C. P. 302.)

One plea of set-off may be pleaded generally to the whole claim to which the plea is applicable, without specifying how much is intended to apply to each cause of debt. (*Noel v. Davis*, 4 M. & W. 138.)

The form of the plea of set-off is given in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched.

Particulars of Set-off (a).

In the —.

Between *A. B.*, plaintiff, and *E. F.*, defendant.

The following are the particulars of the defendant's set-off in this action. [*State the particulars of set-off in the same manner as particulars of demand: see ante, p. 55.*]

Dated the — day of —,

Yours, etc.,

G. H. defendant's attorney [*or agent*].

To Mr. *C. D.* plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Statement of a Set-off upon a Bill of Exchange accepted by the Plaintiff.

Upon a bill of exchange, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and overdue before this suit, drawn by the defendant upon and accepted by the plaintiff, whereby the defendant required the plaintiff to pay to the defendant £— — months after date.

Statement of a Set-off on a Bill of Exchange indorsed by the Plaintiff to the Defendant.

Upon a bill of exchange, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and overdue before this suit, drawn by the plaintiff upon *I. K.*, whereby the plaintiff requested the said *I. K.* to pay to the plaintiff or his order £— — months after date, which said bill of exchange was indorsed by the plaintiff to [*L. M.* and by the said *L. M.* to] the defendant, and was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured, whereof the plaintiff had due notice.

B. 41, *supra*. By s. 75 of that Act, the plea is to be taken distributively, and each party is entitled to a verdict and costs in respect of the portion on which he succeeds. (See *ante*, p. 438.)

As to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court to set off cross-judgments and claims for costs between the same parties, see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 723.

Interest must be claimed in the plea of set-off as a debt; it cannot be given in the form of damages.

(a) *Particulars of Set-off.*—By r. 19, H. T. 1853, “with every plea of set-off containing claims of a similar nature as those in respect of which a plaintiff is required to deliver or file particulars, the defendant shall in like manner deliver particulars of his set-off. And if any plea of set-off shall be delivered without such particulars, and a judge shall afterwards order a delivery of particulars, the defendant shall not be allowed any costs in respect of any summons for the purpose of obtaining such order or of the particulars he may afterwards deliver.” (See “*Particulars of Demand*,” *ante*, p. 55.) This is the only consequence of not delivering particulars with the plea. A judge's order for particulars generally provides that, in default of delivering the particulars as required by the order, the defendant shall not be allowed to give evidence of the set-off at the trial. (2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1463; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 842.)

Statement of a Set-off on a Promissory Note made by the Plaintiff.

Upon a promissory note, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and overdue before this suit, made by the plaintiff, whereby he promised to pay the defendant £— — months after date.

Statement of a Set-off on a Promissory Note indorsed by the Plaintiff to the Defendant.

Upon a promissory note, dated the — day of —, A.D. —, and overdue before this suit, made by *I. K.*, whereby he promised to pay to the plaintiff or order £— — months after date, and which said promissory note was indorsed by the plaintiff to [*L. M.* and by the said *L. M.* to] the defendant, and was duly presented for payment and was dishonoured, whereof the plaintiff had due notice.

Statement of a Set-off on a Bond (a).

Upon a bond of the plaintiff, bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, whereby he became bound to the defendant in the sum of £— to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant, subject to a condition for the payment of £— at a time which had elapsed before this suit [*according to the condition of the bond*]; and upon which bond there was at the commencement of this suit and still is £— due from the plaintiff to the defendant.

Statement of a Set-off on a Covenant.

Upon a deed bearing date the — day of —, A.D. —, whereby the plaintiff covenanted with the defendant to pay to the defendant £— on a day which had elapsed before this suit, with interest for the same in the meantime at the rate of £— per cent. per annum.

Statement of a Set-off upon a Judgment (b).

Upon a judgment recovered by the defendant, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of —, at Westminster, against the

(a) In pleading a set-off, either against or in respect of debts accruing by reason of a penalty contained in a bond, it is necessary, in accordance with the statute (cited *ante*, p. 679) to show how much is truly and justly due, either as being pleaded to or as being set off; and such averment is material and traversable. (*Symmons v. Knox*, 3 T. R. 65; *Grimwood v. Barrit*, 6 T. R. 460.) A set-off cannot be pleaded to a bond which is not conditioned to secure a liquidated demand, as a bond to indemnify generally. (*Attwooll v. Attwooll*, 2 E. & B. 23, *ante*, p. 679.)

(b) A set-off in respect of a judgment debt is not available after the debtor has been taken in execution upon the judgment. (*Taylor v. Waters*, 5 M. & S. 103; see *ante*, p. 622; *Thompson v. Parish*, 5 C. B. N. S. 685.) As to the equitable jurisdiction of the Court to set-off cross judgments and claims for costs, see *Thompson v. Parish*, *supra*; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 723.

plaintiff for £——, together with £—— for the plaintiff's costs of suit, which said judgment still remains in force and unsatisfied.

Replication that the defendant took the plaintiff in execution upon the judgment: Jaques v. Withy, 1 T. R. 557; Taylor v. Waters, 5 M. & S. 103; see ante, p. 622.

Plea of set-off upon a judgment recovered in the County Court: Stanton v. Styles, 5 Ex. 578. [The plea must show that the County Court had jurisdiction in the matter. Ib. See plea of judgment recovered in the County Court, ante, p. 626.]

Statement of a Set-off for Liquidated Damages under a Covenant or Agreement.

For liquidated damages due from the plaintiff to the defendant, under articles of agreement [or an agreement], dated the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, and made by and between the plaintiff and the defendant, whereby the plaintiff covenanted with [or for a good and sufficient consideration agreed with or promised] the defendant to pay him such liquidated damages on the happening of certain events, which happened before this suit.

A fuller Statement of a Set-off for Liquidated Damages, for not completing a Building Contract by a certain Day.

For liquidated damages due from the plaintiff to the defendant under an agreement made by and between them, whereby it was agreed that, in consideration of a certain sum of money to be paid by the defendant to the plaintiff, the plaintiff should build and complete certain buildings for the defendant as therein mentioned on or before the —— day of ——, A.D. ——, and that if the plaintiff should not so complete the same as aforesaid on or before that day, he should forfeit and pay to the defendant as liquidated damages £—— for each day after the said —— day of ——, A.D. ——, during which the said buildings should not be so completed as aforesaid; and the plaintiff did not complete the said buildings as aforesaid on or before the said —— day of —— or for —— days afterwards, which period elapsed before this suit, and thereby divers sums of £——, amounting to £—— at the commencement of this suit, were and still are due from the plaintiff to the defendant, as such liquidated damages as aforesaid, under the said agreement.

Like pleas: Fletcher v. Dyche, 2 T. R. 32; Holme v. Guppy, 3 M. & W. 387; Macintosh v. Midland Counties Ry. Co., 14 M. & W. 548; Russell v. Viscount Sa Da Bandeira, 13 C. B. N. S. 149; 32 L. J. C. P. 68.

A like plea, making allowance for the time required for extra work under the contract: Legge v. Harlock, 12 Q. B. 1015.

Plea that by the terms of the agreement the penalties for non-completion were to be paid out of the price: Thornhill v. Neats, 8 C. B. N. S. 831.

Plea of a set-off of a debt due under a special agreement: Pelly v. Sidney, 5 C. B. N. S. 679; 28 L. J. C. P. 182.

Plea of Set-off to an Action on a Bond. (See ante, p. 684 (a).)

That the said bond was and is subject to a condition thereunder written, to make void the same upon payment by the defendant to the plaintiff on the — day of —, A.D. —, of £—, with interest for the same in the meantime at £— per cent. per annum, and at the commencement of this suit there was and still is £— due from the defendant to the plaintiff upon the said bond; and the plaintiff at the commencement of this suit was and still is indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim in respect of the said £—, for [*here state the cause of set-off as in a declaration*], which amount the defendant is willing to set off against the plaintiff's claim in respect of the said £—.

A like plea: Lee v. Lester, 7 C. B. 1008; and see Collins v. Collins, 2 Burr. 820.

Replication that more was due under the bond than the sum alleged: Symmons v. Knox, 3 T. R. 65; Grimwood v. Barrit, 6 T. R. 460.

Plea, to an Action by an Executor for Debts due to the Testator in his Lifetime, of a Set-off of Debts due from the Testator in his Lifetime to the Defendant (a).

That the said C. D. at the time of his death was indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for [*here state the causes of set-off as in a declaration against an executor on causes of action accrued against the testator in his lifetime, ante, p. 154*], which said amount at the commencement of this suit was and still is due from the plaintiff as executor as aforesaid to the defendant; and the defendant is willing to set off the said amount against the plaintiff's claim.

Plea, to an Action against an Executor for Debts due from the Testator in his Lifetime, of a Set-off of Debts due to the Testator in his Lifetime (b).

That the plaintiff at the time of the death of the said G. H. was indebted to the said G. H. in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for [*here state the causes of set-off as in a declaration by an executor on causes of action accrued to the deceased, ante, p. 152*], which said amount at the commencement of this suit was and still is due from the plaintiff to the defendant as executor as aforesaid; and the defendant as executor as aforesaid is willing to set off the said amount against the plaintiff's claim.

(a) See *ante*, p. 680. If the declaration claims debts which accrued due to the plaintiff as executor after the testator's death as well as debts due to the testator in his lifetime, the plea must be limited to the latter; and if the declaration is ambiguous in this respect, the plea should begin by alleging that the debts accrued due to the testator in his lifetime.

(b) See *ante*, p. 680. As this plea can be pleaded only to debts due from the testator in his lifetime, it must be limited if necessary.

Plea, to an Action by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for Debts due to the Bankrupt, of a Set-off of Debts due from the Bankrupt before Bankruptcy (a).

That the said *E. F.* at the time of his bankruptcy was indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for [*here state the debts or credits to be set off*], which said amount at the commencement of this suit was and still is due to the defendant; and the defendant is willing to set off the said amount against the plaintiff's claim.

Plea, to an Action by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for Debts due to the Bankrupt, of a Set-off of Debts due from the Bankrupt after the Act of Bankruptcy without notice. (See the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 171; ante, p. 681.)

That the said *E. F.*, at the time of the adjudication of bankruptcy against him, was indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for [*here state the debts or credits to be set-off*]; and the defendant had not when he gave credit to the said *E. F.* in respect of the said amount or any part thereof notice of any prior act of bankruptcy committed by the said *E. F.*, and the said amount at the commencement of this suit was and still is due to the defendant; and the defendant is willing to set off the said amount against the plaintiff's claim.

A like plea of set-off of a credit given to the bankrupt by discounting a bill of exchange for him: Alsager v. Currie, 11 M. & W. 14.

Pleas of set-off of credits given by accepting or indorsing bills for the accommodation of the bankrupt: Hulme v. Muggleston, 3 M. & W. 30; Bittleston v. Timmis, 1 C. B. 389.

Plea to a count by the assignees of a bankrupt for money received to their use as assignees, that the money was received by reason of a credit given by the bankrupt, etc., and a set-off: Hulme v. Muggleston, 3 M. & W. 30; Bittleston v. Timmis, 1 C. B. 389.

Plea of set-off to a count by the assignees of a bankrupt for not accepting a bill in payment of goods sold by the bankrupt: Gibson v. Bell, 1 Bing. N. C. 754; Groom v. West, 8 A. & E. 758.

(a) This and the next form are in general applicable only to claims by the assignees in respect of causes of action accrued to the bankrupt before the bankruptcy, and cannot be pleaded to claims by the assignees in respect of causes of action accrued to them since the bankruptcy. (*Groom v. Mealey*, 2 Bing. N. C. 138; *Wood v. Smith*, 4 M. & W. 522; *ante*, p. 682.) But where the assignees sue for money had and received by the defendant for their use as assignees since the bankruptcy, if the defendant can show by his plea that it was so received in consequence of credit previously given to him by the bankrupt, a set-off of a mutual credit or debt before the bankruptcy may be pleaded to it under the provisions of the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, s. 171. (*Hulme v. Muggleston*, 3 M. & W. 30; *Bittleston v. Timmis*, 1 C. B. 389; where see pleas stating that the money received was the proceeds of bills delivered by the bankrupt to the defendant for the purpose of receiving the amounts for the use of the bankrupt; and see *Naoroji v. Chartered Bank of India*, L. R. 3 C. P. 444.)

Plea to an action by the trustee of a Scotch bankrupt, of mutual credit under the Scotch bankrupt law: Macfarlane v. Norris, 2 B. & S. 783; 31 L. J. Q. B. 245.

Plea of set-off by a contributory sued for calls on the winding-up of a company under the Joint-Stock Companies Acts: Garnett Gold Mining Co. v. Sutton, 3 B. & S. 321; 32 L. J. Q. B. 47; under the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 60, s. 17 (repealed): Brighton Arcade Co. v. Dowling, L. R. 3 C. P. 175; see Grissell's case, L. R. 1 Ch. Ap. 528; 35 L. J. C. 752; and see ante, p. 681.

Plea, in an Action for Goods sold, that they were sold by the Plaintiff Agent, and a Set-off against the Agent (a).

That the said goods were sold and delivered to the defendant by *J. K.*, then being the agent of the plaintiff in that behalf, and entrusted by the plaintiff with the possession of the said goods as apparent owner thereof; and the said *J. K.* sold and delivered the said goods as aforesaid in his own name and as his own goods with the consent of the plaintiff; and at the time of the said sale and delivery of the said goods the defendant believed the said *J. K.* to be the owner of the said goods and did not know that the plaintiff was the owner of the said goods or any of them, or was interested therein, or in the said sale thereof, or that the said *J. K.* was an agent in that behalf; and before the defendant knew that the plaintiff was the owner of the said goods or any of them, or interested therein, or that the said *J. K.* was an agent in the sale thereof, the said *J. K.* became, and at the commencement of this suit was and still is indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim

(a) If an agent entrusted with the possession of goods for the purpose of sale sells them in his own name as owner and the principal sues the buyer for the price, the buyer is entitled in such action to set off debts of the agent, provided he dealt with him as principal in the transaction and had no notice of his being an agent. (*George v. Clagett*, 7 T. R. 359; 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 113.) The right to set off debts of the agent does not extend to the case where the buyer knew him to be dealing as an agent, though he did not know who his principal was. (*Semenza v. Brinsley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 467; 34 L. J. C. P. 161; *Fish v. Kempton*, 7 C. B. 687; and see *Ferrand v. Bischoffsheim*, 4 C. B. N. S. 710; 27 L. J. C. P. 302.) If the buyer had the means of knowing him to be dealing as an agent, and negligently omitted to inform himself, it would be equivalent to knowledge, and would deprive him of the set-off (*Baring v. Corrie*, 2 B. & Ald. 137); and if the buyer deals through an agent, the knowledge of his agent that the apparent seller is an agent is equivalent to knowledge of that fact in the buyer and disentitles him to the set-off. (*Dresser v. Norwood*, 14 C. B. N. S. 574; 17 Ib. 466; 32 L. J. C. P. 201; 34 Ib. 48.) The set-off has been allowed upon a sale from a factor who was selling in his own name under a right to do so to repay himself advances. (*Warner v. M'Kay*, 1 M. & W. 591.)

In an action by the agent in his own name, under such circumstances, the defendant cannot set off a debt of the principal (*Isberg v. Bowden*, 8 Ex. 852); but might avail himself of it in an equitable plea upon the ground that the plaintiff is suing as trustee only, if such be the case. (See "*Equitable Pleas*," ante, p. 571.)

for [*here state the cause of set-off against J. K.*], which amount the defendant is willing to set off against the plaintiff's claim."

A like plea: Purchell v. Salter, 1 Q. B. 197; and see *Semenza v. Brinsley*, 18 C. B. N. S. 467; 34 L. J. C. P. 161.

Plea to a count for money received that it was the proceeds of goods sold by the defendant as an auctioneer at the order of plaintiff's partner, who acted in that behalf as sole owner, and a set-off against him: Gordon v. Ellis, 2 C. B. 821.

Plea that the Debt was a joint Debt of the Defendant and another person, and a Set-off of Debts due to them from the Plaintiff.
(See *ante*, p. 680.)

That the alleged debts were contracted by the defendant and J. K. jointly and not by the defendant alone, and the plaintiff at the commencement of this suit was and still is indebted to the defendant and the said J. K. in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim for [*here state the cause of set-off as in a declaration, showing that it accrued to the defendant and J. K. jointly, see form ante*, p. 230]; which amount the defendant and the said J. K. are willing to set off against the plaintiff's claim.

A like plea: Stackwood v. Dunn, 3 Q. B. 822.

Plea of set-off of cross demands upon an account stated by agreement, and payment of the balance: see "Payment," ante, p. 662.

Pleas of set-off upon equitable grounds: see "Equitable Pleas," ante, p. 573.

Replication traversing the Set-off (a).

That he was not nor is indebted as alleged.

(a) This form of traverse is sometimes adopted in practice; but it is sufficient and more usual for the plaintiff to take issue on the plea. The latter mode of replying, has the advantage of preserving the issues in the same order as the pleas. (See *ante*, p. 454.) Either form will be applicable although the plea includes claims on bills, or notes, as the r. 7, T. T. 1853, *ante*, p. 520, does not apply to replications; but where a plea of set-off is founded on matter of record or specialty the only proper forms of traverse are *nul tiel record* in the former case (*Solomons v. Lyon*, 1 East, 369), and *non est factum* in the latter (*Milvain v. Mather*, 5 Ex. 55). The plaintiff may reply to a plea of set-off on a bond that a larger sum is due than that alleged in the plea. (See *ante*, p. 686.)

As a set-off must be existing at the time of action brought (*Richards v. James*, 2 Ex. 471), and continuing up to the time of trial (*Eyton v. Little-dale*, 4 Ex. 159), and as r. 8, T. T. 1853, does not apply to replications, any answer to the plea which shows that the debt never did or does not at the

Replication traversing the Set-off against an Executor.

That the said C. D. was not at the time of his death indebted to the defendant as alleged.

Replication admitting the whole Set-off and entering a Nolle Prosequi (a).

The plaintiff, as to the defendant's — plea, admits that he was and still is indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the claim therein pleaded to as in that plea alleged; and he is willing to set-off the said amount against so much of the plaintiff's claim as is therein pleaded to, and therefore will not further prosecute his suit in respect of so much of his said claim as the said — plea is pleaded to.

A like replication: Goodee v. Goldsmith, 2 M. & W. 202.

Replication admitting Part of the Set-off and entering a Nolle Prosequi to that Amount, and traversing the Residue (b).

That as to £ —, parcel of the money sought to be set off in the said plea, the plaintiff admits that he was and still is indebted to the defendant in that amount as alleged; and the plaintiff is willing to set off the said £ — against an equal sum of £ —, parcel

time of the trial continue to exist is admissible under the above traverse or under the joinder of issue; thus illegality or fraud may be proved under it; or the plaintiff may show that the debts are not mutual, as that the alleged set-off was due from himself jointly with another, and not from himself alone. (*Arnold v. Bainbrigge*, 9 Ex. 153.) Payment at any time before trial may be given in evidence under the issue; but where the plaintiff replied that he *never was* indebted, instead of that he *was not nor is* indebted as alleged, it was held that he was precluded by the form of his plea from proving payment. (*Brown v. Daubeny*, 4 Dowl. 785; *Harvey v. Hofman*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 683; *Stockbridge v. Sussams*, 3 Q. B. 239; *Miller v. Atlee*, 3 Ex. 799.) Payment by a third party for the plaintiff without his authority, but ratified by him at the trial, is an answer to the plea. (*Simpson v. Eggington*, 10 Ex. 845.)

Answers to the set-off which admit the existence of the debt but show the remedy to be barred, as the Statute of Limitations, or the bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff, must be specially replied. (*Chapple v. Durston*, 1 C. & J. 1; *Ford v. Dornford*, 8 Q. B. 583.)

(a) If the plaintiff cannot deny the set-off, or some part of it, it will be inexpedient to raise an issue on which he must be defeated. He may avoid this by amending his particulars of demand and giving credit for so much of the set-off as he admits (which he will be allowed to do on such terms as a judge may think reasonable), or he may, in his replication, admit the set-off wholly or in part in one of the forms given above. (*Amor v. Cuthbert*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 160; 3 M. & G. 1; *Goodee v. Goldsmith*, 2 M. & W. 202.) The effect of the *nolle prosequi* will be to give the defendant the costs of any other pleas pleaded to the abandoned cause of action. (*Ib.*; *Williams v. Sharwood*, 3 Bing. N. C. 331; see 2 Chit. Pract. 12th ed. 1515.)

(b) If part of the set-off is admitted, it is advisable to amend the particulars of demand, or to make the admission on the record, in order to avoid the costs of the defendant's proof (see the preceding note).

of the plaintiff's claim to which the said plea is pleaded, and therefore will not further prosecute his suit in respect of the said £—, parcel of the plaintiff's claim ; and the plaintiff, as to the residue of the said plea, says that he was not nor is he indebted as therein alleged [*or takes or joins issue thereon*].

A like replication : Amor v. Cuthbert, 1 Dowl. N. S. 160 ; 3 M. & G. 1 ; *and see* Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 118.

Replication of the Statute of Limitations to a Plea of Set-off.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 52 (a).*)

That the alleged set-off did not [nor did any part thereof] accrue within six years before this suit.

Replication of the statute to part of the claim of set-off : see Mead v. Bashford, 5 Ex. 336. [*The above general replication of the statute seems to be sufficient : see Fairthorne v. Donald*, 13 M. & W. 424, 426.]

Replications, to pleas of set-off, of the discharge of the plaintiff under the Bankruptcy or Insolvency Acts may be framed from the forms, ante, p. 505 : see Francis v. Dodsworth, 4 C. B. 202. [*This answer to the set-off must be replied specially : Ford v. Dornford*, 8 Q. B. 583.]

Replications, to pleas of set-off, of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the defendant, and the vesting of the causes of set-off in his assignees, may be framed from the forms, ante, p. 507 : see Wickens v. Goatly, 11 C. B. 666.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS. *See ante*, p. 600.

STOCK-JOBGING (b).

Pleas under the Stock-Jobbing Act, 7 Geo. II, c. 8.

Plea, to an action for work done, that the work was done by the plaintiff as a broker in transacting stock-jobbing contracts for the

(a) The Statute of Limitations must be replied specially to a plea of set-off, and cannot be relied on under a replication taking issue. (*Chapple v. Durston*, 1 C. & J. 1.) The set-off must have been barred before the commencement of the suit, in order to support a replication of the statute. (*Walker v. Clements*, 15 Q. B. 1046.)

(b) By the 7 Geo. II, c. 8, s. 1, repealed by 23 Vict. c. 28, it was enacted "that all contracts and agreements whatsoever upon which any premium or consideration in the nature of a premium shall be given or paid for liberty to put upon or to deliver, receive, accept or refuse any public or joint-stock or other public securities whatsoever, or any part, share or interest therein, and also all wagers and contracts in the nature of wagers, and all contracts in the nature of putts and refusals relating to the then present or future price or value of any such stock or securities as aforesaid, shall be void ; and

defendants : *Wells v. Porter*, 2 Bing. N. C. 722; *Oakley v. Rigby*, 2 Bing. N. C. 732; *Elsworth v. Cole*, 2 M. & W. 31.

Plea, to an action on a bill, that it was given as a security for differences on a stock-jobbing contract : *Robson v. Fallows*, 3 Bing. N. C. 392; *Slegg v. Phillips*, 4 A. & E. 852.

Plea to an action for money paid, that it was paid for differences on stock-jobbing contracts : *Mortimer v. Gell*, 4 C. B. 543.

Plea, in an action by the assignees of a bankrupt for money received, that the money was collected and received by the defendant on behalf of the bankrupt in payment of stock-jobbing contracts under which it became due to the bankrupt; and that by the rules of the Stock Exchange, upon the bankruptcy, such money became distributable amongst the creditors of the bankrupt on Stock Exchange transactions : *Nicholson v. Gooch*, 5 E. & B. 999; 25 L. J. Q. B. 137.

SUBSTITUTED AGREEMENT.

See "*Rescission of Contract*," ante, p. 673.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Pleas that the contract was made upon a Sunday : under 29 Car. II, c. 7, s. 1; *Norton v. Powell*, 4 M. & G. 42; *Peate v. Dicken*, 1 C. M. & R. 422; *Simpson v. Nicholls*, 3 M. & W. 240. [*As to the*

all premiums, sum or sums of money whatsoever, which shall be given, received, paid or delivered, upon all such contracts or agreements, or upon any such wagers or contracts in the nature of wagers as aforesaid, shall be restored and repaid to the person or persons who shall give, pay or deliver the same, who shall be at liberty within six months from and after the making such contract or agreement or laying any such wager to sue for and recover the same from the person or persons to whom the same is or shall be paid and delivered, with double costs of suit, by action of debt founded on this Act; and it shall be sufficient therein for the plaintiff to allege that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff or has received to the plaintiff's use the money or premium so paid or received, whereby the plaintiff's action accrued to him according to the form of this statute, without setting forth the special matter."

This enactment did not apply to foreign stock (*Wells v. Porter*, 2 Bing. N. C. 722; *Oakley v. Rigby*, 2 Bing. N. C. 732; *Elsworth v. Cole*, 2 M. & W. 31); nor to railway shares. (*Heritt v. Price*, 4 M. & G. 355.)

Money paid by the plaintiff at the defendant's request on account of a stock-jobbing contract within the above Act cannot be recovered. (*Mortimer v. Gell*, 4 C. B. 543; and see *per Parke, B.*, *Pidgeon v. Burslem*, 3 Ex. 465, 471.) So money lent for the express purpose of settling losses on stock-jobbing transactions cannot be recovered back. (*Cannan v. Bryce*, 3 B. & Ald. 179.) The defence must be specially pleaded.

construction of the above statute and the decisions upon it, see *Chitty on Contracts*, 8th ed. 391; *Chitty's Statutes*, "Sunday."] •

TENDER (a).

(a) *Tender.*]—The defence of tender consists in the defendant having been always ready and willing to pay the debt and having tendered it before action to the plaintiff, who refused to accept it. It is a performance of the contract on the part of the defendant so far as he could perform it, and was not prevented by the plaintiff's refusal.

If the debt be payable on a certain day, as by a bond conditioned to pay a sum of money on a particular day, or by the acceptance of a bill, or the making of a promissory note, the debtor is bound to tender on the precise day, and cannot plead a tender made *post diem*. (2 Wms. Saund. 48 *b*, (i); *Hume v. Peploe*, 8 East, 168; *Poole v. Tumbidge*, 2 M. & W. 223; *Dixon v. Clark*, 5 C. B. 365, 379; *Dobie v. Larkan*, 10 Ex. 776.) The drawer or indorser of a bill may, perhaps, tender the amount within a reasonable time after notice of dishonour, provided he does so before action. (*Walker v. Barnes*, 5 Taunt. 240; but see *Siggers v. Lewis*, 1 C. M. & R. 370; *Byles on Bills*, 9th ed. 399.) Where a bill or note is payable on demand, a tender of the amount of the note with interest may be made at any time before action. (*Norton v. Ellam*, 2 M. & W. 461, 463.) The statute 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16, s. 12, which gives the plea of payment *post diem* to actions on money bonds, does not entitle the obligor to make or plead a tender *post diem*. (2 Wms. Saund. 48 *b*, (i); see "*Bonds*," ante, p. 544.)

Where it does not appear that the debt is payable on a particular day, as on the claim in an indebitatus count, the precedents warrant a plea of the defendant's continual readiness and willingness to pay, and of an actual tender and refusal before action; and if the plaintiff relies on the debt being payable on a particular day and the tender not being made in time, he must reply such facts specially. (*Smith v. Manners*, 5 C. B. N. S. 632; 28 L. J. C. P. 220; see *Kington v. Kington*, 11 M. & W. 233.)

Tender of a smaller sum cannot be made in respect of a single entire debt of a larger amount, the creditor not being bound to accept less than his whole demand (*Dixon v. Clark*, 5 C. B. 365); and the debtor is not entitled to apply a set-off in reduction of the amount due, so as to make a tender of the residue sufficient. (*Searles v. Sadgrove*, 5 E. & B. 639; 25 L. J. Q. B. 12; *Phillpotts v. Clifton*, 10 W. R. Ex. 135.) Consequently a plea of tender pleaded to part of an entire cause of action is bad in substance, if the objection appears on the record. Where the declaration is general and is not framed on a single entire cause of action, as in the indebitatus counts, a plea of tender as to part may be pleaded, as the tender might have been made in respect of a single entire cause of action (*Jones v. Owen*, 5 A. & E. 222; *Hesketh v. Fawcett*, 11 M. & W. 356); and a plea of tender may be pleaded to part of the claim under several indebitatus counts, and will be applied according to the evidence. (*Robinson v. Ward*, 8 Q. B. 920.) In such cases the plaintiff may reply that the sum tendered was in respect of a larger sum due on a single entire cause of action. (*Hesketh v. Fawcett*, supra; *Dixon v. Clark*, 5 C. B. 365; *Searles v. Sadgrove*, 5 E. & B. 639; 25 L. J. Q. B. 15.) It is not sufficient for such replication to show that the sum tendered was part of a larger amount due, without showing that it was due in respect of a single entire cause of action. (*Hesketh v. Fawcett*, supra; *Brandon v. Newington*, 3 Q. B. 915.) If a sum is

Plea of Tender.

That he always was and still is ready and willing to pay to the plaintiff the said £——, and before action [*or if the debt was payable on a day certain*, on the said —— day of ——, A.D. ——] he tendered and offered to the plaintiff to pay him the same, and the plaintiff refused to accept it; and the defendant now brings the said £—— into Court ready to be paid to the plaintiff. [*If the plea is pleaded to part only of the declaration, it must be limited according to one of the forms, ante, pp. 446, 447. Any other pleas must then*

tendered in payment of several debts, without appropriation, and it is not sufficient to cover all, it is not a good tender of any one of the debts. (*Hardingham v. Allen*, 5 C. B. 793.) If a demand is made by the creditor's attorney for payment of a debt payable on demand, a tender may be made of the debt alone, without the costs of the attorney's letter. (*Kirton v. Braithwaite*, 1 M. & W. 310; see *Caine v. Coulton*, 1 H. & C. 764; 32 L. J. Ex. 97.)

Tender to or by one of several joint creditors or joint debtors is a valid tender. (See "*Payment*," *ante*, p. 662; *Douglas v. Patrick*, 3 T. R. 683.) Tender may be effectually made to any one authorized to receive payment of the debt. (*Goodland v. Blewith*, 1 Camp. 477; *Kirton v. Braithwaite*, 1 M. & W. 310.) And it may be made by an agent of the debtor. (*Read v. Goldring*, 2 M. & S. 86.)

Tender cannot be pleaded to a claim for unliquidated damages. (*Dearle v. Barrett*, 2 A. & E. 82.) It is admissible, by statute, in some actions to recover damages for wrongs. (See *post*, Chap. VI, "*Tender*.")

The plea of tender must be accompanied by a payment of the amount into court, which is also stated in the plea. Without such payment into court the plaintiff might sign judgment for the amount to which the tender is pleaded. (*Chapman v. Hicks*, 2 C. & M. 633.) The plea carries with it all the effects of a plea of payment into court as an admission on the record. (See "*Payment into Court*," *ante*, p. 666.) The defendant will not be allowed to plead tender together with any other plea to the same part of the declaration. (*Maclellan v. Howard*, 4 T. R. 194; *Orgill v. Kemshead*, 4 Taunt. 459; *Dobie v. Larkan*, 10 Ex. 776; and see "*Payment into Court*," *ante*, p. 666.) A plea of tender as to part may be pleaded, together with other pleas to other parts of the declaration, without leave. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 84; *ante*, p. 442.) It is an issuable plea. (*Noone v. Smith*, 1 H. Bl. 369; *ante*, p. 441.)

If the defendant is successful on the issue raised on the plea of tender, he is entitled to judgment for the costs of the action, notwithstanding the payment into court (*Dixon v. Clarke*, 5 C. B. 365, 377); but if there is any doubt as to the sufficiency or proof of the tender, it is safer to plead payment into Court, because if the defendant fails on the issue raised on a plea of tender he has to pay all the costs of the action, whereas under the plea of payment into Court he only pays the costs up to the time of the money being taken out of Court, unless the plaintiff recovers a larger sum (r. 12, H. T. 1853).

The plaintiff may take the money out of Court whether he confesses or denies the plea of tender. (*Le Grew v. Cooke*, 1 B. & P. 333.) The sum taken out of Court under a plea of tender is held not to be recovered in the action, so that if the plaintiff recovers a sum not exceeding £20 besides the sum so taken out, he is not entitled to have his costs taxed on the higher scale. (*James v. Vane*, 2 E. & E. 883; 29 L. J. Q. B. 169; overruling *Cooch v. Malthy*, 23 L. J. Q. B. 305; and see *Dixon v. Walker*, 7 M. & W. 214; *Chambers v. Wiles*, 24 L. J. Q. B. 267; *Beard v. Perry*, 2 B. & S. 493; 31 L. J. Q. B. 30; *Parr v. Lillicrap*, 1 H. & C. 615; 32 L. J. Ex. 150; *ante*, p. 667.)

be limited to the residue of the claim in the same manner as where money is paid into court to part. See ante, p. 667.]

Replication traversing the Tender (a).

That the defendant did not tender and offer to pay to the plaintiff the said £—— as alleged.

Replication that a larger Sum was Due in respect of an entire Cause of Action.

That at the time of the alleged tender a larger sum than the said £—— was due from the defendant to the plaintiff as one entire sum and on one entire contract, being [parcel of] the money claimed in the declaration and in respect of which the defendant made the alleged tender.

Like replications : Dixon v. Clark, 5 C. B. 366 ; Searles v. Sadgrove, 5 E. & B. 639 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 15 ; Holden v. Ballantyne, 29 L. J. Q. B. 148.

TRUCK ACT. See "*Illegality*," ante, p. 602.

WAGER. See "*Gaming*," ante, p. 588.

WAIVER.

See "*Bills of Exchange*," ante, p. 534 ; "*Rescission of Contract*," ante, p. 673.

(a) The plaintiff might also traverse the continual readiness and willingness of the defendant to pay. A replication taking issue on the plea would put in issue both the readiness and willingness, and also the tender. It is often replied specially that the plaintiff demanded the sum before or after the tender, and the defendant refused to pay it (1 Wms. Saund. 33 c) ; but such replications seem to be included in the issue on the plea, as the demand and refusal in such cases show that the defendant was not always ready and willing to pay. (*Johnson v. Clay*, 7 Taunt. 486 ; *Poole v. Tumbridge*, 2 M. & W. 223. 226.) The replication of a demand and refusal admits the tender to have been sufficient, and the plaintiff must prove a subsequent demand of the exact sum tendered (*Spybey v. Hide*, 1 Camp. 181 ; *Rivers v. Griffiths*, 5 B. & Ald. 630) ; but the plaintiff may reply that a larger sum was due in respect of the entire debt, and that he demanded that sum. (See *Heskett v. Fawcett*, 11 M. & W. 356 ; *Searles v. Sadgrove*, 5 E. & B. 639 ; 25 L. J. Q. B. 15.) A replication that before the tender plaintiff had instructed an attorney to sue, who had applied for a writ, which issued after the tender, was held bad. (*Briggs v. Calverley*, 8 T. R. 629.)

WARRANTY.

General Issue (a).

"Non Assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465.

Plea denying the Warranty.

That he did not warrant as alleged. [*It would be unobjectionable to use did not promise, or any other appropriate denial: C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 37; and see ante*, p. 266, n. (a).]

Plea traversing the Breach of Warranty.

That at the time of the alleged sale and warranty the said horse [*or as the case may be*] was sound.

WORK.

General Issue (b).

"Never indebted," *ante*, p. 461; "Non assumpsit," *ante*, p. 465; "Non est factum," *ante*, p. 467.

(a) In an action upon a warranty framed in contract, as in the form, *ante*, p. 266, "the plea of *non assumpsit*, or a plea traversing the contract alleged in the declaration, will operate as a denial of the fact of the sale and warranty having been given, but not of the breach" (r. 6, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 465); therefore the breach, if denied, must be specifically traversed. (*Smith v. Parsons*, 8 C. & P. 199.)

If the form of declaration given by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched. B. 21, is treated as a count in tort, which it may be (see *ante*, p. 266, n. (a)), and not guilty pleaded to it, that plea will deny the wrongful act alleged (see r. 16, T. T. 1853), which seems to be that the defendant by the false warranty sold the goods to the plaintiff, and so will put in issue the warranty, the breach, and the sale; but it is reported to have been held that upon such a count the sale is not put in issue. (*Spencer v. Dawson*, 1 M. & Rob. 552; but see *Mummery v. Paul*, 1 C. B. 316; Taylor on Ev. 5th ed. 318.)

In an action for the price on the sale of a specific chattel with a warranty, a breach of the warranty forms no defence; but it may be proved in reduction of damages. (See "*Warranty*," *ante*, p. 265.)

In an action on a sale of unascertained goods by a warranted description for not accepting, the defendant may plead that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver goods answering to the contract. (*Ante*, pp. 267, 676.) To a special count for the price he might plead that the plaintiff did not deliver such goods; and if the purchaser has accepted the goods, and is sued for the price under an indebitatus count, he may show the actual value of the goods in reduction of damages. (*Ante*, p. 267 (a).)

(b) As to the effect of the general issue, never indebted, to the indebitatus count for work, see *ante*, p. 464 n. The general issue to the special counts given *ante*, p. 271, 272, is *non assumpsit* or *non est factum*, according to the form of the contract. The effect is to deny the contract alleged; see *ante*, p. 465 (a), 467 (a). The performance of conditions precedent must be denied specifically. The breach alleged must be traversed in terms.

CHAPTER VI.

PLEAS AND SUBSEQUENT PLEADINGS IN ACTIONS FOR WRONGS.

THE GENERAL ISSUE (*a*).

Plea of the General Issue, Not Guilty. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 43.)

That he is not guilty.

(*a*) *The General Issue.*]—See the observations on the plea of the general issue in actions on contracts, *ante*, p. 460.

The most common form of the general issue in actions for wrongs is the above plea of *not guilty*. In actions for detaining the plaintiff's goods, the form of plea is that the defendant does not detain, *non detinet*, or did not detain the goods (See "*Detention*," *post*, p. 728.) In actions of replevin the form is that he did not take, *non cepit*. (See "*Replevin*," *post*, p. 777.)

It is sometimes doubtful whether a count is framed upon a contract or for a wrong, and consequently whether the general issue appropriate to the former or the latter form of action should be used. Such cases are provided for by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 74, which enacts that, "whereas certain causes of action may be considered to partake of the character both of breaches of contract and of wrongs, and doubts may arise as to the form of pleas in such actions, and it is expedient to preclude such doubts, any plea which shall be good in substance, shall not be objectionable on the ground of its treating the declaration either as framed for a breach of contract or for a wrong." In such doubtful cases therefore either form of general issue, *non assumpsit* or *not guilty*, may be pleaded without objection, but with a different result; as the latter denies the breach or wrongful act, and admits the contract or duty charged; the former denies the contract or duty, and admits the breach or wrongful act.

The following are the Rules of Pleading of T. T. 1853, which relate to the general issue in actions for wrongs:—

By r. 16, T. T. 1853, "In actions for torts, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial only of the breach of duty or wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendant, and not of the facts stated in the inducement, and no other defence than such denial shall be admissible under that plea; all other pleas in denial shall take issue on some particular matter of fact alleged in the declaration.

"*Exempli gratia*. In an action for a nuisance to the occupation of a house by carrying on an offensive trade, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial only that the defendant carried on the alleged trade in such a way as to be a nuisance to the occupation of the house, and will not operate as a denial of the plaintiff's occupation of the house.

"In an action for obstructing a right of way, such plea will operate as a denial of the obstruction only, and not of the plaintiff's right of way.

"In an action for slander of the plaintiff in his office, profession, or trade, the plea of not guilty will operate in denial of speaking the words, of speak-

Plea of Not Guilty by several Defendants.

That they are not, nor is either [or any] of them, guilty.

ing them maliciously, and in the defamatory sense imputed, and with reference to the plaintiff's office, profession, or trade; but it will not operate as a denial of the fact of the plaintiff holding the office or being of the profession or trade alleged.

"In actions for an escape, it will operate as a denial of the neglect or default of the sheriff or his officers, but not of the debt, judgment, or preliminary proceedings.

"In actions against a carrier, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial of the loss or damage, but not of the receipt of the goods by the defendant as a carrier for hire, or of the purpose for which they were received."

By r. 19, "In actions for trespass to land, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial that the defendant committed the trespass alleged in the place mentioned, but not as a denial of the plaintiff's possession, or right of possession of that place, which, if intended to be denied, must be traversed specially."

By r. 20, "In actions for taking, damaging, or converting the plaintiff's goods, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial of the defendant having committed the wrong alleged, by taking, damaging, or converting the goods mentioned, but not of the plaintiff's property therein."

By r. 15, "In actions for detaining goods, the plea of *non detinet* shall operate as a denial of the detention of the goods by the defendant, but not of the plaintiff's property therein; and no other defence than such denial shall be admissible under that plea."

By r. 17, "All matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as in actions on contract."

The effect of the above rules may be stated generally to be, that the plea of the general issue is a denial of the wrongful act alleged only, and not of the facts stated in the inducement; that the inducement and all other traversable allegations which are not included in this denial are admitted, and must, if denied, be specifically traversed; and that all matters in confession and avoidance must be pleaded specially.

The term, "wrongful act," used above, means merely the act charged as the injury; and the plea denies the bare act only and not its wrongful quality under the particular circumstances, except where the act is expressed by a legal term necessarily involving its wrongfulness, as in the instances of an "assault," and of a "conversion" of goods, etc. (See *infra*.)

The "inducement" includes the statement of all facts necessary to the assertion of the right injured, and necessarily precedent to the injurious act. (*Wright v. Lainson*, 2 M. & W. 739, 744, 748; and see *ante*, pp. 7, 466.) It is generally placed first in the declaration; but the effect of the plea, in admitting all facts stated by way of inducement, is not altered by their position. (*Lewis v. Alcock*, 3 M. & W. 188; *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 529; *Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237; *Torrence v. Gibbins*, 5 Q. B. 297; *Grew v. Hill*, 3 Ex. 801.)

"Matters in confession and avoidance" are those which consist of new facts showing either that the act was not wrongful by reason of some excuse or justification, or that, although it was wrongful, the cause of action has been satisfied or discharged by matter subsequent. (See *ante*, p. 437.)

In order to explain the scope of the general issue, the injury or wrongful act may be referred to three classes:—1. A simple act actionable in itself, independently of the mode of doing it and of its consequences. 2. An act not injurious in itself, but only as done in an injurious manner. 3. An act injurious only by reason of the consequences resulting from it.

Plea of Not Guilty in an Action against Husband and Wife for a Tort committed by the Wife.

That the defendant G. [*the Christian-name of the wife*] is not

1. Where the act charged as injurious is a *simple act*, actionable in itself, independently of the mode of doing it or of its consequences, the plea denies only that the defendant did such act.

Thus in an action for a trespass to the person, as an assault, battery, or imprisonment (*ante*, p. 411), it denies merely that the defendant did any act amounting to the trespass charged. Under the issue raised by this plea, he may show that the act was done by the leave and licence of the plaintiff (*Christopherson v. Bare*, 11 Q. B. 473), or that it was merely touching the plaintiff for the purpose of calling his attention (*Coward v. Baddeley*, 4 H. & N. 478; 28 L. J. Ex. 260); which acts do not amount to trespasses. Or the defendant may prove that the alleged act was the result of accident or of some agency over which he had no control, so that it was not his act. (*Gibbons v. Pepper*, 1 L. Raym. 38; *Wakeman v. Robinson*, 1 Bing. 213; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919.) But any defence which admits that the act was a trespass, and that it was the defendant's act, although unintentional or accidental, as that the plaintiff by his own negligence or otherwise made the defendant do it, or that it was justifiable, as by virtue of a *ca. sa.*, must be specially pleaded. (*Hall v. Fearnley*, *supra*; *Knapp v. Salisbury*, 2 Camp. 500.)

In actions for trespasses to land (*ante*, p. 415), the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant committed the act of alleged trespass in the place mentioned; but it admits the plaintiff's possession, or right of possession of that place, which is matter of inducement, and must, if denied, be traversed specifically (r. 19, T. T. 1853); and any defence which shows that the act was lawful, as the exercise of a right of way, must be specially pleaded.

In actions for trespasses to the plaintiff's goods, as by taking or damaging them (*ante*, p. 414), it denies that the defendant committed the act alleged (r. 20, T. T. 1853); it admits the plaintiff's property in the goods, which, if denied, must be specifically traversed; and any excuse or justification, as that the goods were taken under a *fi. fa.*, cannot be shown under the general issue, but must be pleaded specially.

But in the action for converting the plaintiff's goods, the conversion is held to mean an act necessarily wrongful, under the actual circumstances (see *ante*, p. 290); and the plea of not guilty puts in issue all the facts which show the act to be wrongful (*Whitmore v. Greene*, 13 M. & W. 104, 107; *Young v. Cooper*, 6 Ex. 259; overruling *Stancliffe v. Hardwick*, 2 C. M. & R. 1; and see *Ringham v. Clements*, 12 Q. B. 260); except the plaintiff's property in the goods (*Barton v. Brown*, 5 M. & W. 298), which is admitted by the plea. Under the general issue in this action the defendant may prove any facts justifying his act, which are not inconsistent with the plaintiff's admitted property in the goods, as that the goods were converted under a distress, or under a writ of *fi. fa.*; and such defences should not be specially pleaded. (See *Unwin v. St. Quintin*, 11 M. & W. 277, 286.)

In actions for detaining the plaintiff's goods (*ante*, p. 311), the plea of *non detinet* denies the detention of the goods by the defendant, which means a detention adverse to or against the will of the plaintiff, but does not involve any circumstances tending to show that it is wrongful. (*Clements v. Flight*, 16 M. & W. 42; and see *Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674; *Whitehead v. Harrison*, 6 Q. B. 423, 429.) No other defence than such denial is admissible under this plea; and it admits the plaintiff's property in the goods (r. 15, T. T. 1853).

In actions of replevin (*ante*, p. 392), the plea of *non cepit* puts in issue the taking of the cattle or goods, and the taking in the place alleged.

In actions for obstructing a right of way, or disturbing a right of common, or diverting a watercourse, or obstructing lights, not guilty denies the obstruction, disturbance or diversion only, and no matters of excuse or justification can be shown under this plea. (*Frankum v. Lord Falmouth*, 2 A. & E. 452.) It admits the plaintiff's right and his possession of the tenements to which the right is appurtenant.

In an action for infringing a copyright or a patent, the plea of not guilty denies the act of infringement only. (*Stead v. Anderson*, 4 C. B. 806; *Gambart v. Sumner*, 5 H. & N. 5; 29 L. J. Ex. 98.) In an action for infringing a copyright, it admits the plaintiff's subsisting copyright and all the circumstances necessary to support it. In an action for the infringement of a patent, it admits that the invention was new, that the plaintiff was the inventor, the grant of the letters-patent, and the sufficiency of the letters-patent and of the specification.

In an action for the loss or damage to goods by a carrier, it denies the loss or damage only and admits the receipt of the goods by the defendant as a carrier, and the terms and purpose of the bailment (r. 16, T. T. 1853; and see *Webb v. Page*, 6 M. & G. 196).

2. Where the act is not in itself injurious, but becomes so only by the mode of doing it, the plea of not guilty denies both the act and the mode of doing it.

Thus in actions for defamation (*ante*, p. 301) it puts in issue the publication of the words maliciously and with a defamatory meaning (*Parmiter v. Coupland*, 6 M. & W. 105; *Baylis v. Lawrence*, 11 A. & E. 920); but the malice of the defendant (except in the case of a privileged occasion) is conclusively presumed in law from the matter published being defamatory and false. (*Bromage v. Prosser*, 4 B. & C. 254; *Haire v. Wilson*, 9 B. & C. 643; *Fisher v. Clement*, 10 B. & C. 475.) It admits that the defamatory matter is false; and the truth, if relied on as a defence, cannot be given in evidence under this plea, but must be pleaded specially. (*Underwood v. Parks*, 2 Stra. 1200; *Smith v. Richardson*, Willes, 20; 1 Wms. Saund. 130, n. (1).) In an action for slander of the plaintiff in his office, profession or trade (*ante*, p. 308), it denies the speaking of the words, the speaking of them maliciously and in the defamatory sense imputed, and with reference to the plaintiff's office, profession or trade; but it admits the fact of the plaintiff holding the office or being of the profession or trade alleged (r. 16, T. T. 1853). In actions for words which are charged as having been used in a peculiar defamatory sense, the plea of not guilty to a declaration in the form in use since the C. L. P. Act, 1852 (*ante*, p. 305), denies the innuendo or meaning imputed to the words, and denies that they are defamatory either with or without that meaning. (See *Watkin v. Hall*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 396; 37 L. J. Q. B. 125.)

Under the general issue in actions for defamation, the defendant may rely on the writing or speaking of the words having been on a privileged occasion, so as not to constitute an actionable publication. (*Ante*, p. 302; 1 Wms. Saund. 130 (d); *Lillie v. Price*, 5 A. & E. 645; *Hoare v. Silverlock*, 9 C. B. 20; *Earl Lucan v. Smith*, 1 H. & N. 481; 26 L. J. Ex. 94.) But the plaintiff may in such case show that the publication was not within the privilege, by proving actual malice in the defendant (*Taylor v. Hawkins*, 16 Q. B. 308); for which purpose he may prove that the charge was false to the knowledge of the defendant. (*Fountain v. Boodle*, 3 Q. B. 5.)

In actions for maliciously and without probable cause prosecuting legal proceedings against the plaintiff (*ante*, p. 350), the plea of not guilty denies the prosecution of the proceedings, the absence of probable cause, and the malice. (*Mitchell v. Jenkins*, 5 B. & Ad. 588; *Cotton v. Browne*, 3 A. & E. 312; *Hounsfield v. Drury*, 11 A. & E. 98.) It admits the allegation of the termination of the proceedings, which, if intended to be denied, must be traversed separately. (*Watkins v. Lee*, 5 M. & W. 270; *Atkinson v. Raleigh*, 3 Q. B. 79; *Haddrick v. Heslop*, 12 Q. B. 267.)

3. Where the act becomes injurious only by reason of the *consequences* resulting from it, or the consequences resulting from the mode of doing the act, the plea of not guilty denies both the act and its consequences, or the act and the mode of doing it and its consequences.

Thus in actions for slander in respect of words not actionable in themselves, but only by reason of special damage caused by them (*ante*, p. 311), it puts in issue the speaking of the words, the speaking of them maliciously and in the defamatory sense imputed, and the special damage alleged to have been caused thereby. (*Wilby v. Elston*, 8 C. B. 142.) In such actions the plaintiff cannot prove general damage beyond the special damage laid. (*Dixon v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 450; 29 L. J. Ex. 125; *ante*, p. 306.)

In actions for fraud (*ante*, p. 333), it denies that the defendant made the representation charged, that it was false, that he made it knowing it to be false or at least without a belief of its truth, that he made it with the intent to induce the plaintiff to act upon it, that the plaintiff did act upon it, and that he sustained the alleged damage in consequence. (*Mummery v. Paul*, 1 C. B. 316; *Rawlings v. Bell*, 1 C. B. 951; *Freeman v. Cooke*, 2 Ex. 654; *Cornish v. Abington*, 4 H. & N. 549; 28 L. J. Ex. 262; *Eastwood v. Bain*, 3 H. & N. 738; 28 L. J. Ex. 74.) So in an action for fraud in selling a business by a false representation as to its value, it denies that the defendant made the representation, that it was false, that he knew it to be so, and the sale by reason of it. (*Mummery v. Paul*, *supra*.) So in an action for the sale of a horse by a false warranty, it would seem to deny the warranty, the unsoundness, and the sale; but it is reported to have been held in one case, where the sale seems to have been stated by way of inducement, that it was not put in issue by this plea. (*Spencer v. Dawson*, 1 M. & Rob.

In actions for an injury caused to the plaintiff by the defendant's negligently doing an act (*ante*, p. 368), the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant did the act, that he did it negligently, that the alleged damage happened, and that it was caused by the negligence. Under this issue the defendant may show that the plaintiff caused the damage by his own want of care, so that it was not attributable to the act of the defendant. (See "*Negligence*," *post*, p. 752.)

In cases of negligence resulting in acts of trespass, as in collisions, if the declaration charges the injury as a direct trespass (*ante*, p. 369 (a)), and not as the consequence of the negligence of the defendant, the plea of not guilty denies the mere act alleged; and any defence admitting the act to be that of the defendant, as that it was caused by the plaintiff's negligence, must be specially pleaded. (*Knapp v. Salisbury*, 2 Camp. 500; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919; *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48.)

In actions for collisions arising from negligent driving, where the declaration states by way of inducement that the defendant was possessed of a carriage, or that a carriage was under his management or that of his servant at the time of the injury, these facts are admitted by the plea of not guilty. (*Taverner v. Little*, 5 Bing. N. C. 678; *Hart v. Crowley*, 12 A. & E. 378; *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 530.) But in a declaration charging that the defendant by his servant negligently drove a cart and horse and injured the plaintiff, an allegation by way of inducement "that the defendant was possessed of a cart and horse, which was being driven by his servant," without stating "at the time of the grievance complained of," was held an immaterial allegation and not traversable, and therefore not admitted, and the defendant was allowed to show under the plea of not guilty that the driver was not his servant. (*Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237.)

In actions by a master for damage done to him in respect of his servant, as for loss of service occasioned by enticing away his servant or seducing his female servant (*ante*, p. 359), the plea of not guilty denies the act of enticing or seduction alleged, and also the damage sustained by the master

in consequence, and actual damage or loss of service must be proved in order to sustain the action. (*Grinnell v. Wells*, 7 M. & G. 1033; *Eager v. Grimwood*, 1 Ex. 61; *Davies v. Williams*, 10 Q. B. 725.) In actions for enticing away or harbouring the plaintiff's servant, it also denies that the defendant knew of the service. (*Fores v. Wilson*, Peake, 55.) The allegations of the service and similar allegations are admitted by the plea of not guilty. Where the declaration contains an inducement that *G. H.* was the servant of the plaintiff, and then charges that the defendant beat or seduced *G. H.* (as in the form *ante*, p. 359), or that the defendant beat or seduced *G. H.*, then being the servant of the plaintiff, the plea of not guilty denies the act done to *G. H.* only, and admits that *G. H.* was the servant of the plaintiff (*Torrence v. Gibbins*, 5 Q. B. 297); and even where the declaration contains no formal inducement, but charges merely that the defendant beat or seduced the plaintiff's servant, without naming or identifying the person (as in the form given for the action for criminal conversation in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 27), it seems that it is not necessary for the plaintiff to prove the relationship of servant (*Kenrick v. Horder*, 7 E. & B. 628); but it has been said that in this case some proof of the identity of the servant must be given. (*Per Crompton, J.*, *ib.* 631; and see *Forman v. Dawes*, C. & Mar. 127; but see *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 529.)

In actions against a master for an injury done by his servant (*ante*, p. 361), the plea of not guilty denies the act of the servant; and where a particular person is referred to in the declaration, by way of inducement, as being the servant, this is admitted by the plea (*Hart v. Crowley*, 12 A. & E. 378); but if the declaration alleges directly that the defendant did the act or that the defendant by his servant, without naming or identifying him, did the act, the general issue denies that the person who in fact did the act was the servant of the defendant, so as to render the latter responsible. (*Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237.)

In actions by a servant against his master for negligently providing unsafe materials and implements for the work (*ante*, p. 362), it puts in issue the dangerous character of the materials or implements, also the knowledge of the master and the ignorance of the plaintiff of these circumstances, and that the damage to the plaintiff was occasioned thereby. (See the cases cited *ante*, p. 362, (a)) In actions by a servant against his master for negligently employing an incompetent fellow-servant, it denies the employment and incompetency of the fellow-servant, the damage caused to the plaintiff by his incompetency, and the negligence of the defendant in employing him. (See *Tarrant v. Webb*, 18 C. B. 797; 25 L. J. C. P. 261.)

In actions against the sheriff for negligence or default of duty (*ante*, p. 396), the plea of not guilty denies the neglect or default alleged. In an action for a false return, it denies that he made the alleged return. In an action for an escape, it denies the escape (r. 16, T. T. 1853; see "*Sheriff*," *post*, p. 785), and except in actions for negligence or default of duty in the execution of final process against the person, it denies any actual damage as well as the act of default or neglect causing such damage; for in these cases the action cannot be sustained without proof of actual damage resulting from the neglect or default. (*Wylie v. Birch*, 4 Q. B. 566; *Bales v. Wingfield*, *ib.* 580, n.; *Williams v. Mostyn*, 4 M. & W. 145.) In actions for default in arresting or for an escape on final process, it denies the default only; and the plaintiff is entitled to recover nominal damages at least, although no actual damage is proved. (See *ante*, p. 396, 401.) Under this issue the defendant may show that the bailiff guilty of the default was specially appointed by the plaintiff (*Ford v. Leche*, 6 A. & E. 699); but he cannot show an authority from the plaintiff not to execute the writ. (*Howden v. Standish*, 6 C. B. 504.) He may show that he discharged the prisoner under an order of protection from the Insolvent Court. (*Wallinger v. Gurney*, 11 C. B. N. S. 182; 31 L. J. C. P. 55.) The plea admits all the preliminary proceedings stated as matters of inducement (r. 16, T. T. 1853).

Thus, in an action for not levying under a *fi. fa.*, it admits the judgment, the writ, the indorsement, the delivery to the sheriff, that goods were in possession of the debtor, and that the defendant was sheriff, and denies only the default in levying. In an action for making a false return to a writ of *fi. fa.*, it admits all the matters above mentioned, and also that the defendant levied the money, if stated in the declaration. (*Wright v. Lainson*, 2 M. & W. 739; *Lewis v. Alcock*, 3 M. & W. 188; *Rowe v. Ames*, 6 M. & W. 747.) In an action for an escape it admits the debt, judgment, and all the preliminary proceedings (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 698).

In actions for damage caused by the defendant carrying on a trade or doing an act so as to be a nuisance, the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant carried on the trade, or did the act in such a way as to be a nuisance, and that the plaintiff suffered the alleged damage from it (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 697). The case of *Hole v. Barlow* (4 C. B. N. S. 334; 27 L. J. C. P. 207), which held that under this issue the defendant might show that the trade was carried on in a proper and convenient place, and was a reasonable use of the defendant's land, has been overruled in the Exchequer Chamber. (*Bamford v. Turnley*, 3 B. & S. 62; 31 L. J. Q. B. 286; and see *ante*, p. 382.) In an action for constructing a cesspool near a well, and thereby contaminating the water of the well, it denies both the fact of the construction of the cesspool and that the water was thereby contaminated. (*Norton v. Scholefield*, 9 M. & W. 665.) Under this issue the defendant cannot assert a right to make the alleged nuisance, as by a user for twenty years, but must plead it specially. (*Flight v. Thomas*, 10 A. & E. 590.)

In an action by a reversioner for an injury done to his reversion to land demised to a tenant (*ante*, p. 393), it denies the injurious act of the defendant, and that damage was thereby caused to the reversion. (*Young v. Spencer*, 10 B. & C. 145; *Kidgill v. Moor*, 9 C. B. 365.) It admits the demise, the tenancy, and the reversionary interest of the plaintiff. (*Raine v. Alderson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 702; *Grenfell v. Edgcome*, 7 Q. B. 661.) In an action for waste by non-repair, it puts in issue only the want of repair, and not the wrongfulness of it. (*Bacon v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 345, 346.)

In an action by the owner of a reversionary interest in goods let to hire to a third person (*ante*, p. 395), it denies any actual damage to the goods, which must be proved in order to sustain the action (*Tancred v. Allgood*, 4 H. & N. 438; 28 L. J. Ex. 362); but it admits the alleged reversionary interest of the plaintiff.

In actions for knowingly keeping a mischievous animal, which injured the plaintiff (*ante*, p. 366), the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant kept the animal, that the animal was mischievous, that the defendant knew it to be so, and that it did the injury. (*Thomas v. Morgan*, 2 C. M. & R. 496; *Card v. Case*, 5 C. B. 622.) Under this issue the plaintiff is not required to prove negligence on the part of the defendant in keeping the mischievous animal, it being sufficient to prove that he kept it with a knowledge that it was mischievous. (*May v. Burdett*, 9 Q. B. 101.) It is said that the fact that the plaintiff brought the injury on himself by wilfully going within reach of the animal after warning of its mischievous nature, must, if a defence, be specially pleaded. (*May v. Burdett*, 9 Q. B. 101, 113; and see *Fleeming v. Orr*, 2 Macq. H. L. Cases, 14.) In an action for an injury done to sheep or cattle by a dog under the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 60, it will not be necessary to prove a previous mischievous propensity in the dog, or the owner's knowledge of such propensity, or negligence on the part of the owner (see *ante*, p. 367).

In an action against a witness for not attending a trial upon a subpoena (*ante*, p. 431), it denies the neglect of the defendant and the damage to the plaintiff arising therefrom. Actual damage is essential to the action, but a loss of the costs on some of the issues is sufficient, although the plaintiff had not a good cause of action. (*Couling v. Coxe*, 6 C. B. 703; and see

Plea of the General Issue by Statute (a).

By statute } That he is not guilty [or, if there are several de-
[state also in } fendants that they are not, nor is either or any of
the margin of } them, guilty].

the plea the year of the reign or years of the session in which the Act

Needham v. Fraser, 1 C. B. 815 ; *Yeatman v. Dempsey*, 7 C. B. N. S. 628 ; 29 L. J. C. P. 177.) In such actions, the plea of the general issue admits the allegations that the plaintiff had a good cause of action, and that the evidence of the defendant was material. (*Needham v. Fraser*, *supra*.)

The effect of the plea of the general issue will be found stated more fully under the various titles throughout the following precedents of pleas.

(a) *The General Issue by Statute.*—By certain statutes defendants are privileged to plead the general issue and to set up in evidence under that plea special defences which would otherwise require to be pleaded.

Thus by the 21 Jac. I, c. 4, s. 4, it is enacted "that if any information, suit, or action, shall be brought or exhibited against any person or persons for any offence committed or to be committed against the form of any penal law, either by or on behalf of the king or by any other, or on behalf of the king and any other, it shall be lawful for such defendants to plead the general issue, that they are not guilty, or that they owe nothing, and to give such special matter in evidence to the jury that shall try the same, which matter being pleaded had been a good and sufficient matter in law to have discharged the said defendant or defendants against the said information, suit, or action ; and the said matters shall be then as available to him or them, to all intents and purposes, as if he or they had sufficiently pleaded, set forth or alleged the same matter in bar or discharge of such information, suit or action." As to the plea of *nil debet* under this statute, see *ante*, p. 462.

This section of the above statute applies to subsequent statutes giving penal actions (*Earl Spencer v. Swannell*, 3 M. & W. 154, 165 ; *Jones v. Williams*, 4 M. & W. 375) ; as the 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 4, for the double value of goods fraudulently removed by a tenant (*Jones v. Williams*, *supra*) ; the 22 Geo. II, c. 46, s. 14, giving a penal action against a deputy clerk of the peace for practising as an attorney. (*Faulkner v. Cherell*, 5 A. & E. 213.) It applies both to actions given to informers, and to actions for penalties given to the *party grieved*, though the previous sections of the statute do not apply to actions given to parties grieved. (See *Fife v. Bousfield*, 6 Q. B. 100 ; *ante*, p. 232.)

By the effect of the 7 Jac. I, c. 5, and the 21 Jac. I, c. 12, s. 5, if any action upon the case, trespass, battery, or false imprisonment shall be brought against any justice of the peace (as to justices of the peace, see *infra*), mayor, or bailiff of city or town corporate, constable, churchwardens, or overseer of the poor and their deputies, or any other which in their aid and assistance or by their commandment shall do anything touching or concerning his or their office or offices for or concerning any matter, cause, or thing by them done by virtue or reason of their or any of their office or offices, it shall be lawful for all and every person and persons aforesaid to plead thereunto the general issue that he or they are not guilty, and to give such special matter in evidence to the jury which shall try the same, which special matter being pleaded had been a good and sufficient matter in law to have discharged the said defendant or defendants of the trespass or other matter laid to his or their charge.

By the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, s. 17, so much of the above Acts as relates to actions against justices of the peace was repealed, and by s. 10 it was enacted "that in every action against any justice of the peace for anything done by

or Acts of Parliament relied upon was or were passed, and the chapter and section of each of such Acts, and also specify whether they are public Acts or otherwise, as in the form given under the title "*Distress*," post, p. 729.]

him in the execution of his office, the defendant shall be allowed to plead the general issue, and to give any special matter of defence, excuse or justification in evidence under such plea, at the trial of such action. (See "*Justice of Peace*," ante, p. 345.)

By the 42 Geo. III, c. 85, s. 6, the above provisions of the Act 21 Jac. I are extended "to all persons having, holding, or exercising, or being employed in, any public employment, or any office, station or capacity, either civil or military, either in or out of this kingdom, and who, under and by virtue, or in pursuance of any Act or Acts of Parliament, law or laws, or lawful authority within this kingdom, or any Act or Acts, law or laws, or lawful authority in any colony, or foreign possession of his Majesty, have, by virtue of any such public employment, or such office, station, or capacity, power or authority to commit persons to safe custody; and all such persons having such power or authority as aforesaid, shall have and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits, and advantages given by the provisions of the said Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purpose as if they had been specially named therein."

By the "Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, ss. 313, 317, in actions against any officer of the army, navy, marines, customs, or excise, or against any person acting under the direction of the commissioners of customs, for anything done in the execution of or by reason of his office, the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence. (See "*Officers of Revenue*," ante, p. 384.)

By the various statutes regulating the metropolitan police, the rural police, the police of towns, and special constables, in any action brought against any person for anything done in pursuance of any of those acts, the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence at the trial. (See Chitty's Statutes, tit. "*Police*;" and see "*Police*," ante, p. 389.) So also by the Mutiny Act. (See 31 Vict. c. 14, s. 89; 31 Vict. c. 15, s. 90.)

By the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 61, s. 19, in any action brought against the bailiff of a county court, or any person acting by his order and in his aid for anything done in obedience to any warrant of the Court, the defendant may plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence at the trial. (*Davies v. Fletcher*, 2 E. & B. 271.) This enactment extends to clerks of county courts. (*Dews v. Riley*, 11 C. B. 434.) And by 15 & 16 Vict. c. 54, s. 6, the same privilege is given in any action against any person for anything done in pursuance of any act relating to the county courts. (See "*County Courts*," ante, p. 300.)

By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106 (with which the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, is to be construed as one Act, see 24 & 25 Vict. c. 134, s. 232), s. 159, in any action against any person for anything done in pursuance of that Act, the defendant may plead the general issue and give that Act and the special matter in evidence at the trial, and that the same was done by the authority of that Act.

By the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (consolidating the statute law relating to larceny), s. 113, by the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97 (consolidating the statute law relating to malicious injuries to property), s. 71, and by the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99 (consolidating the statute law against offences relating to the coin), s. 33, in any action against any person for anything done in pursuance of any of those Acts, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give

those Acts and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon.

By the 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 50, s. 109 (relating to highways in general), "in actions for anything done in pursuance of or under the authority of that Act, the defendant may plead the general issue and give that Act and every special matter in evidence." This Act is to be construed as one with the Act for the better management of highways, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 61, and 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101; see "*Highways*," *ante*, p. 337.

By 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 139 (the Public Health Act), in actions for anything done under that Act by or under the direction of a local board of health, the defendant may plead the general issue and give that Act and all special matter in evidence thereunder. (See "*Public Health*," *ante*, p. 391.) So also in actions for anything done under the Metropolis Management Acts, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106, cited *ante*, p. 364; under the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, s. 108 (see *Williams v. Golding*, L. R. 1 C. P. 69; 35 L. J. C. P. 1); under "the Prison Act, 1865," 28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, s. 49; cited *ante*, p. 390.

By the "Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, ss. 57, 58, in any action against any person for anything done under that Act, "the defendant may plead generally that the act or thing complained of was done or omitted by him when acting or intending to act under the authority or in the execution or in pursuance of this Act, and may give all special matter in evidence."

By the 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 21, in all actions of trespass or upon the case brought against any person entitled to rents or services of any kind, or his bailiff or receiver or other person relating to any entry by virtue of that Act or otherwise upon the premises chargeable with such rents or services, or to any distress or seizure, sale or disposal of any goods thereupon, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such actions to plead the general issue and give the special matter in evidence. (See "*Distress*," *post*, p. 729.)

Formerly a like privilege of pleading the general issue and giving special defences in evidence under it was conferred by a great variety of Acts, public local and personal, and local and personal; but by the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 97, s. 3, it is enacted "that so much of any clause or provision in any Act or Acts commonly called public local and personal, or local and personal, or in any Act or Acts of a local and personal nature, whereby any party or parties are entitled or permitted to plead the general issue only and to give any special matter in evidence without specially pleading the same, shall be and the same is hereby repealed." This statute does not apply to local and personal Acts passed subsequently to its date. (*Boden v. Smith*, 18 L. J. C. P. 120.) As to what statutes come within this description, see *Ib.*; *Cock v. Gent*, 12 M. & W. 234; *Richards v. Easto*, 15 M. & W. 244; *Moore v. Shepherd*, 10 Ex. 424; *Carr v. Royal Exchange Assurance*, 1 B. & S. 956; 31 L. J. Q. B. 93.

A person is considered as acting under or in pursuance of a statute, or in exercise of an office so as to be entitled to the privilege of pleading the general issue by statute, where he has a *bonâ fide* belief, upon reasonable grounds, in the existence of facts which, if existing, would justify him in so acting. (*Roberts v. Orchard*, 2 H. & C. 769; 33 L. J. Ex. 65; *Leete v. Hart*, L. R. 3 C. P. 322; 37 L. J. C. P. 157, and see "*Notice of Action*," *post*, p. 760.)

By r. 21, T. T. 1853, "In every case in which a defendant shall plead the general issue, intending to give the special matter in evidence, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, he shall insert in the margin of the plea the words 'by statute,' together with the year or years of the reign in which the Act or Acts of Parliament upon which he relies for that purpose were passed, and also the chapter and section of each of such Acts, and shall specify whether such Acts are public or otherwise; otherwise such plea shall be taken not to have been pleaded by virtue of any Act of Parliament; and

ABATEMENT.

Plea of the Non-joinder of a Co-Plaintiff (a). *

[Commence with the form, ante, p. 450.] That at the time of the alleged trespass [or conversion, or detention] (if any) the plaintiff

such memorandum shall be inserted in the margin of the issue and of the nisi prius record."

Under this rule all the statutes under which the defence arises must be inserted in the margin, or the defendant will not be able to avail himself of them; but if one or more of the statutes are omitted from the margin, their insertion is an amendment which may be allowed under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 222; and the Court allowed such an amendment after verdict for the defendant, and a rule nisi to set it aside. (*Edwards v. Hodges*, 15 C. B. 477, 590; 24 L. J. C. P. 121.) Where a section of a statute omitted in the margin was relied on at the trial without amendment and without objection, it was held that on a question reserved for the Court the plea might be treated as if the omitted section had been specified. (*Burridge v. Nicholetts*, 6 H. & N. 383; 30 L. J. Ex. 145.)

The plea of the general issue by statute is not affected by the rules of pleading which have restricted the plea of the general issue at common law, consequently all the defences which were admissible under the general issue at common law, in addition to all the special matters arising under the statute, may be relied on under this plea; and no special pleas of such defences will, in general, be allowed to be pleaded together with the plea of the general issue by statute. (*Ross v. Clifton*, 11 A. & E. 631; *Maund v. Monmouth Canal Co.*, Car. & M. 606, 608; *Fisher v. Thames Junction Ry. Co.*, 5 Dowl. 773; but see *Langford v. Woods*, 7 M. & G. 625.)

In actions for illegal and irregular distresses for rent (ante, p. 316), this plea, pleaded under the 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 21, puts in issue all matters of inducement, as the tenancy and the distress, as well as the irregularities complained of, and admits proof of all matters of justification. (*Williams v. Jones*, 11 A. & E. 613.) In actions for trespasses to land, or for the taking, conversion or detention of goods, the general issue under the same statute enables the defendant to prove a justification under a right of distress; and every justification at common law or by statute arising out of the distress may be given in evidence, and need not be pleaded specially. (*Eagleton v. Gutteridge*, 11 M. & W. 465.) Formerly a special plea was sometimes used in preference to the general issue by statute, to enable the defendant to obtain admissions on the record, but now that the plaintiff can take issue on the whole plea, this advantage can no longer be obtained.

A plea of a justification under a statute in the general terms, that the acts complained of were lawfully done by the defendants under and by virtue of the powers given them by a particular Act of Parliament, was held good on demurrer, although the defendants had no privilege of pleading the general issue by statute. (*Beaver v. Mayor of Manchester*, 8 E. & B. 44; 26 L. J. Q. B. 311; and see such pleas, *Brine v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 402; 31 L. J. Q. B. 101; *Cator v. Lewisham Board of Works*, 5 B. & S. 115; 34 L. J. Q. B. 74.)

A similar form of plea is given in express terms by "The Contagious Diseases (animals) Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, s. 58, see ante, p. 706. It seems that the plea should except so much of the declaration (if any) as alleges that the defendant did the acts complained of negligently. (See *Brine v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, supra.)

(a) *The Misjoinder or Non-joinder of Parties to Actions for Wrongs.*—In actions for wrongs independent of contract, the misjoinder and non-

was not possessed of or interested in the said close [or goods] except jointly and undividedly with *J. K.*, who is still living. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 450.]

Plea of the coverture of the plaintiff or defendant : see forms, *ante*, "Abatement," p. 473; *Milner v. Milnes*, 3 T. R. 627; and see *Morgan v. Cubitt*, 3 Ex. 612; "*Husband and Wife*," *ante*, p. 338 (a).

joinder of parties is not of so much importance as in actions on contracts. (As to which, see *ante*, p. 469.)

The *misjoinder of a plaintiff* (except in cases falling within the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 19, cited *ante*, p. 5), would be ground of non-suit or entitle the defendant to a verdict, unless amended.

The *non-joinder of a co-plaintiff* may be objected to by a plea in abatement, or, since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, by a notice under s. 35, but not otherwise. (*Addison v. Overend*, 6 T. R. 766; *Broadbent v. Ledward*, 11 A. & E. 209; *Phillips v. Claggett*, 10 M. & W. 102.) If the defendant does not avail himself of this objection in either of these modes, he will be liable in the action, but only for such portion of the damages as was incurred by the plaintiff alone. (*Sedgworth v. Overend*, 7 T. R. 279; *Bloxam v. Hubbard*, 5 East, 407.) The powers of amendment provided in sects. 34, 35, and 36 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, already cited, (*ante*, p. 469), apply to these cases. As to what parties may sue jointly for wrongs, see *Coryton v. Lithebye*, 2 Wms. Saund. 115; and notes, *Ib.*, and see Dixon's Lush's Prac. 155. The assignee of a separate part of a patent may sue alone for an infringement of that part, and a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of the owners of the other part of the patent is bad. (*Dunnicliff v. Mallet*, 7 C. B. N. S. 209; 29 L. J. C. P. 70.) A person entitled in common with another to the use of a trade-mark may sue alone in Chancery for an injunction to restrain its use, and for an account and payment of profits. (*Dent v. Turpin*, 2 J. & H. 139; 30 L. J. C. 495.)

The *misjoinder of a defendant* would only entitle that defendant to a verdict, without affecting a verdict against the others. (*Govett v. Radnidge*, 3 East, 62; *Bretherton v. Wood*, 3 B. & B. 54; *Pozzi v. Shipton*, 8 A. & E. 963; *Morrow v. Belcher*, 4 B. & C. 704.)

The *non-joinder of a defendant* is no ground of objection; and a plea in abatement for the non-joinder of another joint wrong-doer would be bad on demurrer. (*Mitchell v. Tarbutt*, 5 T. R. 649; *Ansell v. Waterhouse*, 6 M. & S. 385.) In an action founded on contract, though framed in tort, all the joint contractors, and none but the joint contractors, must be joined. (See *ante*, p. 469; *Powell v. Layton*, 2 B. & P. N. R. 365; *Max v. Roberts*, *Ib.* 454; *Weall v. King*, 12 East, 452; Dixon's Lush's Pract. 212.)

All parties engaged in a common wrongful act are liable jointly and severally. (Co. Lit. 232 a; 1 Wms. Saund. 291 f; *Sutton v. Clarke*, 6 Taunt. 29; and see *R. v. Brown*, 7 E. & B. 757; 26 L. J. M. C. 183.) Partners in business are all liable for the negligence of each in the conduct of the partnership business. (*Moreton v. Hardern*, 4 B. & C. 223; *Ashworth v. Stanwix*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183; *Mellors v. Shaw*, 1 B. & S. 437; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333; and see "*Partners*," *ante*, p. 384.) Where one joint owner of a ship hired the share of his co-owner for a third of the profits, and worked it entirely himself, his co-owner was held not to be jointly liable with him for negligence in the working of the ship. (*Burnard v. Aaron*, 31 L. J. C. P. 334; and see *Lyon v. Knowles*, 3 B. & S. 556; 32 L. J. Q. B. 71.)

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.

Plea of Accord and Satisfaction.

That he delivered to the plaintiff, and the plaintiff accepted and received from him, the sum of £—— [or certain goods, or as the case may be] in full satisfaction and discharge of the causes of action in the declaration mentioned. [See *pleas of accord and satisfaction in actions on contracts*, ante, p. 477.]

Plea, by several defendants, sued as co-trespassers, of accord and satisfaction made by one of them : Bainbridge v. Lar, 9 Q. B. 819.

Plea of accord and satisfaction made by a co-trespasser or party jointly liable, not being a co-defendant in the action : Thurman v. Wilde, 11 A. & E. 453 ; Hey v. Moorhouse, 6 Bing. N. C. 52.

Plea to an action of libel that it was agreed that mutual apologies should be published in certain newspapers in satisfaction, which were published accordingly : Boosey v. Wood, 3 H. & C. 484 ; 34 L. J. Ex. 65.

AGENTS.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

Plea denying the Retainer of the Defendant.

That the plaintiff did not employ the defendant [as his agent] for the purpose and on the terms in the declaration mentioned as therein alleged.

ASSAULT.

See "Trespass to the Person," post, p. 791.

ATTORNEYS.

See "Attorneys," ante, p. 497.

(a) In actions against agents, attorneys, brokers, etc., framed in the form of tort, the plea of the general issue denies the breach of duty or wrongful act alleged. The retainer or employment alleged must, if denied, be specifically traversed (r. 16, T. T. 1853).

AVOWRY. See "*Replevin*," post, p. 777.

BAILMENTS.

See "*Bailments*," ante, p. 503.

CARRIERS.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

Plea, to a Count for refusing to carry, traversing that the Defendant was a Common Carrier.

That he was not a common carrier of goods [or of passengers and their luggage] as alleged.

Plea traversing the Delivery and Receipt of the Goods (b).

That the plaintiff did not deliver to him, nor did he receive from the plaintiff, the said goods or any of them, for the purpose and on the terms alleged.

Plea, to a Count for refusing to carry, that the Plaintiff was not ready and willing to pay the Carriage.

That the plaintiff was not ready and willing, nor did he offer to

(a) In actions against carriers, if the count is framed in tort (see *ante*, p. 277), the appropriate form of the general issue is *not guilty*. By r. 16, T. T. 1853, "In actions against a carrier the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial of the loss or damage, but not of the receipt of the goods by the defendant as a carrier for hire, or of the purpose for which they were received." It will also operate as a denial of any other breach of duty or wrongful act alleged. No other defence than such denial is admissible under that plea; all other pleas in denial must take issue on some particular matter of fact alleged in the declaration. Under not guilty the defendant cannot prove any antecedent negligence or omission on the part of the plaintiff as causing or excusing the breach alleged, such as insufficient packing of the goods, or misrepresentation as to their weight. (*Webb v. Page*, 6 M. & G. 196.) The facts alleged as giving rise to the duty of the defendant, as the delivery and receipt of the goods, if denied, must be traversed in terms.

As to pleading to counts against carriers, where the cause of action may be considered to partake of the character both of a breach of contract and of a wrong, see *ante*, pp. 461, 546.

(b) If the defendants are charged as common carriers, and the goods are received upon any special terms or conditions, altering the common law liability of the carrier, the defendant would be entitled to a verdict on this issue. (*Ante*, p. 551 (a).)

pay to the defendant his reasonable hire for the receipt, carriage and delivery of the said goods as alleged.

Plea, to a count for not delivering the goods, that the defendant tendered the goods and demanded the price of the carriage, which the plaintiff refused to pay : Crouch v. Great Western Ry. Co., 2 H. & N. 491 ; 26 L. J. Ex. 418.

See other pleas in actions against Carriers, ante, p. 546.

COGNIZANCE. See "*Replevin*," *post*, p. 777.

COMMON.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Possession.

That the plaintiff was not possessed of the said messuage and land as alleged.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Right of Common of Pasture.

That the plaintiff was not entitled to the said common of pasture as alleged.

Plea of a Right of Common of Pasture, under the 2 & 3 Will.

c. 71, ss. 1, 5. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B, 47) (b).

That the defendant at the time of the alleged trespass was pos-

(a) In actions for the disturbance of rights of common, the general issue, not guilty, operates as a denial of the act of disturbance alleged to have been committed by the defendant. The plaintiff's possession of the tenements in respect of which he claims, also the right claimed, if denied, must be traversed in terms (r. 16, T. T. 1853).

By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, under a denial of the general allegation of the right, "all and every the matters in this Act mentioned and provided, which may be applicable to the case, shall be admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation ;" see *ante*, p. 286, and *post*, p. 712.

(b) *Pleas of Rights of Common.*—A right of common or other prescriptive right, as a right of way, or right to a watercourse, may be stated generally in a declaration ; but in pleas and subsequent pleadings the title must

sessed of land, the occupiers whereof for thirty [or sixty] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption common of pasture over the said land of the plaintiff for all their cattle levant and couchant upon the said land of the defendant at all

be set forth with greater particularity. (1 Wms. Saund. 345 (2); *ante*, p. 287.)

Before the Prescription Act, the plea of a right of common claimed as *appurtenant* to land stated the defendant's title to the land by showing a seisin in fee in himself, or in some person through whom he derived title, and then stated that *he and all those whose estate he had* in the land from time immemorial had the right of common; this form of plea was called prescribing in a *que estate*. The plea asserting a right of common *in gross*, not being appurtenant to any land, stated *that the defendant and all his ancestors, whose heir he is*, from time immemorial had the right of common, without laying title to any land. (1 Wms. Saund. 345, 346; and see *Welcome v. Upton*, 5 M. & W. 398; 6 Ib. 536; *Attorney-General v. Gauntlett*, 3 Y. & J. 93.)

By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, it is enacted that "In all actions upon the case and other pleadings wherein the party claiming may now by law allege his right generally without averring the existence of such right from time immemorial, such general allegation shall still be deemed sufficient; and if the same shall be denied, all and every the matters in this Act mentioned and provided which shall be applicable to the case, shall be admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation; and that in all pleadings to actions of trespass, and in all other pleadings wherein before the passing of this Act it would have been necessary to allege the right to have existed from time immemorial, it shall be sufficient to allege the enjoyment thereof as of right, by the occupiers of the tenement in respect whereof the same is claimed, for and during such of the periods mentioned in this Act as may be applicable to the case, and without claiming in the name or right of the owner of the fee, as is now usually done; and if the other party shall intend to rely on any proviso, exception, incapacity, disability, contract, agreement, or other matter hereinbefore mentioned, or on any cause or matter of fact or of law not inconsistent with the simple fact of enjoyment, the same shall be specially alleged and set forth in answer to the allegation of the party claiming, and shall not be received in evidence on any general traverse or denial of such allegation."

A prescriptive right may still be pleaded in the old form, as annexed to the estate in fee, and as existing from time immemorial; but it must then be supported as such immemorial right by the evidence, and cannot be aided by the statute. A prescriptive right subsisting by force of the statute must be pleaded according to the fact. (*Welcome v. Upton*, 5 M. & W. 398; 6 Ib. 536; and see *Holford v. Hankinson*, 5 Q. B. 584, 587.) It seems to be doubtful how far easements in gross are within the statute. (*Welcome v. Upton*, *supra*; and see *per Willes, J.*, *Bailey v. Stevens*, 12 C. B. N. S. 91; 31 L. J. C. P. 226, 229; *Mounsey v. Ismay*, 3 H. & C. 486; 34 L. J. Ex. 52, 56.) As to time immemorial, see "*Custom*," *post*, p. 721.

It is sometimes necessary to repeat the plea of a prescriptive right in order to rely on the period of sixty years as well as on the period of thirty. Where the plea is long, the subsequent plea may be pleaded shortly by reference to the previous plea as follows; "And for a — plea the defendant repeats the several allegations contained in the — plea, substituting and alleging the period of sixty years for and instead of the period of thirty years." (See *ante*, p. 448.)

It is often advisable to plead a plea of prescription at common law as well as the pleas of prescription under the statute, to meet the case of a failure under the latter in consequence of an interruption in the use. (See *Parker v. Mitchell*, 11 A. & E. 788; *Lowe v. Carpenter*, 6 Ex. 825.)

times of the year, as to the said land of the defendant appertaining; and that the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said right of common.

Plea by a Freeholder of a Right of Common by Prescription at Common Law.

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was seised in fee of land, and he and all those whose estate he then had therein from time immemorial enjoyed common of pasture over the said land of the plaintiff for all their cattle levant and couchant upon the said land of the defendant at all times of the year, as to the said land of the defendant appertaining; and that the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said right of common.

Plea by a Tenant of a Right of Common by Prescription at Common Law.

That before the alleged trespass and at the time of the making of the demise hereinafter mentioned, *J. K.* was seised in fee of land, and he and all those whose estate he then had therein from time immemorial enjoyed common of pasture for themselves and their tenants over the said land of the plaintiff for all their cattle levant and couchant upon the said land of the said *J. K.* at all times of the year, as to the said land of the said *J. K.* appertaining; and the said *J. K.* being so seised as aforesaid, before the alleged trespass demised the said land with the appurtenances to the defendant to hold the same for — years from the — day of — A.D. — [or from year to year so long as the said *J. K.* and the defendant should respectively please], by virtue of which said demise the defendant afterwards and before the alleged trespass entered into the said land, with the appurtenances so demised as aforesaid, and became and until and at the time of the alleged trespass was possessed thereof; and that the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said right of common. [See *Attorney-General v. Gauntlett*, 3 Y. & J. 93.]

Plea justifying pulling down obstructions to the defendant's right of common: Perry v. Fitzhove, 8 Q. B. 757; *Davies v. Williams*, 20 L. J. Q. B. 330; *Carr v. Lambert*, 3 H. & C. 499; 34 L. J. Ex. 66.

Plea justifying driving the plaintiff's sheep because they were trespassing where the defendant had a right of common: Papendick v. Bridgwater, 5 E. & B. 166.

Plea of a right of common of pasture by custom within a manor: Arlett v. Ellis, 7 B. & C. 346; 9 Ib. 671.

Plea by a burgess of a right of common of pasture granted to the borough: Mellor v. Spateman, 1 Wms. Saund. 339; *Parry v. Thomas*, 5 Ex. 37.

Plea of a right of sole pasturage in gross: Welcome v. Upton, 5 M. & W. 398; 6 Ib. 536.

Pleas of rights of common of pasture pur cause de vicinage: Heath

v. *Elliott*, 4 Bing. N. C. 388; *Jones v. Robin*, 10 Q. B. 581; *Pritchard v. Powell*, Ib. 589; *Clarke v. Tinker*, Ib. 604.

Plea of a right of common of pasture for a certain number of cattle of a certain kind by reason of occupancy of land: Nichols v. Chapman, 5 H. & N. 643; 29 L. J. Ex. 461.

Plea by a copyhold tenant of a right of common of turbary within the manor: Grant v. Gunner, 1 Taunt. 435.

Plea of a right to dig minerals: Paddock v. Forrester, 3 M. & G. 903.

Plea by a customary tenant of a right to dig coals under his tenement: Anglescy v. Hatherton, 10 M. & W. 218; *Wilkinson v. Proud*, 11 M. & W. 33.

Plea of a right to dig clay for bricks: Clayton v. Corby, 2 Q. B. 813.

Plea of a right to enter a close to take sand and marl: Blewett v. Ing, 3 A. & E. 554; *Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 158.

Replication traversing the Right of Common claimed under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 2, 5 (a).

That the occupiers of the said land did not for thirty [or sixty] years before this suit enjoy as of right and without interruption the alleged right of common.

Replication that the Cattle were not Defendant's Commonable Cattle (b).

That the said cattle were not the defendant's [commonable] cattle levant and couchant upon the said land of the defendant.

(a) A like replication to a plea of right of way is given in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, sched. B. 54. A replication taking issue under that Act, s. 79, may be adopted; it would put in issue the right only, and not that the alleged trespasses were committed in exercise of it. If the plaintiff contends that the trespasses were not committed in exercise of the right, he must new assign. (*Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 158; and see "New Assignment," *post*, p. 757.)

The replication puts in issue an uninterrupted enjoyment as of right, and the plaintiff may show any matters inconsistent with such enjoyment (see 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, *ante*, p. 712), as that it was enjoyed during a portion of the time by licence. (*Tickle v. Brown*, 4 A. & E. 369; *Bright v. Walker*, 1 C. M. & R. 211; *Beasley v. Clarke*, 2 Bing. N. C. 705.) An agreement or licence giving the right during the whole period must be specially replied. (Ib.; and see *Kinloch v. Nerile*, 6 M. & W. 795, 806.) Unity of possession during the whole or part of the period may be proved under the above issue. (*Onley v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 496; *England v. Wall*, 10 M. & W. 699; *Clayton v. Corby*, 2 Q. B. 813.)

All provisos, exceptions, incapacities, disabilities, etc., mentioned by the statute, as infancy, idiotcy, insanity, coverture, tenancy for life, pendency of action, terms of years, or for life, during which the time is not computed, must be specially replied. (See 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 5, 7, 8; cited *ante*, p. 286; *Pye v. Mumford*, 11 Q. B. 666.)

(b) The above replication is necessary where it is denied that any of the

Replication, to a plea of a right of common by prescription at common law, that the close in which the trespasses were committed had been enclosed for twenty years (a): *Hawke v. Bacon*, 2 Taunt. 156; *Richards v. Peake*, 2 B. & C. 918; *Tapley v. Wainwright*, 5 B. & Ad. 395.

Replication of Approvement of Common (b).

That before the alleged trespasses the said close was parcel of a waste situate in the manor of —, of which waste *J. K.*, as and being the lord of the said manor, was seised in fee, and the said *J. K.* being so seised before the alleged trespasses approved and enclosed the said close from the residue of the said waste, leaving sufficient common of pasture there for the use of the defendant and of all other persons entitled to right of common over the said waste, together with sufficient ingress and egress for them to take, have, and use their said right of common upon all the residue of the said waste; and the said *J. K.* afterwards, and before the alleged trespasses, demised the said close to the plaintiff.

Like replications: *Lake v. Plaxton*, 10 Ex. 196; *Grant v. Gunner*, 1 Taunt. 435; *Shakespear v. Peppin*, 6 T. R. 741.

A like replication by the owner of waste land, not being the lord of the manor: *Glover v. Lane*, 3 T. R. 445.

Plea of approvement of common by erecting buildings and enclosing, leaving sufficient common for the commoners: *Patrick v. Stubbs*, 9 M. & W. 830.

CONFESSION OF PLEA. See "*Nolle Prosequi*," ante, p. 657

cattle in question were commonable cattle of the defendant. Under this replication the plaintiff cannot rely upon a surcharge; to do so he must new assign. (*Bowen v. Jenkin*, 6 A. & E. 911; *post*, p. 757.)

(a) If the right is pleaded under the statute, a special replication of an enclosure seems to be unnecessary. If the plea claims title by grant, an extinction by an enclosure under an Enclosure Act must be replied. (*Parry v. Thomas*, 5 Ex. 37.)

(b) The right of approvement exists under the statutes 20 Hen. III, c. 4, and 13 Edw. I, st. 1, c. 46. (*Patrick v. Stubbs*, 9 M. & W. 830.) A custom for the lords of a manor to enclose waste without limit against the rights of the commoners would be bad as tending to the destruction of the common. (*Badger v. Ford*, 3 B. & Ald. 153; *Arlett v. Ellis*, 7 B. & C. 346; see "*Custom*," *post*, p. 721.) But a custom to enclose parcels of the waste, leaving sufficiency of common may be supported, and may be proved under an issue taken upon a plea of a right of common by custom in the manor, without a special replication. (*Arlett v. Ellis*, *supra*.) The onus of proof is on the lord to show that he has left sufficient common. (*Ib.*)

An incroachment on waste land by a tenant in possession is, in general, presumed to be made for the benefit of the landlord, and to form part of the land demised. (*Earl Lisburne v. Davies*, L. R. 1 C. P. 259; 35 L. J. C. P. 193.)

CONSTABLES. See "*Police*," ante, p. 389.

CONVERSION OF GOODS, OR TROVER.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Property in the Goods (b).

That the said goods were not nor was any of them the plaintiff's as alleged.

(a) By r. 20, T. T. 1853, "in actions for taking, damaging or converting the plaintiff's goods, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial of the defendant having committed the wrong alleged by taking, damaging, and converting the goods mentioned, but not of the plaintiff's property therein."

As to what amounts to a conversion, see ante, p. 290. As it must necessarily be a wrongful act, the plea of not guilty puts in issue not only the act constituting the conversion, but also the circumstances which make it wrongful. (*Whitmore v. Greene*, 13 M. & W. 104, 107; *Young v. Cooper*, 6 Ex. 259; overruling *Stanchiffe v. Hardwick*, 2 C. M. & R. 1; and see *Ringham v. Clements*, 12 Q. B. 260; and ante, p. 699.)

Thus leave and licence from the plaintiff, or from one jointly interested in the goods with the plaintiff, or any other circumstance (not inconsistent with the plaintiff's property) showing the act not to be wrongful, as that the goods were taken under a distress, or under a writ of *fi. fa.*, may be given in evidence under this issue. (*Unwin v. St. Quintin*, 11 M. & W. 281; *Young v. Cooper*, 6 Ex. 259; *Whitmore v. Greene*, 13 M. & W. 104.)

Under this issue the defendant cannot assert any matter of title, because the plea confesses the plaintiff's property. (*Jones v. Davies*, 6 Ex. 663; *Barton v. Brown*, 5 M. & W. 298.) Thus under this issue the defendant cannot assert a lien (*White v. Teal*, 12 A. & E. 106; *Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674, 683), but he may do so under a plea traversing the property. (See *infra*, n. (a).)

It seems to be held that it is under this issue (rather than under the denial of the plaintiff's property) that the defendant may show that he was joint owner of the goods with the plaintiff, unless he has been guilty of an act inconsistent even with joint ownership; as a complete destruction of the goods, or of the plaintiff's property therein. (2 Wms. Saund. 470; *Higgins v. Thomas*, 8 Q. B. 908; *Jones v. Brown*, 25 L. J. Ex. 345.) A mere sale by one joint tenant does not amount to a conversion, as it does not affect the property of the other joint owner; but if it be made in such a way, as by sale in market overt, as to pass the whole property to the purchaser, and totally deprive the joint owner of the goods, it then is a conversion (*Mayhew v. Herrick*, 7 C. B. 229). So, creating a lien by one joint owner is not a conversion. (*Jones v. Brown*, *supra*.) A special plea justifying as joint owner with the plaintiff should show that the alleged act of conversion was merely an exercise of the right of a joint owner. (See *Higgins v. Thomas*, 8 Q. B. 908; *Jones v. Brown*, *supra*, where such a plea was pleaded.)

As to an application to the Court to stay proceedings in this action upon a return of the goods, see ante, p. 294.

(b) The plaintiff's property in the goods is admitted by the plea of not

Plea to a Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for a Conversion before the Bankruptcy, traversing the Property.

That the said goods were not nor was any of them the goods of the said *E. F.* as alleged.

Plea to a Count by the Assignees of a Bankrupt for a Conversion after the Bankruptcy, traversing the Property.

That the said goods were not nor was any of them the goods of the plaintiffs as such assignees as aforesaid as alleged.

guilty, and therefore, if disputed, must be specifically traversed. (*White v. Teal*, 12 A. & E. 106; *Barton v. Brown*, 5 M. & W. 298; *Jones v. Davies*, 6 Ex. 663.) The plea traversing that the goods were the plaintiff's, denies the plaintiff's *right to the possession* of the goods, as against the defendant, at the time of the conversion. (*Nicolls v. Bastard*, 2 C. M. & R. 662; *Isaac v. Belcher*, 5 M. & W. 139.) Thus, under this plea the defendant may show that the plaintiff's wife, with his authority, gave the goods to the defendant in discharge of a debt, so that the taking of the goods thereupon, which was the conversion complained of, was the taking of his own goods. (*Ringham v. Clements*, 12 Q. B. 260.)

The plaintiff must prove a right of present possession of the goods, and not merely a reversionary right. (*Bradley v. Copley*, 1 C. B. 685.) An owner of goods in the possession of another having a right of lien cannot maintain this issue against the latter (*Milgate v. Kebble*, 3 M. & G. 100; *Richards v. Symons*, 8 Q. B. 90); but a proof of any special or temporary ownership if in immediate possession, as a lien, is sufficient to maintain the issue. (*Legg v. Erans*, 6 M. & W. 36.)

Possession in fact is *prima facie* evidence of present property, and is therefore sufficient to maintain this issue against a wrongdoer who cannot show a better title or authority. (*Elliott v. Kemp*, 7 M. & W. 312; *Northam v. Borden*, 11 Ex. 70; *Armory v. Delamirie*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 315.) If the plaintiff was not in possession of the goods at the time of the conversion he must rely upon his right only, and must be able to prove a good title in himself as against the possessory title of the defendant; in such case the defendant may rebut the plaintiff's proof by showing a *jus tertii*. (*Butler v. Hobson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 290; *Gadsden v. Barrow*, 9 Ex. 514; *Leake v. Loveday*, 4 M. & G. 972.) If however the plaintiff, having once been in possession of the goods, was deprived thereof by the wrongful act of the defendant, the prior possession of the plaintiff would be *prima facie* proof of property as against the defendant; and the latter would in such case be estopped from setting up a *jus tertii*, unless he could justify his act by authority under the *jus tertii*. (*Jeffries v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 5 E. & B. 802; 25 L. J. Q. B. 107; *Fyson v. Chambers*, 9 M. & W. 460; *ante*, p. 292; and see *Thorne v. Tilbury*, 3 H. & N. 534; 27 L. J. Ex. 407; *Buckley v. Gross*, 3 B. & S. 566; 32 L. J. Q. B. 129; *Bourne v. Fosbrooke*, 18 C. B. N. S. 515; 34 L. J. C. P. 164.)

The defendant may set up a right of lien under a plea traversing the property in the goods. (*Owen v. Knight*, 4 Bing. N. C. 54; *Brandao v. Barnett*, 1 M. & G. 908; *Richards v. Symons*, 8 Q. B. 90; see "*Lien*" *post*, p. 741.) See the defence of a lien by an innkeeper set up under this plea, *Broadwood v. Granara*, 10 Ex. 417; and see the cases there cited. So a lien upon goods seized for non-payment of toll. (*Free v. White*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 586.) A special plea setting up a lien would formerly have been specially demurrable as amounting to an argumentative traverse of the property

Plea that the plaintiff had recovered judgment in an action for the conversion of the same goods against a third party, who had previously sold them to the defendant, which was the conversion complained of (a): Cooper v. Shepherd, 3 C. B. 266.

Plea that the conversion consisted of a wrongful sale of the goods, and that afterwards the plaintiff waived the tort by claiming the proceeds of the sale, a portion of which the defendant then paid him: Lythgoe v. Vernon, 5 H. & N. 180; 29 L. J. Ex. 164.

Plea to an action for money received, and for a wrongful conversion of goods, that the money was the proceeds of the goods converted, and that the plaintiff had recovered judgment for the same conversion against a third party: Buckland v. Johnson, 15 C. B. 145.

in the goods. (*Jackson v. Cummins*, 5 M. & W. 342, 349; *Dorrington v. Carter*, 1 Ex. 566.)

Under this issue the defendant may take advantage upon the evidence of any conduct of the plaintiff which may have estopped him from asserting the goods to be his; as where the goods of the plaintiff were wrongfully sold, but the plaintiff knowingly stood by and allowed the defendant to buy them, or where the plaintiff represented them to be the goods of another. (*Pickard v. Sears*, 6 A. & E. 469; *Gregg v. Wells*, 10 A. & E. 90; *Freeman v. Cooke*, 2 Ex. 654; and see *Cornish v. Abington*, 4 H. & N. 549; 28 L. J. Ex. 262.)

In an action against the assignees of a bankrupt for converting the goods of the plaintiff, the defendants may show under this issue that the goods at the time of the conversion were in the order and disposition of the bankrupt with the consent of the plaintiff. (*Isaac v. Belcher*, 5 M. & W. 139.) Under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, s. 125, an order of the Court is necessary for the vesting of the property in the assignees, but the title of the assignees relates back to the act of bankruptcy; therefore such order may be relied on under the above issue, although it was not obtained until after the action was brought. (*Hexlop v. Baker*, 8 Ex. 411.)

This issue is divisible, and may be found for the plaintiff as to some of the goods, and for the defendant as to the others. (*Williams v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 16; *Freshney v. Wells*, 1 H. & N. 653; 26 L. J. Ex. 228; see *ante*, p. 439.)

(a) By the recovery of a judgment in an action for the conversion of goods, the plaintiff's right of property is barred (*Cooper v. Shepherd*, 3 C. B. 266); and it seems that the property vests in the defendant from the date of the conversion. (*Buckland v. Johnson*, 15 C. B. 145.) The plaintiff having obtained an interlocutory judgment only, and no satisfaction, may maintain trover against the party to whom the goods have been transferred by the defendant in the former action. (*Marston v. Phillips*, 9 L. T. N. S. 289.)

When the conversion consists of a wrongful sale of the goods, the owner may waive the tort and sue for the proceeds of the sale in a count for money received, and, if he recover, the judgment may be pleaded as a bar to a subsequent action for the wrongful conversion; so a judgment for the proceeds or for the conversion may be pleaded in bar to a subsequent action against a party who had joined in the sale, and in receiving the proceeds. (*Buckland v. Johnson*, 15 C. B. 145; *Lythgoe v. Vernon*, 5 H. & N. 180; 29 L. J. Ex. 164.)

COPYRIGHT.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing that the Plaintiff was the Proprietor of the Copyright.

That the plaintiff was not the proprietor of the said copyright as alleged.

Plea traversing that the Copyright was subsisting.

That the said copyright was not a subsisting copyright as alleged.

Plea that the book was not first published in England: Boosey v. Davidson, 4 D. & L. 147; 18 L. J. Q. B. 174; *Boosey v. Purday*, 4 Ex. 145.

Plea that the book was printed and published and sold by the plaintiff without the name of the printer, contrary to the statute 2 & 3 Vict. c. 12: Chappell v. Davidson, 18 C. B. 194; 25 L. J. C. P. 225.

Plea that the plaintiff fraudulently published the book as the work of an author who did not write it: Wright v. Tallis, 1 C. B. 893.

Plea that the copyright was not entered at Stationers' Hall: see Chappell v. Davidson, 18 C. B. 194.

Notice of Objections to be given with Pleas in an Action for Piracy of Copyright. (5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 16 (b).)

In the —.

A. B. plaintiff against E. F. defendant.

Take notice that the above-named defendant means to rely on the trial of this action on the following objections:—

) The general issue, not guilty, denies the alleged infringement of the copyright, whether it be in selling, printing, etc., or whatever be the wrongful act charged. In an action for selling a copy of a print from a spurious plate under the 17 Geo. III, c. 57, it denies the mere act of selling, and not the knowledge of the defendant that the copy was printed from a spurious plate, which is immaterial. (*Gambart v. Sumner*, 5 H. & N. 5; 29 L. J. Ex. 98.) It admits the copyright of the plaintiff, which, if denied, must be traversed in terms. Any circumstances avoiding his right must be pleaded specially.

(b) By the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 16, it is enacted that in any action for infringing a copyright in a book under that statute "the defendant, on pleading thereto, shall give to the plaintiff a notice in writing of any objections on which he means to rely on the trial of such action; and if the nature of his defence be that the plaintiff in such action was not the author or first publisher of the book in which he shall by such action claim

1. That the defendant is not guilty of the alleged grievances.
2. That the plaintiff was not the proprietor of the said copyright.
3. That at the time of the alleged grievances there was no subsisting copyright in the said book.
4. That *J. K.* and not the plaintiff was the author of the said book.
5. That *L. M.* and not the plaintiff was the first publisher of the said book.
6. That *N. O.* and not the plaintiff is the proprietor of the said copyright.
7. That the said book was first published with the title ——— [*specify the title of the book as first published*], on the ——— day of ———, A.D. ——— [*specify the date of first publication*], at ——— [*specify the place of the first publication*].

[*State any other objections in the same manner.*]

Yours, etc.,

To Mr. *C. D.* plaintiff's attorney. *G. H.* defendant's attorney
or agent. [or agent].

See like notices: Boosey v. Davidson, 4 D. & L. 147; *Sweet v. Benning*, 16 C. B. 459.

COUNTY COURTS. *See ante*, p. 300.

CUSTOM (a).

copyright, or is not the proprietor of the copyright therein, or that some other person than the plaintiff was the author or first publisher of such book, or is the proprietor of the copyright therein, then the defendant shall specify in such notice the name of the person whom he alleges to have been the author or first publisher of such book, or the proprietor of the copyright therein, together with the title of such book, and the time when and the place where such book was first published, otherwise the defendant in such action shall not at the trial or hearing of such action be allowed to give any evidence that the plaintiff in such action was not the author or first publisher of the book in which he claims such copyright as aforesaid, or that he was not the proprietor of the copyright therein; and at such trial or hearing no other objection shall be allowed to be made on behalf of such defendant than the objections stated in such notice, or that any other person was the author or first publisher of such book, or the proprietor of the copyright therein, than the person specified in such notice, or give in evidence in support of his defence any other book than one substantially corresponding in title, time, and place of publication with the title, time, and place specified in such notice." (See 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1466; *Leader v. Purday*, 7 C. B. 4.)

(a) A custom is a usage which obtains the force of law within a particular manor or parish or district, or at a particular place, in respect of the persons and things which it concerns. It must be certain, reasonable in itself, commencing from time immemorial, and continued without interruption. (1 Blackst. Com. 76; *Tyson v. Smith*, 9 A. & E. 406, 421; *Blewett v. Tregonning*,

Plea of a right of common of pasture by custom within a manor: Arlett v. Ellis, 7 B. & C. 346; 9 B. & C. 671.

Plea of a custom in a manor to seize heriots: Kingsmill v. Bull, 9 East, 185; *Price v. Woodhouse*, 16 M. & W. 1.

Plea of a custom in a manor to seize quousque to enforce admittance and fines: Phypers v. Eburn, 3 Bing. N. C. 250.

Plea of a custom in a township for the inhabitants to use a well: Race v. Ward, 4 E. & B. 702; 7 Ib. 384; 26 L. J. Q. B. 133.

3 A. & E. 554; *Rogers v. Taylor*, 1 H. & N. 706; 26 L. J. Ex. 203.) Time immemorial dates from the beginning of the reign of Richard I, A.D. 1189. (2 Blackst. Com. 31.) Proof of uninterrupted modern usage is presumptive evidence of the previous existence of the custom, but may be rebutted by proof of its non-existence at any time within the above period of legal memory. (1 Blackst. Com. 76; 2 Ib. 31; *Jenkins v. Harvey*, 1 C. M. & R. 877.) Thus a custom to demand and have certain fees may be rebutted by the rankness of the fee at some previous time within that period. (*Bryant v. Foot*, 36 L. J. Q. B. 65; L. R. 2 Q. B. 161; 3 Ib. 497; *Lawrence v. Hitch*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 184 (1); but see *Mills v. Mayor of Colchester*, 36 L. J. C. P. 210; L. R. 2 C. P. 476, 484.)

A profit à prendre in the soil of another cannot be claimed by custom, except in the case of a copyhold tenant against his lord. (*Galeward's case*, 6 Rep. 59 b; 1 Wms. Saund. 340 c; *R. v. Churchill*, 4 B. & C. 750, 755; *Blewett v. Tregonning*, 3 A. & E. 562; *Constable v. Nicholson*, 14 C. B. N. S. 230; 32 L. J. C. P. 240.) As a claim by the inhabitants of a parish to take drifted sand from the land of another (*Blewett v. Tregonning*, *supra*), or a claim by the inhabitants of a township to take stones from the land of another to repair the highway. (*Constable v. Nicholson*, *supra*.) An easement may be so claimed, as a right in the inhabitants of a parish of washing and watering cattle at a pond, or of using a pond or well. (*Manning v. Wasdale*, 5 A. & E. 758; and see *Race v. Ward*, 4 E. & B. 702; 7 Ib. 384; 26 L. J. Q. B. 133.) A custom for all the citizens of a city to hold horse-races on a certain close on a certain day in every year is good. (*Mounsey v. Ismay*, 1 H. & C. 729; 32 L. J. Ex. 94; and see S. C. 34 L. J. Ex. 52.) A custom for all victuallers in the realm to erect booths at a fair on paying toll to the owner of the soil was allowed to be good. (*Tyson v. Smith*, 9 A. & E. 406; see Ib. p. 425.) The custom of tin-bonders in Cornwall to dig for tin in the land of another, paying a proportion of the tin as toll, is also allowed to be good. (*Rogers v. Brenton*, 10 Q. B. 26.)

A custom which may operate to the total destruction of the tenement on which it is exercised is deemed to be unreasonable and bad (*Broadbent v. Wilks*, Willes, 360; *Hilton v. Earl Granville*, 5 Q. B. 701); as the custom for the lord of a manor to work mines without any limit or compensation for the damage thereby done to the surface (Ib.; and see *Wakefield v. Duke of Buccleuch*, 36 L. J. C. 763; L. R. 4 Eq. 613); so a custom for the lord of a manor to enclose the waste without limit, where there was a right of common, was held bad (see "*Common*," *ante*, p. 715); a right of the lord to dig clay-pits was held to be good as against the commoners, as only temporarily depriving them of the pasture. (*Bateson v. Green*, 5 T. R. 411.) A custom for the copyholders of a manor to take unlimited turf from the common was held bad. (*Wilson v. Willes*, 7 East, 121.) But a custom for copyholders to dig clay without stint out of their own tenements was held good. (*Marquis of Salisbury v. Gladstone*, 9 H. L. C. 692; 34 L. J. C. P. 222; and see *Hanmer v. Chance*, 34 L. J. C. 413.) A custom for the inhabitants of a parish to exercise and train horses at all seasonable times of the year in a place beyond the limits of the parish was held to be unreasonable and bad. (*Sowerby v. Coleman*, L. R. 2 Ex. 96; 36 L. J. Ex. 57.)

Plea of a custom for the citizens of a city to hold horse-races on a close of land on a certain day in the year: Mounsey v. Ismay, 1 H. & C. 729; 32 L. J. Ex. 94; and see S. C. 34 L. J. Ex. 52.

Plea of a custom in a parish for the inhabitants to beat the bounds: Taylor v. Devey, 7 A. & E. 409.

Plea justifying the erection of booths, etc., by a custom to hold a fair on the spot: Tyson v. Smith, 6 A. & E. 745; 9 Ib. 406.

Replication, in an action for pulling down the plaintiff's booth to which defendant pleaded that it was erected on a public highway, that there was a custom to hold a fair in the highway, and to erect booths there, leaving sufficient space for the highway: Elwood v. Bullock, 6 Q. B. 383.

DAMAGE FEASANT.

See "Distress," post, p. 731; "Replevin," post, p. 782.

DEFAMATION: LIBEL AND SLANDER.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

(a) In actions for libel or slander, the plea of *not guilty* denies the publication of the matter, the publication of it maliciously and in the defamatory sense imputed in the declaration. (See r. 16, T. T. 1853; C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 61, cited *ante*, p. 305; *post*, p. 725.) The *innuendo* or meaning imputed to the words is put in issue by this plea. Under the plea of not guilty the defendant may also object that the matter proved is not defamatory, which is a question for the jury under the direction of the judge. (*Baylis v. Lawrence*, 11 A. & E. 920; *Paris v. Levy*, 9 C. B. N. S. 342, 352; and see *ante*, p. 302.)

By r. 16, T. T. 1853, "In an action for slander of the plaintiff in his office profession or trade, the plea of not guilty will operate in denial of speaking the words, of speaking them maliciously and in the defamatory sense imputed, and with reference to the plaintiff's office, profession or trade, but it will not operate as a denial of the fact of the plaintiff holding the office or being of the profession or trade alleged." The latter fact, if denied, must be traversed in terms.

Under the plea of not guilty the defendant may prove that the words were spoken or published on a privileged occasion. (1 Wms. Saund. 130 (d); *Lillie v. Price*, 5 A. & E. 645; *Pattison v. Jones*, 8 B. & C. 578; *Lewis v. Levy*, E. B. & E. 537; 27 L. J. Q. B. 282; *Hoare v. Silverlock*, 9 C. B. 20; *Earl Lucan v. Smith*, 1 H. & N. 481; 26 L. J. Ex. 94; *Carr v. Duckett*, 5 H. & N. 783; 29 L. J. Ex. 468.) And the plaintiff may show in answer to this that the publication was not within the privilege by proving actual malice; thus he may show that the charge was false to the knowledge of the defendant; and the latter, again, may give evidence to rebut the plaintiff's proof in this respect by showing that he knew or believed it to be true (*Fountain v. Boodle*, 3 Q. B. 5); and thus the truth of the charge may become material and may be proved incidentally under the general issue. (*Ib.*; *per* Lord Ellenborough, C.J., *Brown v. Croome*, 2 Stark. 297, 298;

Plea, to an Action for Slander of the Plaintiff in his Trade, denying that the Plaintiff carried on the Trade. .

That the plaintiff did not carry on the trade [or business] of a — as alleged.

Plea of Justification, that the alleged Libel or Slander is true (a).

That before the alleged grievance [*here state the facts relied on as a justification of the truth of the libel or slander.* If the charge to be justified is “he is a regular prover under bankruptcies” (*see the declaration, ante, p. 305*), this may be done as follows: J. K. was a trader subject to the statutes then in force concerning bankrupts, and had committed an act of bankruptcy and become a bankrupt within the meaning of the said statutes, and a petition for adjudica-

and see *Manning v. Clement*, 7 Bing. 362.) As to what are privileged occasions, see *ante*, p. 302.

A special plea stating in general terms that the article was a fair and *bonâ fide* comment in a public journal on the conduct of the plaintiff in his public capacity has, since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, been allowed together with the plea of not guilty; but leave was refused in the same case to plead the facts showing that the comment was fair, as being matters of evidence and tending to introduce irrelevant questions at the trial. (*Earl Lucan v. Smith*, 1 H. & N. 481; 26 L. J. Ex. 94; in *Clinton v. Henderson*, 13 Ir. C. L. R. Ap. xliii., a like plea that the alleged libel was a fair and *bonâ fide* comment was allowed, but with an amendment by the addition of the words “on the occasion therein referred to.”) It has sometimes been thought advisable to plead the defence of privilege specially where it is wished to raise the question on the record by demurrer. (*Ib.*; and see *Lewis v. Lemy*, E. B. & E. 537; 27 L. J. Q. B. 282, where there was a special plea that the libel was a correct report of a preliminary inquiry before a justice of the peace on a charge of perjury.)

In actions for slander in respect of words not actionable in themselves, but only by reason of special damage caused by them, the plea of not guilty also puts in issue the special damage alleged. (*Wilby v. Elston*, 8 C. B. 142.) In such actions the plaintiff cannot prove general damage beyond the special damage laid. (*Dixon v. Smith*, 5 H. & N. 450; 29 L. J. Ex. 125.)

By the Statute of Limitation, 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 3, actions for defamation (other than for slander) must be brought within six years after the cause of action; and actions for words within two years after the words spoken. If the words are actionable only by reason of special damage the action may be brought within six years, but if actionable in themselves the limit is two years though special damage subsequently ensue. (*Saunders v. Edwards*, T. Raym. 61; 1 Sid. 95.) The statute of limitation must be pleaded. (See “*Limitation*,” *post*, p. 747.)

Payment into court is not allowed in actions for defamation except under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2; cited *post*, p. 726. (See “*Payment into Court*,” *post*, p. 767.)

(a) A justification of the libel or slander on the ground of its truth must be pleaded specially, and cannot be proved under the general issue (*Smith v. Richardson*, Willes, 20; *Underwood v. Parks*, 2 Strange, 1200; 1 Wms. Saund. 130, n. (1)); although, as stated in the preceding note, the question of the truth of the charge may sometimes arise incidentally under that plea; and it is no objection to evidence which is material to some other issue, that it proves the truth of the libel, and that there is no special plea to that effect. (*Manning v. Clement*, 7 Bing. 362.) A justification on this ground should not be pleaded without good reason to expect that it will be proved; for if

tion of bankruptcy had been duly filed against him in the Court of Bankruptcy for the — district, and he had been duly adjudged bankrupt by the said Court; and thereupon the plaintiff, falsely and fraudulently pretending to be a creditor of the said *J. K.* at the time of the said bankruptcy, then assumed to prove and in due form of law proved against the estate of the said *J. K.*, as such bankrupt as aforesaid, in the said Court a debt of £—— as due to the plaintiff, whereas the said debt was not due to the plaintiff but the same was a fictitious debt, as the plaintiff at the time of so proving the same well knew; and before the alleged grievance *L. M.* was a trader, [etc. *State in like manner all the instances of the plaintiff having proved fictitious debts under bankruptcies with the knowledge that they were fictitious, which are relied on as justifying the imputation of his habit of doing so: or if the charge to be justified is “he is the person who took my horse,” or “he is a thief,” (see the declarations, ante, p. 308) the fact may be stated thus: the plaintiff feloniously stole a horse of the defendant.*]

it is pleaded upon insufficient grounds it may be taken into consideration by the jury in assessing the damages. (*Wilson v. Robinson*, 7 Q. B. 68.) A plea that the libel had previously been published by another, and that the defendant at the time of publishing it stated the source from which he received it, and then believed it to be true, was held a bad plea. (*Tidman v. Ainslie*, 10 Ex. 63.)

If a libel consists of several distinct charges, or is divisible into distinct parts, a plea of justification may be pleaded to part only. (*Mounthey v. Watton*, 2 B. & Ad. 673; *Clarke v. Taylor*, 2 Bing. N. C. 664, 665; *M'Gregor v. Gregory*, 11 M. & W. 287; *Clarkson v. Lawson*, 6 Bing. 587; *Walker v. Brogden*, 19 C. B. N. S. 65; and see the notes to *J'Anson v. Stuart*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 57, 65.)

The plea of justification must in general be pleaded with sufficient particularity to enable the Court to judge whether the facts amount to a justification or not. (*Honess v. Stubbs*, 7 C. B. N. S. 555; 29 L. J. C. P. 220.) But the form in which the plea will be allowed seems to depend in great measure on the nature of the charge in the declaration. (See *Behrens v. Allen*, 8 Jur. N. S. C. P. 118; and see 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 67.)

Where the libel or slander as laid in the declaration imports a direct charge by the defendant of specific acts, the plea of justification may be allowed to be pleaded in a general form, thus, “that the defamatory matter in the declaration mentioned is true in substance and fact.” (See *Behrens v. Allen*, *supra*.) And the Court will, if necessary, order the defendant to deliver, with such plea, particulars of the charges intended to be justified. (*Ib.*) In such a case this general form is in effect as specific and particular as a more formal plea; for the plea in any other form need, at the present day, be only a repetition of the charge alleged in the declaration. But this general form of plea will be insufficient and bad in substance where the words complained of, instead of being a direct and positive charge made by the defendant, are in the form of something reported or repeated as said by another, for in such a case the plea might only aver the truth of the charge having been made, and not the truth of the charge itself. (*Duncan v. Thwaites*, 3 B. & C. 556.)

Where the charges contained in the libel or slander, instead of being specific, are general, and particularly where they impute indictable matter, a general form of plea ought not to be used. It is contrary to the essential objects of pleading, namely, that the other side should be informed of what

Plea of Justification of the Words used without the Innuendo (a).

[Commence with the form of Plea to part of a special Count, ante, p. 447, limiting it thus:] as to so much of the declaration as relates to the speaking and publishing by the defendant of the alleged words [in reference to the plaintiff's said trade] without the alleged meaning says that [state the facts relied on to prove that the charge is true in the natural meaning of the words, as in an ordinary plea of justification].

facts are to be tried, and that the Court should be able to judge whether the facts relied on are, if true, sufficient in law. The former object may no doubt be attained by the delivery of particulars, but there is no sufficient reason why the proper office of pleading should be superseded by this more complicated and more expensive substitute. In practice, too, it is a matter of frequent experience that imputations are sought to be justified in a general form which no one could attempt to justify specifically; and thus the test which pleading affords, even to the pleader himself, of the validity of a defence, is lost. The other object, that of enabling the Court to judge of the sufficiency in law of the justification, is unavoidably sacrificed by a general plea: the plaintiff is in effect precluded from obtaining the opinion of the Court (and of a Court of error) on the question whether the facts justify the imputation, and the matter has to be left in the hands of the jury in cases most peculiarly open to feeling and prejudice. And after all there remains no record of the distinct determination of any particular facts which can be afterwards binding on the parties.

In most cases therefore in which a general plea of justification can be sufficient no trouble is saved by adopting it; and the safest and best course appears to be to justify specifically. (See the observations in the note to *J'Anson v. Stuart*, 2 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 57, 65; and see *Hickinbotham v. Leach*, 10 M. & W. 361; *Holmes v. Catesby*, 1 Taunt. 543; *Oliver v. Bentinck*, 3 Taunt. 456; *Jones v. Stevens*, 11 Price, 235.)

(a) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 61, "In actions of libel and slander the plaintiff shall be at liberty to aver that the words or matter complained of were used in a defamatory sense, specifying such defamatory sense, without any prefatory averment to show how such words or matter were used in that sense, and such averment shall be put in issue by the denial of the alleged libel or slander; and where the words or matter set forth, with or without the alleged meaning, show a cause of action, the declaration shall be sufficient." (See ante, p. 305.) It seems that the effect of this section is that a declaration containing one count for libel or slander, with an innuendo specifying the defamatory sense, is equivalent to two counts, one with the innuendo and one without the innuendo, and if the matter without the innuendo shows a cause of action it becomes necessary for the defendant to answer both charges, which he may do by pleading the general issue to the whole declaration, or he may plead a justification as to the words with the meaning in the innuendo, and also as to them without the meaning; if, in such case, he denies merely using the words with the meaning alleged or if he justifies them in the one meaning only, he must limit his plea accordingly to so much of the declaration as it answers, otherwise it would be bad as not answering the whole matter to which it is pleaded. (*Watkin v. Hall*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 396; 37 L. J. Q. B. 125; and see ante, p. 446.) It is suggested that in such a case the defendant should plead in the above form or to the like effect. It is not allowable to add to the words in the declaration, or to assert a different meaning, and justify in a sense different to that alleged. (*Bremridge v. Latimer*, 12 W. R. 878, C. P.)

Plea to a libel imputing a general charge of baseness, that the libel was published in reference to a particular transaction and justifying it: Tighe v. Cooper, 7 E. & B. 639.

Special plea that the matter published was a fair and bonâ fide comment in a newspaper article upon the conduct of the plaintiff in a public capacity: Earl of Lucan v. Smith, 1 H. & N. 481; 26 L. J. Ex. 94; Cooper v. Lawson, 8 A. & E. 746; see Kelly v. Tinkling, L. R. 1 Q. B. 699; 35 L. J. Q. B. 231; Walker v. Brogden, 19 C. B. N. S. 65; ante, p. 723.

Plea that the libel was a correct report of a preliminary inquiry before a justice of the peace in which the plaintiff was summoned to answer a charge of perjury and was discharged: Lewis v. Levy, E. B. & E. 537; 27 L. J. Q. B. 282.

Notice of the Defendant's Intention of giving Evidence of an Apology in Mitigation of Damages, to be delivered with the Plea, under the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 1 (a).

In the —.

Between *A. B.* plaintiff and *E. F.* defendant.

Take notice, that the defendant intends on the trial of this cause to give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that he made [*or offered*] an apology to the plaintiff for the defamation complained of in the declaration herein, before the commencement of this action [*or as soon after the commencement of this action as there was an opportunity of making or offering such apology, the action having been commenced before there was an opportunity of making or offering such apology*].

To Mr. *C. D.* plaintiff's
attorney or agent.

Yours, etc.,

G. H. defendant's attorney [*or agent*].

Plea of an Apology and Payment into Court to an Action for a Libel contained in a public Newspaper [or Periodical] under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2 (b).

That the alleged libel was contained in a public newspaper [*or periodical publication*] ordinarily published at intervals not ex-

(a) By the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 1, it is enacted "That in any action for defamation it shall be lawful for the defendant (after notice in writing of his intention so to do, duly given to the plaintiff at the time of filing or delivering the plea in such action) to give in evidence, in mitigation of damages, that he made or offered an apology to the plaintiff for such defamation before the commencement of the action, or as soon afterwards as he had an opportunity of doing so, in case the action shall have been commenced before there was an opportunity of making or offering such apology." (See the form of the notice given in Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 844.)

(b) By the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2, it is enacted "that in an action for a libel contained in any public newspaper or other periodical publication, it shall be competent to the defendant to plead that such libel was inserted in such newspaper or other periodical publication without actual malice and

ceeding [or exceeding] one week, called the —, and was inserted in such newspaper [or periodical publication] without actual malice and without gross negligence; and before [or at the earliest opportunity after] the commencement of this action the defendant inserted in such newspaper [or periodical publication] a full apology for the said libel, [or offered to publish a full apology for the said libel in any newspaper or periodical publication to be selected by the plaintiff] according to the statute in such case made and provided; and the defendant brings into Court the sum of £— by way of amends for the injury sustained by the plaintiff by the publication of the said libel, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect thereof.

Like pleas: O'Brien v. Clement, 16 M. & W. 164; *Chadwick v. Herapath*, 3 C. B. 885; *Lafone v. Smith*, 4 H. & N. 158; 28 L. J. Ex. 33.

Plea in accord and satisfaction that it was agreed that mutual apologies should be published in certain newspapers in satisfaction, and that such apologies were published accordingly: Boosey v. Wood, 3 H. & C. 484; 34 L. J. Ex. 65.

without gross negligence, and that before the commencement of the action, or at the earliest opportunity afterwards, he inserted in such newspaper or other periodical publication a full apology for the said libel, or, if the newspaper or periodical publication in which the said libel appeared should be ordinarily published at intervals exceeding one week, had offered to publish the said apology in any newspaper or periodical publication to be selected by the plaintiff in such action; and that every such defendant shall, upon filing such plea, be at liberty to pay into Court a sum of money by way of amends for the injury sustained by the publication of such libel, and such payment into Court shall be of the same effect and be available in the same manner and to the same extent, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as to payment of costs and the form of pleading, except so far as regards the pleading of the additional facts hereinbefore required to be pleaded by such defendant, as if actions for libel had not been excepted from the personal actions in which it is lawful to pay money into Court (see 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42), and that to such plea to such action it shall be competent to the plaintiff to reply generally, denying the whole of such plea." This enactment is expressly excepted from the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70, see *post*, p. 767.

The replication taking issue is sufficient. The plaintiff may also confine his denial to any part of the plea. (See *Chadwick v. Herapath*, 3 C. B. 885.) The above plea will not be allowed together with a plea of not guilty. (*O'Brien v. Clement*, 3 D. & L. 676; 15 M. & W. 435.)

The payment into Court under this statute is conditional upon the plea being proved, and if the plea is not proved, the defendant is entitled to take the money out again, and the plaintiff is entitled only to the damages found by the jury (*Lafone v. Smith*, 4 H. & N. 158; 28 L. J. Ex. 33), who are to assess the damages irrespectively of the amount paid into Court, and are not to consider the payment into Court as an admission of liability to that amount. (*Jones v. Mackie*, L. R. 3 Ex. 1; 37 L. J. Ex. 1.)

DETENTION OF GOODS, OR DETINUE.

Plea traversing the Detention (non detinet) (a).

That the defendant does not [*or did not or did not nor does he according to the form of the declaration.*] detain the said goods [*or deeds, or as the case may be,*] or any of them as alleged.

(a) By r. 15, T. T. 1853, "In actions for detaining goods the plea of *non detinet* shall operate as a denial of the detention of the goods by the defendant, but not of the plaintiff's property therein; and no other defence than such denial shall be admissible under that plea." It is held under this rule that this plea puts in issue the mere fact of a detention adverse to or against the will of the plaintiff, and not its wrongful character. (*Clements v. Flight*, 16 M. & W. 42; and see *Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674; *Whitehead v. Harrison*, 6 Q. B. 423, 429.)

The plea of *non detinet* is not mentioned in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 84 (*ante*, p. 442), amongst those pleas which can be pleaded together without leave of the Court or a judge; nor is it mentioned anywhere in the Act or in Sched. B. Since that Act the plea of not guilty has sometimes been pleaded in actions of detinue, and its effect would seem to be the same as that of *non detinet*.

The ordinary evidence of detention is that the defendant refused to deliver the goods when demanded. (*Jones v. Dowle*, 9 M. & W. 19.) It is no defence to show that the goods were not in his possession when demanded, if he had improperly parted with the possession, as where he had sold them (*Jones v. Dowle*, *supra*), or where he had lost them by carelessness. (*Reeve v. Palmer*, 5 C. B. N. S. 84; 27 L. J. C. P. 327; 28 Ib. 168.) A plea that the defendant tendered and offered to deliver up the goods to the plaintiff, who refused to receive them, was held bad on special demurrer, as being an argumentative plea of *non detinet*. (*Clements v. Flight*, 16 M. & W. 42.) The defendant may show under this issue that the goods were delivered by him to a third person with the plaintiff's consent (*Anderson v. Smith*, 29 L. J. Ex. 460); or that the goods were sold by him by the authority of a tenant in common with the plaintiff. (*Morgan v. Marquis*, 9 Ex. 145.) So it would seem that the defendant might give in evidence any matter showing that the detention was not adverse.

All matters tending to show that the adverse detention is rightful or justifiable must be specially pleaded. The defendant cannot, generally, under the plea of *non detinet* enter into the question of title (*Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674); or assert title in himself or justify the detention under the title of another (*Richards v. Frankum*, 6 M. & W. 420); or set up a lien (*Barnewall v. Williams*, 7 M. & G. 403; see *post*, p. 741); or a joint ownership in himself. (*Mason v. Farnell*, *supra*.)

After the passing of the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 78, it was held that payment into Court could not be made in respect of a claim for a return of the goods. (*Allan v. Dunn*, 1 H. & N. 572; 26 L. J. Ex. 185.) But such payment might be made in respect of the plaintiff's claim for damages for the detention of the goods as distinct from the claim for their return. (*Crossfield v. Such*, 8 Ex. 159, where see a plea to that effect.) Now by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, "In any action for detaining the goods of the plaintiff, it shall be lawful for the defendant, by leave of the Court or a judge, and upon such terms as they or he shall think fit, to pay into Court a sum of money to the value of the goods alleged to be detained; and such

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Property in the Goods (a).

That the said goods [or deeds, or as the case may be] were not nor was any of them the plaintiff's as alleged.

Plea that the defendant delivered up the goods and the plaintiff accepted them after action brought, and payment into Court of damages for the detention : Crossfield v. Such, 8 Ex. 159.

Plea that the goods had been delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff and others, joint owners with him, and that they had not demanded the re-delivery of the said goods : Atwood v. Ernest, 13 C. B. 881.

Plea that the plaintiff had pawned the goods to a third party for a debt which remained unpaid, and the latter pawned the goods to the defendant for a debt which remained unpaid : Donald v. Suckling, L. R. 1 Q. B. 585 ; 35 L. J. Q. B. 232.

Pleas of lien, see "Lien," post, p. 741.

DISCLAIMER OF TITLE. See "Tender of Amends," post, p. 790.

DISTRESS.

Plea of the General Issue by Statute (b).

By statute 11 Geo. II, } That he is not guilty.
c. 19 (Public Act), ss.
19, 21 ; [Insert any
other statute on which the defendant relies, as 2 W. & M. sess. 1, c. 5,
(Public Act), s. 2.]

payment into Court shall be made and pleaded in like manner, and according to the provisions of 'The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852 ;' and the like proceedings may be had and taken thereupon as to costs and otherwise." (See "Payment into Court," ante, p. 664.)

(a) The plaintiff's property in the goods detained, if denied, must be traversed specifically. A right of lien must be specially pleaded. (Co. Lit. 283 a ; *Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674, 683 ; *Barnewall v. Williams*, 7 M. & G. 403.) A joint ownership in the defendant with the plaintiff cannot be proved under this plea, but must be pleaded specially. (*Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674)

(b) By 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 21, "In all actions of trespass, or upon the case brought against any person entitled to rents or services of any kind, or his bailiff or receiver, or other person, relating to any entry by virtue of this Act or otherwise upon the premises chargeable with such rent or services, or to any distress or seizure, sale, or disposal of any goods thereupon, it

Plea, justifying entering into a House to take Goods clandestinely removed there to avoid a Distress. (11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 1.)

That before any of the alleged trespasses *J. K.* held certain premises as tenant thereof to the defendant under a demise, at a certain yearly rent thereby reserved payable by equal [quarterly] payments, and £—— of the said rent for —— quarters of a year of the said tenancy was then due and in arrear from the said *J. K.* to the defendant; and the said *J. K.* had then and whilst the said rent was so due and in arrear fraudulently and clandestinely carried off from the said premises so demised to him as aforesaid certain goods of the said *J. K.*, to prevent the defendant from distraining the same for the said arrears of rent so due as aforesaid, and placed the said goods in the said messuage of the plaintiff, against the statute in such case made and provided; whereupon the defendant, whilst the said arrears of rent remained so due as aforesaid, and within the space of thirty days next ensuing such carrying off of the said goods as aforesaid, entered into the said messuage of the plaintiff (the outer door thereof being then open) in order to take and seize, and there then took and seized the said goods there being found as a distress for the said arrears of rent, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Fletcher v. Marillier, 9 A. & E. 457; *Norman v. Wescombe*, 2 M. & W. 349; *Angell v. Harrison*, 17 L. J. Q. B. 25; *Dibble v. Bowater*, 2 E. & B. 564.

A like plea justifying the breaking open of a house under 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 7: Bowler v. Nicholson, 12 A. & E. 341.

Plea, by a carrier, justifying the non-delivery of goods by reason

shall be lawful for the defendant in such actions to plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence." (See "*General Issue by Statute*," *ante*, p. 704; and the r. 21, T. T. 1853.)

In actions for illegal and irregular distresses for rent (*ante*, p. 316), this plea puts in issue all matters of inducement, as the tenancy and the distress, and also the irregularities complained of, and admits proof of all matters of justification. (*Williams v. Jones*, 11 A. & E. 643.)

In actions for trespasses to land, or for the taking, conversion, or detention of goods, the general issue by statute enables the defendant to prove a justification under a distress; and every justification at common law or by statute, arising out of the distress, may be given in evidence, and need not be pleaded specially. (*Eagleton v. Gutteridge*, 11 M. & W. 465.) It was sometimes the practice formerly to plead the justification specially, as it tended to narrow the issue and enabled the defendant to obtain admissions on the record; but now, as the plaintiff can deny the whole plea, this advantage is no longer obtained by pleading specially. The terms of the statute do not extend to a case where the goods have been fraudulently removed, and the distress has been made elsewhere than on the premises out of which the rent issues; and in such case the defence must be specially pleaded.

By s. 20 of the above statute, 11 Geo. II, c. 19, no tenant or lessee shall recover in any action for any unlawful act or irregularity in making or disposing of a distress if tender of amends has been made by the party distraining before such action brought. And by s. 21, the defendant may give such tender in evidence under the general issue.

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, s. 42, no arrears of rent shall be recovered by any distress but within six years next after the same shall have become due or next after an acknowledgment of the same in writing shall have been given to the person entitled thereto or his agent, signed by the person by whom the same was payable or his agent. (See *ante*, p. 639.)

that they had been clandestinely removed to avoid a distress and were seized by the plaintiff's landlord: *Anderson v. Midland Ry. Co.*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 94.

Plea justifying taking goods as a distress for toll, under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, 8 Vict. c. 20: Field v. Newport Ry. Co., 3 H. & N. 409; 27 L. J. Ex. 396.

Plea justifying taking goods as a distress for toll for anchorage, under a prescriptive right: Gann v. Johnson, 11 C. B. N. S. 387; 31 L. J. C. P. 372.

Plea justifying a trespass in using land to impound a distress: Woods v. Durrant, 16 M. & W. 149.

Plea justifying seizing Cattle as a Distress damage feasant.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the defendant was lawfully possessed of a close, situate in the county aforesaid [or of —], and because the said cattle was then wrongfully in the said close doing damage there to the defendant, the defendant seized and took the said cattle in the said close and impounded the same in a pound overt in the said county, and not above three miles distant from the place where they were so seized and taken, as a distress for the said damage, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Wilder v. Speer, 8 A. & E. 547; *Weeding v. Aldrich*, 9 A. & E. 861.

A like plea in respect of the defendant's right of common: Richards v. Fry, 7 A. & E. 698; *in respect of the defendant's sole right of pasturage: Welcome v. Upton*, 5 M. & W. 398; 6 M. & W. 536; *Jones v. Richard*, 5 A. & E. 413.

A like plea justifying taking a dog: Bunch v. Kennington, 1 Q. B. 679.

A like plea justifying taking a locomotive engine damage feasant on the defendant's railway: Ambergate Ry. Co. v. Midland Ry. Co., 2 E. & B. 793.

Plea of a Distress damage feasant, and a Sale of the Distress to pay for its Keep in the Pound, under the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60.

That at the time of the alleged seizing and taking of the said [horse] the defendant was lawfully possessed of a close situate in the county aforesaid [or of —], and because the said [horse] was then wrongfully in the said close, doing damage there to the defendant, the defendant seized and took the said [horse] as a distress for the said damage in the said close; and, thereupon, after the passing of the statute passed in the Session of Parliament holden in the seventeenth and eighteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled "An Act to amend an Act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of her present Majesty for the more effectual prevention of cruelty to animals," the defendant impounded the said [horse] as such distress as aforesaid in a pound overt in the said county, and not above three miles distant from the place where the said [horse] was so seized and taken; and afterwards, whilst the said [horse] remained so impounded as aforesaid, the defendant provided and supplied a sufficient quantity of fit and wholesome

food and water for and to the said [horse], and instead of proceeding for the recovery of the value of the said food and water of and from the owner of the said [horse] according to the provisions of the said Act in that behalf, the defendant, after the expiration of seven clear days from the time of impounding the said [horse] as aforesaid, thought fit to sell, and then sold the said [horse] openly at a certain public market, in the market-place of —, after having given three days previously to such sale a public printed notice thereof, for the sum of £—, being the most money that could be got for the same, which are the alleged trespasses; and the defendant then applied [so much as was necessary in that behalf of] the said money, being the produce of the said sale, in discharge of the value of such food and water so supplied as aforesaid, and the expenses of and attending such sale, according to the said statute [and rendered £—, being the overplus of the produce of the said sale to the plaintiff as and being the owner of the said [horse] or tendered and offered to render to the plaintiff, as and being the owner of the said [horse], £—, being the overplus of the produce of the said sale, which the plaintiff refused to accept; and the plaintiff now brings into court the said £—, ready to be paid to the plaintiff].

A like plea justifying a sale of the cattle to pay for their keep in the pound, under 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 59, s. 4: Layton v. Hurry, 8 Q. B. 811; and see Mason v. Newland, 9 C. & P. 575. [This statute was repealed and its provisions substantially re-enacted by the 12 & 13 Vict. c. 92, except as to the power of sale; the power of sale was given by the 17 & 18 Vict. c. 60, s. 1.]

Replications to the plea of a distress taken damage feasant (a):—

Traversing the defendant's property in the close: Bond v. Downton, 2 A. & E. 26. [The plaintiff may deny this by a replication taking issue.]

That the plaintiff had a right of common pur cause de vicinage: Jones v. Robin, 10 Q. B. 581; Prichard v. Powell, 10 Q. B. 589; Clarke v. Tinker, 10 Q. B. 604.

That the defendant himself drove the cattle on to the close: Lyons v. Martin, 8 A. & E. 512.

That the cattle and goods were at the time of the seizure in the actual possession and under the personal care of the plaintiff: Field v. Adames, 12 A. & E. 649; and see Bunch v. Kennington, 1 Q. B. 679.

That the pound was an improper pound: Wilder v. Speer, 8 A. & E. 547.

(a) Any irregularity in the treatment of a distress damage feasant makes the party distraining a trespasser *ab initio*, and may be replied so as to entitle the plaintiff to recover for the whole trespass. The statute 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 19, applies only to distresses for rent: see *ante*, p. 321; and *post*, p. 755.

Tender after impounding does not render the distress or detention wrongful, and a replication of such tender to a plea of distress damage feasant is bad. (*Singleton v. Williamson*, 7 H. & N. 747; 31 L. J. Ex. 287. And see, as to the effect of tender, *ante*, p. 318 (a).)

That the cattle strayed on to the defendant's close by reason of the fences being out of repair through the defendant's neglect, and the defendant distrained them before the plaintiff could remove them: Goodwyn v. Cheveley, 4 H. & N. 631; 28 L. J. Ex. 298; and see "Fences," ante, p. 329.

See other pleas and replications in respect of distresses, "Replevin," post, p. 777.

EASEMENTS.

See "Common," ante, p. 711; "Lights," post, p. 746; "Support," post p. 789; "Ways," post, p. 810.

EQUITABLE PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, ETC. (a).

Plea on equitable grounds to an action for the conversion of goods, that the goods were sold by the plaintiff to the defendant, together with other goods, and paid for, but were omitted by mistake in the

(a) Equitable pleadings under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, ss. 83-86, are allowed in actions for wrongs upon the same principles as in actions on contracts. (See "*Equitable Pleas*," ante, p. 566.) A plea upon equitable grounds must state facts which would entitle the defendant to an absolute injunction in equity. (*Wakley v. Froggatt*, 2 H. & C. 669; 33 L. J. Ex. 5.) Thus in an action of trespass for cutting down and carrying trees, a plea on equitable grounds that the defendant bought the trees, with a licence to enter upon the land and cut them, from a deceased owner of the land, who devised the land to the plaintiff, was held bad as showing no right to an absolute injunction. (*Wakley v. Froggatt*, *supra*.) In an action of trespass for entering plaintiff's land and breaking a gate, a plea on equitable grounds that it was agreed that the gate should remain open pending arrangements to try the question of a right of way through it, and that defendant broke open the gate because it was closed contrary to the agreement, was held bad, because the closing of the gate by the plaintiff showed a revocation of the licence to use the way, and the defendant had no right in equity to enforce the agreement by breaking the gate, or to an absolute injunction against the plaintiff closing it. (*Hyde v. Graham*, 1 H. & C. 593; 32 L. J. Ex. 27.)

An equitable replication will not be allowed which departs from the cause of action declared upon. Thus in an action of trespass for digging and carrying away the plaintiff's coal, to which the defendant pleaded the Statute of Limitations, a replication upon equitable grounds that the trespasses were fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff until within six years was not allowed because it showed that the plaintiff's legal right was barred, and his only right was in a court of equity for an account. (*Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459; 26 L. J. Ex. 1.)

The C. L. P. Act, 1854, admitting pleadings upon equitable grounds, does not apply to the action of ejectment, in which all pleadings were abolished by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 178. (*Neave v. Avery*, 16 C. B. 328; 24 L. J. C. P. 207.)

bought and sold notes: *Steele v. Haddock*, 10 Ex. 643; 24 L. J. Ex.

Plea on equitable grounds to an action for obstructing plaintiff's lights by a building, that the building was erected, and money expended thereon, by the defendant with the acquiescence and consent of the plaintiff, and on the faith of such acquiescence and consent:—replication on equitable grounds that the plaintiff acquiesced and consented upon the faith of false representations of the defendant that the building would not cause the obstruction: *Davies v. Marshall*, 10 C. B. N. S. 697; 31 L. J. C. P. 61; and see "*Leave and Licence*," *post*, p. 740; "*Lights*," *post*, p. 746.

ESTOPPEL.

Replication to a Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Title to Land, an Estoppel by a Judgment in Ejectment (a).

[Commence with the form *ante*, p. 456, restricting the replication to so much of the plea as relates to the trespasses complained of since the date of the claim in the writ of ejectment.] That on the day and year last aforesaid the plaintiff, for the purpose of recovering possession of the said land, sued out of the Court of — a writ of ejectment, directed to the defendant by name, being the person then in possession of the said land, and to all persons entitled to defend the possession of the said land, to the possession whereof the plaintiff by the said writ claimed to be then entitled and to eject all other persons therefrom, commanding the defendant and the said persons entitled to defend the possession of the said land, or such of them as denied the alleged title of the plaintiff within sixteen days after service of the said writ to appear in the said Court of — to defend the said property or such part thereof as they

(a) See the observations on "*Estoppel*," *ante*, p. 574.

This replication may be pleaded to pleas disputing the plaintiff's property in the land; as pleas that the land is not the plaintiff's, or *liberum tenementum*, in actions of trespass to land and in actions to recover mesne profits. The judgment is no estoppel unless pleaded. (*Feversham v. Emerson*, 11 Ex. 385; *Matthew v. Osborne*, 13 C. B. 919; *Litchfield v. Ready*, 5 Ex. 939, 945.) The estoppel dates from the date of the claim in ejectment, and therefore should not be pleaded in respect of any antecedent period; and the matter of estoppel is assumed to continue until the contrary is shown. The defendant may deny the matter of estoppel or may set up any subsequent matter showing that the estoppel has ceased. (*Wilkinson v. Kirby*, 15 C. B. 430, 440.)

A county court order for giving up possession of premises obtained by the landlord against a subtenant under 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, s. 50, is not conclusive in a subsequent action against him for mesne profits. (*Campbell v. Loader*, 3 H. & C. 520; 34 L. J. Ex. 50.)

In an action against husband and wife for a trespass by the wife to which they pleaded that the land was not the plaintiff's, it was held that an estoppel against the husband by a verdict in a previous action between him and the plaintiff could not be pleaded, but was conclusive in evidence when it appeared that the wife acted only by authority of the husband. (*Whittaker v. Jackson*, 2 H. & C. 926; 33 L. J. Ex. 181.)

might be advised, in default whereof judgment might be signed and they turned out of possession ; and such proceedings were thereupon had in the said Court upon the said writ that before this suit by the judgment of the said Court it was considered that the plaintiff should recover the possession of the said land ; and afterwards and before this suit by virtue of the said judgment the plaintiff entered into possession of the said land. [*Conclude as ante*, p. 456.]

Like replications : Doe v. Wellsman, 2 Ex. 368 ; *Wilkinson v. Kirby*, 15 C. B. 430, 433.

Replication in estoppel, to a plea in an action of trespass setting up title, that in a former action of trespass between the same parties the same title was pleaded, and verdict thereon found and judgment given against the defendant : Outram v. Morewood, 3 East, 346.

Replication in estoppel, to the plea of nil habuit in tenementis, of a demise by plaintiff to defendant : Wilkins v. Wingate, 6 T. R. 62 ; and see 2 L. Raym. 1051 ; *Ib.* 1054 ; 1 Wms. Saund. 276 c, 277 a ; *Curtis v. Spitty*, 1 Bing. N. C. 15 ; *ante*, pp. 630, 636.

Replication in estoppel, to plea in trespass alleging title in a third party, of a demise by defendant to the plaintiff : Darlington v. Pritchard, 4 M. & G. 783.

EXCESS. See "*New Assignment*," *post*, p. 755.

EXECUTION. See "*Process*," *post*, p. 770.

EXECUTORS (a). See "*Executors*," *ante*, pp. 325, 577.

(a) In an action brought by an administrator under Lord Campbell's Act, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, for the death of the intestate caused by the negligence of the defendant, to recover compensation for the family, a plea that the family did not suffer any pecuniary loss, was allowed to be added at the trial in addition to the plea of not guilty. (*Duckworth v. Johnson*, 4 H. & N. 653 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 25.) The plaintiff in such action is not entitled to a verdict for nominal damages upon proof merely of the death by negligence, without proof of actual pecuniary loss to the family. (*Ib.* ; and see *ante*, p. 326 ; and *post*, p. 752.) As to satisfaction made to the deceased see *Baker v. London & South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 91 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 53.

As to payment into Court in this action, see 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95, s. 2, cited *ante*, p. 327.

By "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," 31 & 32 Vict. c. 119, s. 25, "where a person has been injured or killed by an accident on a railway the

FENCES. See *ante*, p. 329.

Replication to plea justifying the taking of the plaintiff's cattle for straying on defendant's close, that the cattle strayed through defects in fences which the defendant was bound to repair: see "Distress," ante, p. 733; "Trespass," post, p. 800.

Plea in bar in replevin to same effect: Barber v. Whiteley, 34 L. J. Q. B. 212.

FISHERY.

Plea, to an action of trespass, justifying the trespass under a prescriptive right of fishing: Mannall v. Fisher, 5 C. B. N. S. 856; Shuttleworth v. Le Fleming, 19 C. B. N. S. 687; 34 L. J. C. P. 309.

Plea, to an action of trespass, of a public right of fishing in an arm of the sea; Replication of a prescriptive right of sole fishery in the same spot: Richardson v. Orford, 2 H. Bl. 182.

Plea justifying taking nets and fixed engines under the Salmon Fishery Act, 1861: Williams v. Blackwall, 2 H. & C. 33; 32 L. J. Ex. 174.

FIXTURES. See *post*, "Reversion," p. 784; "Waste," p. 807.

FRAUD.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

Board of Trade, upon application in writing made jointly by the company from whom compensation is claimed and the person if he is injured, or his representatives if he is killed, may, if they think fit, appoint an arbitrator, who shall determine the compensation (if any) to be paid by the company."

(a) In actions for fraud the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant made the representation charged, that it was false, that the defendant knew it to be false or did not believe it to be true, that the defendant intended to induce the plaintiff to act upon it, that the plaintiff did so, and that damage happened to him in consequence. (*Mummery v. Paul*, 1 C. B. 316; *Rawlings v. Bell*, 1 C. B. 951; *Freeman v. Cooke*, 2 Ex. 654; *Eastwood v. Bain*, 3 H. & N. 738; 28 L. J. Ex. 74; *Cornish v. Abington*, 4 H. & N. 549; 28 L. J. Ex. 262; and see *ante*, p. 333.) Matters of inducement stating the circumstances under which the representation was made must be separately traversed, unless they are involved in the statement of the fraud. (*Ib.*) A special plea to an action for fraud that the defendant had good and probable reason to believe and did believe the representation to

GENERAL ISSUE. *See ante*, p. 697.

HIGHWAYS. *See ante*, p. 337.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

See ante, p. 338 ; “ *Abatement*,” p. 473.

Plea of not guilty in an action against husband and wife for a tort committed by the wife : ante, p. 699.

IMPRISONMENT. *See “ Trespass to the Person,” post*, p. 791.

INFANCY. *See “ Infancy,” ante*, pp. 6, 449, 604.

INJUNCTION. *See ante*, p. 341

INNKEEPER.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

be true, was held a good answer to the action. (*Evans v. Collins*, 5 Q. B. 804.) Such defence may be proved under the general issue.

In actions founded on false representations respecting the character or credit of another, objections under the statute 9 Geo. IV, c. 14, s. 6 (*see ante*, p. 336), should be relied on under the general issue ; and a plea to the effect that the representations were not in writing as required by the statute is unnecessary. (*Turnley v. Macgregor*, 6 M. & G. 46.)

(a) In an action by a guest against an innkeeper for loss of or injury to goods of the guest, the plea of not guilty denies only the breach of duty or wrongful act alleged, namely, the loss or injury as caused by the negligence or default of the defendant or his servants ; the facts stated in the inducement, that the defendant kept the inn, and that the plaintiff brought the goods there as a guest, if denied, must be traversed in terms. (r. 16, T. T. 1853 ; *ante*, p. 697.) If the declaration is framed in contract the

Plea that Defendant was not an Innkeeper.

That the defendant was not an innkeeper and did not keep a common inn for the accommodation of travellers as alleged.

A like plea: Armistead v. Wilde, 17 Q. B. 261; 20 L. J. Q. B. 524; see *Day v. Bather*, 2 H. & C. 14.

Plea that Plaintiff did not bring the Goods into the Inn.

That the plaintiff did not, as such traveller as aforesaid, bring into the said inn the said goods or any of them, nor were the said goods or any of them within the said inn as alleged.

A like plea: Dawson v. Chamney, 5 Q. B. 164.

Special plea, to count for refusing to lodge the plaintiff, that the defendant offered the plaintiff reasonable and proper accommodation, which the plaintiff refused to accept: Fell v. Knight, 8 M. & W. 269.

Plea of lien by innkeeper on plaintiff's goods, for amount of charges incurred as guest: Allen v. Smith, 12 C. B. N. S. 638; 31 L. J. C. P. 306; see *Snead v. Watkins*, 1 C. B. N. S. 267; 26 L. J. C. P. 57.

JUDGMENT RECOVERED (a).

Plea, to an action for negligent navigation, of a judgment against the plaintiff in the Admiralty Court respecting the same cause of action: Harris v. Willis, 15 C. B. 710.

pleas of *non assumpsit* and a traverse of the breach will be applicable. (See *Morgan v. Ravey*, 6 H. & N. 265; 30 L. J. Ex. 131; *ante*, p. 461.)

The loss of goods is *prima facie* evidence of default in the defendant; but under the issue of not guilty the defendant may show that the loss was occasioned by the negligence of the plaintiff (*Armistead v. Wilde*, 17 Q. B. 261; *Morgan v. Ravey*, 6 H. & N. 265; 30 L. J. Ex. 131; *Cashill v. Wright*, 6 E. & B. 891), or that it occurred by an accident, as that the plaintiff's horse was kicked by another horse, without any default on the part of the defendant. (*Dawson v. Chamney*, 5 Q. B. 164.)

The liability of an innkeeper for loss of or injury to goods is limited, subject to certain exceptions and conditions, to the amount of £30, by the 26 & 27 Vict. c. 41, cited *ante*, p. 344.

As to the lien of an innkeeper upon the goods brought into his inn, see "*Lien*," *post*, p. 742.

(a) The form of this plea is the same as in actions on contracts, see "*Judgment recovered*," *ante*, p. 624; the precedents there given may be made applicable with trifling alterations according to the circumstances of the case.

A judgment recovered by the plaintiff merges the cause of action, and

Plea to an action for negligent navigation, of a judgment in the Admiralty Court against defendant's ship and freight, under which the ship was sold and the proceeds and freight paid to the plaintiff [held a bad plea except to the extent of the damages satisfied by the payment] : Nelson v. Couch, 15 C. B. N. S. 99 ; 33 L. J. C. P. 46.

Plea, to an action for negligent navigation, of a foreign judgment against the plaintiff in respect of the same grievances : General Steam Navigation Co. v. Guillou, 11 M. & W. 878.

Plea of a judgment recovered against a co-trespasser for the same trespasses (a) : Basham v. Lumley, 3 C. & P. 489 n. (a).

Plea, in an action for a conversion of goods, that the conversion was committed by the defendant jointly with another, and a judgment recovered by the plaintiff against the latter for the same conversion : Buckland v. Johnson, 15 C. B. 145.

Plea, to an action for the conversion of goods, that the plaintiff recovered judgment in an action for the conversion of the same goods against a third party from whom the defendant purchased them : Cooper v. Shepherd, 3 C. B. 266 ; and see " Conversion," ante, p. 718.

Plea of a judgment recovered against the defendant in a former action for false imprisonment of the plaintiff on a charge of felony [held a bad plea to a count for malicious prosecution of the plaintiff on the same charge] : Guest v. Warren, 9 Ex. 379.

Pleas of justification under judgment and execution ; see " Process," post, p. 770.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

See " Justice of the Peace," ante, p. 345 ; " General Issue by Sta-

may be pleaded as a defence to another action for the same cause. A judgment against the plaintiff operates as an estoppel to his suing again for the same cause, and may be so pleaded. (See *ante*, pp. 575, 624.)

A judgment recovered by the plaintiff in a foreign Court does not merge the cause of action, and is no defence to an action here. A final judgment in a foreign Court against the plaintiff is an estoppel to his suing here for the same cause of action. (*Plummer v. Woodburne*, 4 B. & C. 625 ; *General Steam Navigation Co. v. Guillou*, 11 M. & W. 877 ; and see as to Foreign Judgments, Westlake's International Law, ch. xii. ; *ante*, p. 623, 627.)

As to the replication denying the judgment and new assignment that the plaintiff is suing for different causes of action, see *ante*, p. 628.

(a) A judgment recovered against one of several joint wrong-doers is a bar to an action against the others for the same cause, without execution on, or satisfaction of the judgment. (*Brown v. Wooton*, Yelv. 67 ; Cro. Jac. 73 ; recognized in *King v. Hoare*, 13 M. & W. 494, 504.)

tute," *ante*, p. 704; "*Limitation*," *post*, p. 747; "*Notice of Action*," *post*, p. 758; "*Payment into Court*," *post*, p. 767; "*Tender of Amends*," *post*, p. 789.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

"*Replevin*," *post*, p. 777; "*Reversion*," *post*, p. 784; "," p. 807.

LEAVE AND LICENCE

of Leave and Licence. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 44.)

That he did what is complained of by the plaintiff's leave.

(*a*) *Leave and Licence.*]—In actions for wrongs independent of contract the leave and licence of the plaintiff to do the act complained of shows that it is not injurious, and constitutes a defence to an action according to the maxim of law *volenti non fit injuria*.

This defence may be given in evidence under the general issue in actions for assault, and it seems for false imprisonment (*Christopherson v. Bare*, 11 Q. B. 473); in actions for the conversion of goods (see *Ringham v. Clements*, 12 Q. B. 260); and see *ante*, p. 716; and, it would seem, in actions for the detention of goods (see *Clements v. Flight*, 16 M. & W. 42; and see *ante*, p. 728).

In actions for trespasses to land and realty, the defence of leave and licence must be pleaded. (*Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316.) A mere licence to enter upon land whether given by parol or by deed is revocable. (*Wood v. Leadbitter*, 13 M. & W. 838, 845; *Adams v. Andrews*, 15 Q. B. 284; *Coleman v. Foster*, 1 H. & N. 37.) A licence incident to or connected with a valid grant is irrevocable whether made by parol or by deed. (*Wood v. Leadbitter*, 13 M. & W. 838, 845.) A grant of an interest in land cannot be made by parol except in the case of leases not exceeding three years within the second section of the Statute of Frauds. (See *ante*, p. 199 (*a*).) A grant of emblements, growing crops, or other similar chattel interests, falls either within the 4th or the 17th sections of the Statute of Frauds, and a licence incident to such grants when validly made may be irrevocable. (*Ib.*; *Wood v. Manley*, 11 A. & E. 34; see *Wakley v. Froggatt*, 2 H. & C. 669; 33 L. J. Ex. 5.) A grant of an interest in land, as a lease for a term, is not properly described as a licence, although it necessarily contains a licence commensurate with the grant. A defendant justifying under such an interest should not plead leave and licence, but should plead the interest according to its legal effect, as a lease or otherwise. (*Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316, 320.) But an agreement for the letting of premises to the defendant, containing a clause that upon non-performance of the conditions the plaintiff might enter and take possession, and plead leave and licence in any action brought for such entry, was held in legal effect to operate as a leave and licence, and to be properly so pleaded, because the estate of the plaintiff as tenant continued until the defendant availed himself of the licence by entering and taking possession. (*Kavanagh v. Gudge*, *supra*; and see *Feltham v. Cartwright*, 5 Bing. N. C. 569.)

Acquiescence in the erection of a nuisance to the plaintiff's property may be pleaded as a defence on equitable grounds. (*Davies v. Marshall*, 10 C.

Replication of a Revocation of the Leave (a).

That before any of the alleged trespasses [or grievances] the plaintiff revoked the alleged leave, whereof the defendant then had notice.

LIBERUM TENEMENTUM. See "*Trespass to Land*," *post*, p. 802

LIEN (*b*).

B. N. S. 697 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 61 ; see *ante*, p. 734 ; *post*, p. 747 ; and see *Bankart v. Houghton*, 27 Beav. 425 ; 28 L. J. C. 473 ; *Cooper v. Hubbuck*, 13 L. J. C. 123 ; *Cotching v. Basset*, 32 Beav. 101 ; 32 L. J. C. 286 ; *Johnson v. Wyatt*, 2 De G. J. & S. 18 ; 33 L. J. C. 394.)

A plea on equitable grounds to an action of trespass for entering upon lands of the plaintiff, and breaking a gate, that there was a dispute as to a right of way over the land, and it was agreed that the way should remain open until arrangements were made for trying the dispute, wherefore the defendant broke open the gate because it was closed contrary to the agreement, which was the alleged trespass, was held bad on demurrer because the closing of the gate by the plaintiff showed a revocation of the licence, and the defendant was not entitled at law or in equity to enforce the agreement by breaking the gate open. (*Hyde v. Graham*, 1 H. & C. 593 ; 32 L. J. Ex. 27.)

(*a*) Under a plea of leave and licence pleaded generally the defendant would be bound to prove a licence co-extensive with the trespasses or wrongful acts proved against him ; and therefore it would be sufficient for the plaintiff to take issue on the plea, under which issue he might show a revocation of the licence ; and it would be unnecessary to reply the revocation specially or to new assign. (*Barnes v. Hunt*, 11 East, 451 ; *Adams v. Andrews*, 15 Q. B. 284.) But a special replication of the revocation of the licence would be admissible as showing the ground on which the plaintiff denies the existence of the licence. (*Adams v. Andrews*, 15 Q. B. 284, 293.)

Where the plea restricts the declaration to certain occasions or to a certain extent, and the plaintiff intends to claim in respect of other occasions or for an excess beyond the terms of the licence, a new assignment is necessary. (*Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316 ; *Adams v. Andrews*, *supra* ; 1 Wms. Saund. 300 *f* ; see "*New Assignment*," *post*, p. 755.)

An abuse of a licence or authority given by law, rendering the defendant a trespasser *ab initio*, must be replied specially as new matter avoiding the effect of the plea ; it cannot be shown under a replication merely taking issue on the plea (*Price v. Peek*, 1 Bing. N. C. 380 ; *Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791, 797) ; nor can it be new assigned as another and different trespass. (See "*New Assignment*," *post*, p. 755 ; and see *Six Carpenters' case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 132.)

The defence of lien should be specially pleaded in actions for the detention of goods. (Co. Lit. 283 *a* ; *Mason v. Farnell*, 12 M. & W. 674, 683 ; *Barnewall v. Williams*, 7 M. & G. 403 ; and see *ante*, p. 728.)

In an action for a wrongful conversion of goods, lien may be proved under a plea traversing the property in the goods (*Owen v. Knight*, 4 Bing. N. C. 54 ; *Brandao v. Barnett*, 1 M. & G. 908 ; *Richards v. Symons*, 8 Q. B.

Plea of a Lien by a Workman for Work done upon Goods

That, before the alleged detention the plaintiff delivered the said goods to the defendant for the purpose of their being repaired for the plaintiff by the defendant in the way of his trade of a ——— for reward to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the

90); and in such an action a special plea asserting a lien was formerly objectionable as amounting to an argumentative traverse. (*Dorrington v. Carter*, 1 Ex. 566; *Jackson v. Cummins*, 5 M. & W. 342, 349; and see *ante*, p. 716.)

(a) Where a bailee has expended his labour and skill on goods delivered to him for that purpose, he has a lien at common law for his charge for the work. Thus the artificer to whom goods are delivered for the purpose of being worked up into form, and the farrier by whose skill an animal is cured of a disease, and the horsebreaker by whose skill he is rendered manageable, have liens on them in respect of their charges. (*Scarfe v. Morgan*, 4 M. & W. 270, 283.) A carriage-maker has a lien for the repairs done to a carriage delivered to him to be repaired. (*Green v. Shewell*, cited 4 M. & W. 277.) The keeper of a stallion has a lien on a mare sent to him to be covered. (*Scarfe v. Morgan*, 4 M. & W. 270.) A trainer of racehorses has a lien for his charge for keeping and training them (*Bevan v. Waters*, Mo. & M. 235); but if the owner expressly stipulated for the possession of his horse when required, the trainer has no lien (see *Scarfe v. Morgan*, 4 M. & W. 270, 284; *Jackson v. Cummins*, 5 M. & W. 342, 350); so a livery stable-keeper has no lien for the keep of a horse, because the owner impliedly, if not expressly, stipulates for the possession when required (*Judson v. Etheridge*, 1 C. & M. 743); and, in like manner, an agister of cattle has no lien, because the nature of the bailment is inconsistent with a detention by him. (*Jackson v. Cummins*, 5 M. & W. 342.) An innkeeper has a lien on the goods of his guest for the amount of his bill; also on the horses of his guest, though occasionally taken out for use (*Allen v. Smith*, 12 C. B. N. S. 638; 31 L. J. C. P. 306.); and his lien extends to goods brought to the inn by the guest, though they may turn out to be the property of a third person. (*Snead v. Watkins*, 1 C. B. N. S. 267; 26 L. J. C. P. 57.)

The work and skill for which the lien is created must be expended upon the goods themselves, as in the above examples, and as those expended in assaying gold or jewels, or weighing or carrying goods. (See *per* Pollock, C. B., *Steadman v. Hockley*, 15 M. & W. 553, 556.) Work and skill expended "with and in respect of" the goods is not sufficient, as where a conveyancer transacted business "with and in respect of" deeds, it was held that he could not claim a lien upon the deeds for his charges for the business. (*Steadman v. Hockley*, *supra*.)

Where several parcels of goods are delivered under one contract for the purpose of having work done upon them, the bailee has a lien on the whole for the whole price, though the goods are delivered at different times. (*Marks v. Lahee*, 3 Bing. N. C. 408.) A bailee does not lose his lien by claiming it for other charges besides that for which he is entitled to hold it, or by claiming it for too great an amount, unless the proper amount is tendered. (*Scarfe v. Morgan*, 4 M. & W. 270; *Allen v. Smith*, *supra*.) Where a chattel is detained for a lien and charges are incurred in keeping and taking care of it, no claim can be made for those charges. (*Somes v. British Empire Shipping Co.*, 8 H. L. C. 338; 30 L. J. Q. B. 229.) A lien cannot be got rid of by an offer to set-off a debt against the amount of the lien. (See *Clarke v. Fell*, 4 B. & Ad. 404.)

By express agreement, or by the usage of particular trades or professions, a lien may be created for the general balance of account between the parties; thus an attorney has a lien for his general balance on the deeds and papers of his clients which have come to his hands in the course of his employ-

said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid, and repaired the same and found the necessary materials in that behalf for the plaintiff; and the reasonable reward for the same, payable by the plaintiff to the defendant at the time of the alleged detention amounted to £——, whereof the plaintiff then had notice, but did not pay the same, and the said sum being still due and unpaid the defendant detained [and still detains] the said goods for a lien and security for the said £——, which is the alleged detention.

Another Form of a Plea of Lien for Work done on Goods.

That at the time of the alleged detention he had a lien upon the said goods for money payable to him by the plaintiff for work done and materials provided by the defendant in [repairing] the said goods for the plaintiff at his request, and the said money being still due and unpaid, the defendant detained [and still detains] the said goods for a lien and security for the said money, which is the alleged detention.

Plea of Lien by a Common Carrier.

That at the time of the alleged detention he had a lien upon the said goods for money payable to him by the plaintiff for the conveyance of the said goods by him, as and being a common carrier, for the plaintiff at his request from divers places to divers other places, and the said money being still due and unpaid, the defendant detained [and still detains] the said goods for a lien and security for the said money, which is the alleged detention.

ment (see 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 135). A banker has a general lien upon the securities of his customer (*Davis v. Bowsher*, 5 T. R. 488; *Barnett v. Brandao*, 6 M. & G. 630); as to what is a security within a banker's general lien (see *Wylde v. Radford*, 33 L. J. C. 51); and as to the right of a banker to retain a customer's balance against bills discounted for him (see *Agra and Masterman's Bank v. Hoffman*, 34 L. J. C. 285). A factor has a general lien upon all goods consigned to him as factor (*Dixon v. Stansfeld*, 10 C. B. 398). A wharfinger or warehouseman has a similar lien. (*Holderness v. Collinson*, 7 B. & C. 212.) A warehouseman cannot assert a general lien against all goods deposited by a factor in his own name whether his own or not. (*Leuckhart v. Cooper*, 3 Bing. N. C. 99; and see *Dresser v. Bosanquet*, 4 B. & S. 460; 32 L. J. Q. B. 57, 374.) Stockbrokers have a general lien upon the securities of their customers. (*Jones v. Peppercorne*, 1 Johns. 430; 28 L. J. C. 158.) As to lien between principal and agent. (See *Bock v. Gorrissen*, 29 L. J. C. 673; 30 Ib. 39.)

A mere lien gives no right of sale, and is not assignable (*M'Combie v. Davies*, 7 East, 5; *Thames Ironworks Co. v. Patent Derrick Co.*, 1 Johns. & H. 93; 29 L. J. C. 714); but a pledge or bailment of goods to secure a loan gives a power of sale upon default of the borrower, and is assignable before default. (*Pothonier v. Dawson*, Holt, 383; *Martin v. Reid*, 11 C. B. N. S. 730; 31 L. J. C. P. 126; *Johnson v. Stear*, 15 C. B. N. S. 330; 33 L. J. C. P. 130; *Pigot v. Cubley*, 15 C. B. N. S. 701; 33 L. J. C. P. 134; *Donald v. Suckling*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 585; 35 L. J. Q. B. 232; and see *Coggs v. Bernard*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. p. 177.)

The defendant may be ordered to deliver particulars under the plea of lien. (*Owen v. Nickson*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 125.)

A like plea by a coachmaker: Pinnock v. Harrison, 3 M. & W. 532; by a fuller of cloth: Coombs v. Noad, 10 M. & W. 127; Cumpstén v. Haigh, 2 Bing. N. C. 449; by an engraver: Marks v. Lahee, 3 Bing. N. C. 408; by a carver and gilder: Legg v. Evans, 6 M. & W. 36; by a warehousekeeper: Leuckhart v. Cooper, 3 Bing. N. C. 99; by an innkeeper: Allen v. Smith, 12 C. B. N. S. 638; 31 L. J. C. P. 306; by an accountant: see Atwood v. Ernest, 13 C. B. 881.

Plea of Lien by an Attorney.

That before the alleged detention the plaintiff delivered the said deeds, papers, and instruments in writing to the defendant as and being an attorney of the Court of —, at Westminster, and a solicitor of the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of certain affairs and business to be done and carried on for the plaintiff by the defendant as such attorney and solicitor as aforesaid upon and with the same and in respect of the property to which they related and otherwise, for reward to the defendant, and the defendant received and had the said deeds, papers, and instruments in writing for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and the plaintiff at the time of the alleged detention was and still is indebted to the defendant in a large sum of money for work, journeys, and attendances of the defendant, by him done, performed and bestowed as the attorney and solicitor of the plaintiff and upon his retainer, and for fees payable by the plaintiff to the defendant in respect thereof, and for materials and necessary things provided in and about the said work, and for money paid for the plaintiff by the defendant as the attorney and solicitor of the plaintiff and at his request, wherefore the defendant detained and still detains the said deeds, papers, and instruments in writing, for a lien and security for the said money, which is the alleged detention.

A like plea: Lightfoot v. Keane, 1 M. & W. 745.

Plea by bankers of a general lien on goods and securities deposited with them: O'Connor v. Majoribanks, 4 M. & G. 435; Barnett v. Brandao, 6 M. & G. 630.

Plea by an insurance broker of a general lien on a policy of insurance for a balance of account: Hewison v. Guthrie, 2 Bing. N. C. 755.

Plea of a general lien by a factor: Dixon v. Stansfeld, 10 C. B. 398.

Plea of lien by a pawnbroker for money advanced upon goods: Nickisson v. Trotter, 3 M. & W. 130 (a).

(a) A pledge of goods creating a lien for money lent within the Pawnbrokers Act, 39 & 40 Geo. III, c. 99 (a statute amended as to some of its provisions by the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 98, and the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 27), must be made in conformity with the requirements of that Act. (*Fergusson v. Norman*, 5 Bing. N. C. 76; *Attenborough v. London*, 8 Ex. 661.)

Plea of stoppage in transitu and lien by unpaid vendor: Cooper v. Bill, 3 H. & C. 722; 34 L. J. Ex. 161; and see ante, p. 555 (a).

Plea, to a Count for the Detention of Deeds, that they were deposited as Security for a Debt.

That before the alleged detention the plaintiff deposited the said deeds and instruments in writing with the defendant, to be by him kept as a pledge and security for and until the repayment by the plaintiff to the defendant of £——, then lent by the defendant to the plaintiff upon the security of the said deeds and instruments in writing, and the defendant received and had the same for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and at the time of the alleged detention the said £—— was and still is due and unpaid to the defendant, wherefore the defendant detained [and still detains] the said deeds and instruments in writing, which is the alleged detention.

Like pleas: Gledstane v. Hewitt, 1 C. & J. 565; *Chilton v. Carrington*, 15 C. B. 95; *Owen v. Nickson*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 125.

Plea of Lien and Pledge by an Agent entrusted with Goods, under 5 & 6 Vict. c. 39 (a).

That before the alleged detention and after the passing of the statute made in the sixth year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, to amend the law relating to advances *bonâ fide* made to agents entrusted with goods, *J. K.* was an agent within the meaning of the said statute, and was, as such agent, entrusted with the possession of the said goods by the plaintiff [or *L. M.* the then owner thereof], the same being goods within the meaning of the said statute; and the said *J. K.* being so entrusted with the possession of the said goods as such agent as aforesaid, then deposited the same with the defendant under and in pursuance of a contract or agreement by way of pledge, lien and security then *bonâ fide* made by the defendant with the said *J. K.* for a loan, advance or payment of £——, then made by the defendant to the said *J. K.* upon the security of the said goods, [and for interest thereon, at the

(a) See also the statutes 4 Geo. IV, c. 83; 6 Geo. IV, c. 94; and as to the effect of the Factors Acts, Chit. on Contr. 8th ed. 205. The statute applies only to commercial agents. (*Lamb v. Attenborough*, 1 B. & S. 831; 31 L. J. Q. B. 41; *Wood v. Rowcliffe*, 6 Hare, 191; and see *Hayman v. Flewker*, 32 L. J. C. P. 132.) Pledges for antecedent debts are not within the statute. (*Learoyd v. Robinson*, 12 M. & W. 745; *Jewan v. Whitworth*, L. R. 2 Eq. 692; 36 L. J. C. 127; *Macnee v. Gorst*, L. R. 4 Eq. 315.) Certificates of railway stock are not goods within the statute. (*Freeman v. Appleyard*, 32 L. J. Ex. 175.) As to what is "entrusted" with goods, see *Baines v. Swainson*, 4 B. & S. 270; 32 L. J. Q. B. 281; *Fuentes v. Montis*, L. R. 3 C. P. 268; 37 L. J. C. P. 137.

Replications to the above plea, that the plaintiff was induced to entrust the agent with the possession of the goods by the fraud of the agent; that the transaction between the agent and the defendant was not in the usual course of business; that the goods were delivered to the defendant to replace other goods on which he held a lien, but which were not the goods of the agent, were held bad. (*Sheppard v. Union Bank of London*, 7 H. & N. 661; 31 L. J. Ex. 154.)

rate of £—— per cent. per annum payable by the said *J. K.* to the defendant from the time of the said advance until the repayment of the said £——], and the defendant then received and had the said goods for the purpose and on the terms aforesaid; and at the time of the alleged detention the said £—— [and interest thereon as aforesaid] was and still is [or were and still are] due and unpaid to the defendant, wherefore the defendant detained [and still detains] the said goods, which is the alleged detention.

Like pleas: *Lamb v. Attenborough*, 1 B. & S. 831; 31 L. J. Q. B. 41; *Sheppard v. Union Bank of London*, 7 H. & N. 661; 31 L. J. Ex. 154.

Replication of a Tender of the Debt.

That before the detention in the declaration mentioned, the plaintiff tendered and offered to pay to the defendant £——, in satisfaction and discharge of the alleged lien, such last-mentioned sum being sufficient to satisfy and discharge the same, and the plaintiff then requested the defendant to deliver up to the plaintiff the said goods, which the defendant refused to do.

Like replications: *Marks v. Lahee*, 3 Bing. N. C. 408; *Coombs v. Noad*, 10 M. & W. 127.

LIGHTS.

General Issue (a).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Possession of the House.

That the plaintiff was not possessed of the said dwelling-house as alleged.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Right to the Light.

That the plaintiff was not entitled to have the light and air enter into the said dwelling-house through the said window as alleged.

Plea, in an Action by a Reversioner, traversing the Plaintiff's Right to the Light (b).

That there were not nor was of right in the said dwelling-house

(a) The general issue, not guilty, denies the alleged obstruction only (r. 16, T. T. 1853). The plaintiff's possession of the house, and his right to the lights, must, if denied, be traversed specifically. Matters justifying the obstruction must be pleaded specially.

(b) By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, under a denial of the general allegation of the right, all the matters in that Act mentioned and provided, which are applicable to the case, are admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation. (See *ante*, p. 712, and see further as to Lights, *ante*, p. 347.)

the said windows, or any of them, through which the light and air of right ought to have entered as alleged.

Plea justifying the obstruction, as having been erected under the powers of a Railway Act : Turner v. Sheffield Ry. Co., 10 M. & W. 425.

Plea on equitable grounds, to an action for obstructing the plaintiff's light by a building, that the defendant erected the building at a great expense, with the knowledge, acquiescence and consent of the plaintiff : Davies v. Marshall, 10 C. B. N. S. 697 ; 31 L. J. C. P. 61 ; see Williams v. Lord Jersey, 1 Cr. & Ph. 91 ; Cotching v. Basset, 32 Beav. 101 ; 32 L. J. C. 286 ; Johnson v. Wyatt, 2 De G. J. & S. 18 ; 33 L. J. C. 394 ; and see ante, pp. 734, 740.

Replication on equitable grounds that the plaintiff acquiesced and consented upon the faith of false representations of the defendant that the building would not cause the obstruction : Ib. ; and see Bankart v. Houghton, 27 Beav. 425 ; 28 L. J. C. 473 ; Cooper v. Hubbuck, 30 Beav. 160 ; 31 L. J. C. 123.

Plea justifying an Entry on the Plaintiff's Land to remove an Obstruction to the Defendant's ancient Lights.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the defendant was possessed of an ancient dwelling-house adjoining the said close of the plaintiff, and by reason thereof was entitled to have the light and air enter into the said dwelling-house through a certain ancient window therein ; and because the said building in the said close wrongfully obstructed the light and air, and prevented the same from entering into the said dwelling-house through the said window, the defendant entered the said close of the plaintiff and pulled down the said building in order to remove the said obstruction, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which are the alleged trespasses.

A like plea : Thompson v. Eastwood, 8 Ex. 69.

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF (a).

(a) *Limitation of Actions for Wrongs.*—The Statutes of Limitation must, in general, be pleaded in actions for wrongs as in actions upon contracts, see "*Limitation*," ante, p. 639.

The principal enactments respecting the limitation of actions for wrongs are the following:—

By the 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 3, all actions upon the case (other than for slander), actions for trespass, detinue, and replevin for goods or cattle, and trespass *quare clausum fregit*, must be commenced within *six* years next after the cause of such actions and not after. Actions of trespass, of assault, battery, wounding, and imprisonment, within *four* years next after the cause of such actions and not after. Actions upon the case for words within *two* years next after the words spoken and not after. (See "*Defama-*

Plea of the Statute of Limitations. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 39.)

That the alleged cause of action did not accrue within six [or four, or two, or as the case may be] years [or — months, according to the period of limitation] before this suit.

tion," *ante*, p. 723.) In the case of a plaintiff being under the disabilities of infancy, coverture, etc., the time is to reckon from the ceasing of the disability, by s. 7. As to other disabilities, see 4 & 5 Anne, c. 16; and 19 & 20 Vict. c. 97; cited "*Limitation*," *ante*, p. 641. A plea to an action of assault, the limitation of which is four years under the above section, that the defendant was not guilty within six years, was held a good plea of the statute. (*Macfadzen v. Olivant*, 6 East, 387; and see 2 Wms. Saund. 63 *e*, n. (*m*).)

By the 31 Eliz. c. 5, s. 6, actions on penal statutes given to a common informer, whether *qui tam* or to the informer alone (*Dyer v. Best*, L. R. 1 Ex. 152; 35 L. J. Ex. 105), must be commenced within *one* year; and the plaintiff must prove the commencement of the action within the year as part of his title, under the plea of the general issue. (2 Wms. Saund. 63, 63 *c*.) And by the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3, actions for penalties given by a statute to the party grieved must be commenced within *two* years after the cause of action accrued.

By the 5 & 6 Vict. c. 97, s. 5, the period within which any action may be brought for anything done under the authority or in pursuance of any public local and personal, or local and personal Acts, or other Acts of a local and personal nature, shall be *two* years, and in case of continuing damage then within one year after such damage shall have ceased. This statute does not apply to Acts passed subsequently to its date. (*Boden v. Smith*, 18 L. J. C. P. 120.) As to what Acts are within the above description, see *Ib.*; *Cock v. Gent*, 12 M. & W. 234; *Richards v. Easto*, 15 M. & W. 244; *Moore v. Shepherd*, 10 Ex. 424; *Carr v. Royal Exchange Ass.*, 1 B. & S. 956; 31 L. J. Q. B. 93.

By the 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 2 (cited *ante*, p. 326), an action may be maintained by the executors or administrators of a deceased person for injuries to the real estate of such person committed in his lifetime, for which an action might have been maintained by such person, "so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before the death of such deceased person, and provided such action shall be brought within one year after the death of such person." And an action may be maintained against the executors or administrators of any person deceased for any wrong committed by him in his lifetime to another in respect of his property, real or personal, "so as such injury shall have been committed within six calendar months before such person's death, and so as such action shall be brought within six calendar months after such executors or administrators shall have taken upon themselves the administration of the estate and effects of such person."

By the 9 & 10 Vict. c. 93, s. 3, actions brought under that Act to recover compensation for the next of kin for the loss occasioned by the death of persons killed through the acts or default of the defendants must be brought within twelve months after such death. (See *ante*, p. 327.)

The Act to amend the law of copyright, 5 & 6 Vict. c. 45, s. 26, provides that actions for any offence committed against that Act shall be brought within twelve calendar months. (See *Sweet v. Benning*, 16 C. B. 459, where this limitation was pleaded to an action for infringement of copyright.) The Dramatic Copyright Act, 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 15, s. 3, provides that all actions for any offence or injury that shall be committed against that Act shall be

brought within twelve calendar months. And see the limitations in the other copyright Acts mentioned *ante*, p. 297. •

By the statutes 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (consolidating the statute law relating to larceny), s. 113, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97 (consolidating the statute law relating to malicious injuries to property), s. 71, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99 (consolidating the statute law relating to offences against the coin), s. 33, it is enacted that any action against any person for anything done in pursuance of any of those Acts shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not otherwise; and the defence may be relied on under the general issue "by statute."

See the period of limitation to actions for anything done in pursuance of the Acts relating to the metropolitan police, "*Police*," *ante*, p. 389; under the Highways Act, "*Highways*," *ante*, p. 337; under the County Courts Acts, "*County Courts*," *ante*, p. 300; under the Bankruptcy Acts, "*Bankruptcy*," *ante*, p. 277; under the Public Health Act, "*Public Health*," *ante*, p. 391; under "The Contagious Disease (Animals) Act, 1867," see 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, s. 57; under "The Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 317; under the Local Government Act, *ante*, p. 392; under the Metropolis Management Acts, see 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106, *ante*, p. 364 (*Delany v. Metropolitan Board of Works*, 36 L. J. C. P. 227; 37 Ib. 59; L. R. 2 C. P. 532; 3 Ib. 111); under "The Metropolitan Building Act, 1855," see 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, s. 108; under the "Prison Act, 1865," see 28 & 29 Vict. c. 126, s. 50, *ante*, p. 390; under the Mutiny Acts, see 31 Vict. c. 14, s. 89, 31 Vict. c. 15, s. 90; for actions against justices of the peace, "*Justice of the Peace*," *ante*, p. 347.

The period for claiming a mandamus under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 68, is not limited by any statute. (*Ward v. Lowndes*, 1 E. & E. 940; 29 L. J. Q. B. 40.)

In actions for wrongs the date of the cause of action for the purpose of the limitation of the action is in general the committing of the injurious act, and not the occurrence of the damage arising therefrom. (*Sutton v. Clarke*, 6 Taunt. 29; *Nicklin v. Williams*, 10 Ex. 259; *Violet v. Sympson*, 8 E. & B. 344; 27 L. J. Q. B. 138; 2 Wms. Saund. 63, *e. n. (m)*.) But where an act is not injurious in itself, but may become so only by reason of future consequences which cannot be foreseen, as where a person excavates his own land in a manner which may cause a subsidence in the land of his neighbour, no right of action accrues until the actual damage occurs; and the limitation dates from the damage. (*Bonomi v. Backhouse*, E. B. & E. 622; 27 L. J. Q. B. 378; S. C. in error, E. B. & E. 622; 28 L. J. Q. B. 378; affirmed in H. L. 34 L. J. Q. B. 181; overruling on this point, *Nicklin v. Williams*, *supra*); so where a person speaks slanderous words not actionable in themselves which become so by causing subsequent damage. (*Saunders v. Edwards*, 1 Sid. 95; T. Raym. 61.) Where the injurious act is continuing, and causes continued damage, the right of action is also continuing. (*Whitehouse v. Fellowes*, 10 C. B. N. S. 765; 30 L. J. C. P. 305.)

It is no answer to a plea of the statute that the cause of action was fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff until within six years before the commencement of the suit; and a replication to that effect is bad, whether pleaded as a legal or an equitable replication. (*Imperial Gas Co. v. London Gas Co.*, 10 Ex. 39; *Hunter v. Gibbons*, 1 H. & N. 459; 26 L. J. Ex. 1; see *ante*, p. 567.) So the statute of limitations is a bar to an action of trover, although the plaintiff did not know of the conversion until within six years before the commencement of the action. (*Granger v. George*, 5 B. & C. 149; see *ante*, p. 641.)

The renewal of liability by subsequent acknowledgment, as in cases of debts (see *ante*, p. 642), is inapplicable in actions for wrongs independent of contract. (*Hurst v. Parker*, 1 B. & Ald. 92; *Tanner v. Smart*, 6 B. & C. 603, 605.)

Besides the above statutes limiting the period within which actions may

LOST GRANT. See "*Ways*," *post*, p. 812.



MAGISTRATE. See "*Justice of the Peace*," *ante*, p. 345.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Termination of the Proceedings.

That the said action [or prosecution or proceedings, or as the case may be] was [or were] not determined as alleged.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

General Issue

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

be brought, there are statutes of limitation which operate directly upon rights and titles to property, creating or extinguishing them by the lapse of time, as the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, see *ante*, pp. 285, 711; and the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, relating to real property. In actions for wrongs these enactments are, for the most part, available in evidence under issues respecting the existence of the rights in question, and need not be specially pleaded. (See *De Beauvoir v. Owen*, 5 Ex. 166.)

See further as to the Statutes of Limitation, *ante*, p. 639.

(a) In an action for a malicious arrest or malicious prosecution, the plea of not guilty puts in issue the arrest or prosecution, the absence of probable cause, and the malice, all which matters must be proved by the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 350; *Mitchell v. Jenkins*, 5 B. & Ad. 588; *Cotton v. Browne*, 3 A. & E. 312; *Hounsfield v. Drury*, 11 A. & E. 98.) The termination of the proceedings, which is a necessary and material averment in the declaration (*ante*, p. 350) must, if denied, be specifically traversed, otherwise it would be admitted on the record. (*Watkins v. Lee*, 5 M. & W. 270; *Atkinson v. Raleigh*, 3 Q. B. 79; *Haddrick v. Heslop*, 12 Q. B. 267.) A judgment recovered by the plaintiff in an action for false imprisonment on a charge of felony cannot be pleaded in bar to a subsequent action for malicious prosecution upon the same charge. (*Guest v. Warren*, 9 Ex. 379.)

Payment into Court is not allowed in this action. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70; *post*, p. 767.)

(b) In actions by a master against a third party for injuries done to him in respect of his servants, as by enticing away or harbouring his servants or workmen, or for loss of services occasioned by the seduction of his female servant, or by personal injuries done to the servant, the plea of not guilty denies the wrongful act alleged to have been committed, and also the loss of service sustained by the master in consequence of the act. (*Eager v. Grimwood*, 1 Ex. 61; *Davies v. Williams*, 10 Q. B. 725; and see *ante*, p. 701.)

Plea denying the Service (a).

That the said *G. H.* was not the servant of the plaintiff as alleged.

Plea, in an action for an injury done to the plaintiff by the defendant's servant, that the plaintiff was also a servant of the defendant and engaged in the same employment with his fellow-servant who did the injury: Wiggett v. Fox, 11 Ex. 832; 25 L. J. Ex. 188; Griffiths v. Gidlow, 3 H. & N. 648; 27 L. J. Ex. 404.

Plea, in a like action, that the plaintiff was voluntarily assisting

The effect of the plea seems not to be varied by the different modes of framing the declaration. Where it contains a substantive averment that a certain person, *G. H.*, was at the time the servant of the plaintiff, and alleges that the defendant beat or seduced *G. H.* (as in the form, *ante*, p. 359), the plea of not guilty admits that *G. H.* was the servant of the plaintiff as alleged, and denies only the act done to *G. H.* and the consequent damage. The averment of the service in such case constitutes matter of inducement, and it is immaterial in what part of the declaration it occurs. (*Torrence v. Gibbins*, 5 Q. B. 297; and see "*General Issue*," *ante*, p. 702.) And even where the declaration alleges merely that the defendant beat or seduced the plaintiff's servant, etc., without naming or identifying the person, in like manner as in the form given for criminal conversation in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 27, the plea of not guilty seems not to deny the relationship of servant, etc. (*Kenrick v. Horder*, 7 E. & B. 628.) In such cases, however, it is said that some proof of the identity of the servant must be given under the plea of not guilty. (*Per* Crompton, J., *Ib.* p. 631; and see *Forman v. Dawes*, C. & Mar. 127.)

So in an action by a third party against a master for injuries done by his servant, if the declaration alleges directly that the defendant did the act, or that the defendant by his servant did the act, the plea of not guilty puts in issue that the person who in fact did the act was the servant of the defendant, so as to render the latter responsible. (*Mitchell v. Crassweller*, 13 C. B. 237.) But see *Taverner v. Little*, 5 Bing. N. C. 678; *Hart v. Crowley*, 12 A. & E. 378; *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 529; which show that where the service is stated in the declaration by way of inducement, it is not put in issue by the plea of not guilty. See "*General Issue*," *ante*, p. 702; "*Negligence*," *post*, p. 753.

In actions by a servant against his master for negligently employing an incompetent fellow-servant, or for negligently providing unsafe materials and implements for the work, the plea of not guilty puts in issue the incompetency of the fellow-servant, the dangerous character of the materials or implements, also the knowledge of the master and the ignorance of the plaintiff of these circumstances, and that the damage to the plaintiff was occasioned thereby, see the cases cited *ante*, p. 363; and see *ante*, p. 702.

Actions for debauching the plaintiff's daughter or servant are excepted from the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70, authorizing payment into Court. (See "*Payment into Court*," *post*, p. 767.)

(a) As to the nature of the service necessary to support this issue in an action for seduction, see *Grinnell v. Wells*, 7 M. & G. 1033; *Griffiths v. Teetgen*, 15 C. B. 344; *Thompson v. Ross*, 5 H. & N. 16; 29 L. J. Ex. 1; *Manley v. Field*, 7 C. B. N. S. 96; 29 L. J. C. P. 79; and in an action for enticing away a servant, see *Evans v. Walton*, L. R. 2 C. P. 615; 36 L. J. C. P. 307; and see *ante*, p. 359. The service must exist at the time of the wrongful act. (*Davies v. Williams*, 10 Q. B. 725.)

in the same employment with the defendant's servant who did the injury: Degg v. Midland Ry. Co., 1 H. & N. 773; 26 L. J. Ex. 171.

Special plea, in an action by a servant against his master for an injury done by the negligence of a fellow-servant, that the latter was a competent person, and that his negligence was without the authority and knowledge of the defendant: Hutchinson v. York Newcastle and Berwick Ry. Co., 5 Ex. 343.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

NEGLIGENCE.

General Issue (b).

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

(a) In an action for having knowingly kept a mischievous animal which injured the plaintiff, the plea of not guilty puts in issue that the defendant kept the animal in question, that the animal was mischievous, that the defendant knew it to be so, and that it did the injury. (*Thomas v. Morgan*, 2 C. M. & R. 496; *Card v. Case*, 5 C. B. 622; and see *ante*, p. 366.) Negligence on the part of the defendant in keeping the animal insecurely is no part of the cause of action, and need not be stated in the declaration; the plaintiff is not bound to prove it under the general issue. (*May v. Burdett*, 9 Q. B. 101; and see *Fleeming v. Orr*, 2 Macq. H. L. Cases, 14.) It is said that the fact of the plaintiff having brought the injury on himself, by wilfully going within reach of the animal after warning of its mischievous nature, must, if a defence, be specially pleaded. (*May v. Burdett*, 9 Q. B. 101, 113.)

But in actions brought under the 28 & 29 Vict. c. 60, against the owner of a dog to recover damages for injury done to cattle or sheep by his dog "it shall not be necessary for the party seeking such damages to show a previous mischievous propensity in such dog, or the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity, or that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of such owner." (See *ante*, p. 367.)

(b) In actions for negligence the plea of not guilty in general denies the negligence, the damage sustained, and that the negligence caused the damage. It admits all material facts stated by way of inducement (r. 16, T. T. 1853; see "*General Issue*," *ante*, p. 701; "*Negligence*," *ante*, p. 368).

Where the damage caused by negligence is charged in the declaration as the gist of the action, the defendant may show under the general issue that the plaintiff so contributed by his own negligence to cause the damage that it was not attributable to the act of the defendant. (*Marriott v. Stanley*, 1 M. & G. 568; *Holden v. Liverpool Gas Co.*, 3 C. B. 1; *Dakin v. Brown*, 8 C. B. 92; *Thorogood v. Bryan*, 8 C. B. 131; *Haigh v. London and*

North-Western Ry. Co., 8 W. R. Q. B. 6.) But where, instead of the declaration being framed on the alleged negligence of the defendant charging the damage as a consequence, it charges the injury as a direct trespass, then the general issue denies the act only, and if the defendant means to contend that it was caused by the plaintiff's negligence, he must plead that defence specially. (*Knapp v. Salisbury*, 2 Camp. 500; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919; *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48.)

As to contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff, "the rule of law is, that although there may have been negligence on the part of the plaintiff, yet unless he might by the exercise of ordinary care have avoided the consequences of the defendant's negligence, he is entitled to recover; if by ordinary care he might have avoided them, he is the author of his own wrong." (*Per Parke, B.*, in *Davies v. Mann*, 10 M. & W. 546, 549; *Bridge v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 3 M. & W. 245; *Lynch v. Nurdin*, 1 Q. B. 29; *Clayards v. Dethick*, 12 Q. B. 439; *Tuff v. Warman*, 5 C. B. N. S. 573; 27 L. J. C. P. 322; *Thompson v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 106; 30 L. J. Q. B. 67.)

In the case of an infant plaintiff, the same rule applies, regard being had to the age and circumstances of the infant. Where the defendant left a horse and cart in the street unattended, which some children played with, and the plaintiff, one of them seven years of age, was injured by the horse moving on, the defendant was held liable. (*Lynch v. Nurdin*, 1 Q. B. 29.) Where the defendant placed a shutter against the wall of a street, and a child played with it and threw it down upon himself, the defendant was held not liable. (*Abbott v. Macfie*, 2 H. & C. 744; 33 L. J. Ex. 177.) An infant cannot recover for an injury occasioned by the negligence of the defendant, if the infant at the time was under the care of a person whose negligence contributed to cause the injury. (*Waite v. North-Eastern Ry. Co.*, E. B. & E. 728; 27 L. J. Q. B. 417; 28 L. J. Q. B. 258, where this defence was specially pleaded.)

The contributory negligence or wrong of a third party is no defence. (*Illidge v. Goodwin*, 5 C. & P. 190; *Lynch v. Nurdin*, 1 Q. B. 29; *Abbott v. Macfie*, 2 H. & C. 744; 33 L. J. Ex. 177; *Harrison v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 3 H. & C. 231; 33 L. J. Ex. 266.)

In actions for negligent driving, where the declaration states by way of inducement that the defendant was possessed of a carriage, or that a carriage was under his management or that of his servant at the time of the injury, the defendant cannot dispute these facts under the plea of not guilty (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *Taverner v. Little*, 5 Bing. N. C. 678; *Hart v. Crowley*, 12 A. & E. 378; *Dunford v. Trattles*, 12 M. & W. 530). But in a declaration charging that the defendant by his servant negligently drove and injured the plaintiff, an allegation by way of inducement "that the defendant was possessed of a cart and horse which was being driven by his servant," without stating "at the time of the grievance complained of," was held an immaterial allegation and not traversable, and the defendant was allowed to show under not guilty that the driver was not his servant in the doing of the act complained of. (*Mitchell v. Crasweller*, 13 C. B. 237; and see "*General Issue*," ante, p. 702.)

Where the count charges the negligence as the act of the defendant, the plaintiff may show under the plea of not guilty that the injury was caused by the negligent driving of the defendant, either by himself or by his servant (*Mitchell v. Crasweller*, 13 C. B. 237; *Quarman v. Burnett*, 6 M. & W. 499), or by a person authorized by him to drive. (*Wheatley v. Patrick*, 2 M. & W. 650.) Under the same issue the defendant may show that the injury was caused by the negligence or bad driving of the plaintiff or his servant (*Gough v. Bryan*, 2 M. & W. 770; *Ellis v. South-Western Ry. Co.*, 2 H. & N. 424; 26 L. J. Ex. 349), or by the negligence of the driver of a public carriage in which the plaintiff was riding. (*Thorogood v. Bryan*, 8 C. B. 131; *Bridge v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 3 M. & W. 244.)

Plea, in an Action for Negligent Driving, traversing that the Carriage was the Plaintiff's [or Defendant's] (a).

That the said carriage was not the plaintiff's [or defendant's] as alleged.

Plea, in a like Action, traversing that the Carriage was under the care of the Defendant's Servant.

That the said carriage and horses were not under the management, care, or control of the defendant's servant as alleged.

Plea, to a Count for a Trespass, that it was caused by the Plaintiff's own Negligence. (See ante, p. 752.)

That the alleged trespass was caused by the negligence and improper conduct of the plaintiff and not otherwise.

Plea to a count for a trespass by a collision, that it was caused the plaintiff's negligent driving: M'Laughlin v. Pryor, 4 M. & G. 48.

Plea, to action for negligent navigation of a ship, that the ship was in charge of a qualified pilot under the Merchant Shipping Act, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 388: Tyne Commissioners v. General Steam Navigation Co., L. R. 2 Q. B. 65; 36 L. J. Q. B. 22; and see ante, p. 371.

Plea of compulsory pilotage in foreign waters: see 'The Halley,' L. R. 2 Adm. 3; 37 L. J. Adm. 1.

The above observations, for the most part, apply also to actions for collisions and injuries occasioned by negligent navigation. Where the declaration is framed upon the negligence as the gist of the action, the defendant may show under the general issue that the collision was caused by the negligent navigation of the plaintiff. (*Vennall v. Garner*, 1 C. & M. 21.) The defendant may show under the same issue that the collision was caused by the non-observance on the part of the plaintiff of the Admiralty regulations, disentitling the plaintiff to recover any damages under the 14 & 15 Vict. c. 79, s. 28. (*Dowell v. Steam Nav. Co.*, 5 E. & B. 195; 26 L. J. Q. B. 59.)

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, 17 & 18 Vict. c. 104, s. 388 (amended by the Merchant Shipping Amendment Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 63), "no owner or master of any ship shall be answerable to any person whatever for any loss or damage occasioned by the fault or incapacity of any qualified pilot acting in charge of such ship, within any district where the employment of such pilot is compulsory." (See *ante*, p. 371.)

Partners are jointly liable for the negligence of one of them in the conduct of the partnership business. (*Moreton v. Hardern*, 4 B. & C. 223; *Ashworth v. Stanwix*, 30 L. J. Q. B. 183; *Mellors v. Shaw*, 1 B. & S. 437; 30 L. J. Q. B. 333; and see "*Partners*," *ante*, p. 384.)

(a) This and the following plea are necessary only where the facts denied by them are alleged in the declaration by way of material inducement, so as to be admitted by the plea of not guilty. (See note *ante*, p. 753.)

NEW ASSIGNMENT (a).

New Assignment of other Wrongs.

[Commence with one of the forms, *ante*, p. 457.] trespasses [or grievances] committed by the defendant at other times] or upon other occasions or for other purposes] than those referred to in the said plea [or pleas].

(a) See observations on new assignment in general, *ante*, p. 653, which are applicable for the most part to actions for wrongs as well as to actions on contracts.

In actions for wrongs, besides a new assignment of other causes of action, it frequently happens that the plaintiff has to complain of excess in the trespasses or grievances justified by the plea. Thus in an action for an assault to which the defendant has pleaded *son assault demesne* or any other justification of the assault, but the plaintiff means to contend that the defendant used greater violence than was necessary for self-defence, or than the occasion required, the plaintiff may plead by way of new assignment that he sues for trespasses committed to a greater extent and with more violence than was necessary for the purpose stated in the plea. (*Penn v. Ward*, 2 C. M. & R. 338; *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316.) Since the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it has been held that under the form of plea of self-defence there given (see Sched. B. 45), the plaintiff may take issue and give evidence of the excess without any new assignment (*Dean v. Taylor*, 11 Ex. 68; 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 130; but see *per* Mellor, J., *Rimmer v. Rimmer*, 16 L. T. N. S. 238), which he could not do under a traverse of the more particular form of plea in use before that act. (*Penn v. Ward*, *supra*.)

So where the defendant has pleaded a warrant or other cause justifying an imprisonment, but he detained the plaintiff for a longer time than such justification authorized (*Lambert v. Hodgson*, 1 Bing. 317; *Worth v. Terrington*, 13 M. & W. 780), or where he has justified entering a house under a *fi. fa.*, or for any other legal cause, but he remained in the house for a longer time than was necessary to execute the writ or than the occasion required (*Aitkenhead v. Blades*, 5 Taunt. 198; *Loweth v. Smith*, 12 M. & W. 582; *Playfair v. Musgrove*, 14 M. & W. 239; *Ash v. Dawnay*, 8 Ex. 237), or where he has justified under a leave and licence given but has acted beyond the terms of the licence (see "*Leave and Licence*," *ante*, p. 741), the plaintiff must now assign for the excess complained of. And in such cases the plaintiff may, together with the new assignment, reply to the justification in the plea; and he may do both without obtaining leave to plead several matters. (See the same cases.)

Where the excessive trespass amounts to an abuse of an authority or licence given by law under which the defendant assumes to act, he becomes a trespasser *ab initio* and not only for the excess. In such case the plaintiff may maintain his action for the whole trespass and not alone for the excess; and to the plea of justification under the authority, the plaintiff should reply the excess strictly as a replication of new matter, which avoids the effect of the plea altogether, and not now assign it as another and different trespass. (*Six Carpenters' case*, 8 Co., 146, b; 1 Smith L. C., 6th ed. 132; *Aitkenhead v. Blades*, 5 Taunt. 198; *Shorland v. Govett*, 5 B. & C. 485; *Price v. Peek*, 1 Bing. N. C. 380; *Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791, 797; *Price v. Woodhouse*, 1 Ex. 559; and see *ante*, p. 741.)

It also sometimes happens in actions for wrongs that acts are charged in the declaration which are capable of being treated either as substantive causes of action or merely as aggravations of the principal cause of action (see *ante*, p. 420), and if the defendant justifies the principal cause of action only, the plaintiff by taking issue on the plea would admit the justification

New assignment, to a plea justifying an assault in order to remove the plaintiff from the defendant's house, of an assault in other places and for other purposes and after the removal: Hayling v. Okey, 8 Ex. 531.

New assignment, to a plea justifying under a fi. fa., that the defendant entered the plaintiff's house and seized his goods after payment of the amount of the writ: Gregory v. Cotterell, 5 E. & B. 571; 25 L. J. Q. B. 33.

New assignment, to a plea justifying under a distress for rent, of a detainer of the goods after payment of the arrears and expenses: West v. Nibbs, 4 C. B. 172.

New Assignment of an Excess.

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457.] Trespasses [or grievances] committed by the defendant to a greater extent and with more violence [or for a longer time] than was necessary for the purposes [or upon the occasions] referred to in the said plea [or pleas].

New assignment of excess and of other wrongs: Cator v. Lewisham Board of Works, 5 B. & S. 115; 34 L. J. Q. B. 74.

New assignment, for an excess of time beyond the justification, in an action of trespass to land: Loweth v. Smith, 12 M. & W. 582; Smart v. Morton, 5 E. & B. 30.

New assignment, to a plea justifying an entry into the plaintiff's house under a fi. fa., for staying an unreasonable time after the execution of the writ: Playfair v. Musgrove, 14 M. & W. 239; Ash v. Dawnay, 8 Ex. 237; and see Aitkenhead v. Blades, 5 Taunt. 198.

New assignment, to plea of justification under civil process, of an imprisonment after a warrant of discharge: Howard v. Hudson, 2 E. & B. 1.

New assignment, to a plea justifying the removal of the plaintiff from a church for improper conduct and detaining him because he

to be sufficiently pleaded to the whole declaration and to cover all the acts charged; in such case, if the plaintiff intends to rely upon the other acts charged, he must new assign them as substantive causes of action. (*Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 7 M. & G. 316; and see *Taylor v. Cole*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 115.)

One new assignment only can be pleaded to any number of pleas to the same cause of action by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 87. (See ante, p. 655.)

A new assignment is pleaded to like the original declaration, of which it is a repetition. But the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 88, provides that "no plea which has already been pleaded to the declaration shall be pleaded to such new assignment, except a plea in denial, unless by leave of the Court or a judge." Hence the plea to a new assignment in actions for wrongs is generally limited to *not guilty*, but as the new assignment asserts a different cause of action the defendant may have a different defence which it will be necessary to plead; and it may happen that the defendant has two distinct defences of the same kind, as two rights of way in different directions over the same close, in which case it may be essential to the merits after pleading a right of way to the declaration to repeat the plea in respect of the other right of way to the new assignment. (*Ellison v. Isles*, 11 A. & E. 665.) And see further as to pleading to new assignments, ante, p. 655.

threatened to return, of a detention beyond a reasonable time: Worth v. Terrington, 13 M. & W. 781.

New Assignment to Pleas of Right of Way and Right of Common.
(*C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 55, see also s. 87 (a).*)

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457.] Trespasses committed by the defendant in excess of the alleged rights, and also in other parts of the said land, and on other occasions, and for other purposes than those referred to in the said pleas.

New assignment, to a plea of right of way, of a trespass extra viam and of excess: South Metropolitan Cemetery Co. v. Eden, 16 C. B. 42; see "Ways," post, p. 816.

New assignment, to a plea of right of way, of trespasses for other purposes and on other occasions than those limited by the right: Henning v. Burnet, 8 Ex. 187; 22 L. J. Ex. 79.

New assignment, to a plea of right of common, of excessive trespasses in removing obstructions: Arlett v. Ellis, 7 B. & C. 346; of a surcharge: see Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 A. & E. 911.

New assignment for obstruction of a different watercourse than that justified in the plea: Roberts v. Rose, 33 L. J. Ex. 1, 241; L. R. 1 Ex. 82.

New assignment of excess to a plea of a prescriptive right to pollute a watercourse: Moore v. Webb, 1 C. B. N. S. 673.

New Assignment in an Action for the wrongful Conversion of Goods (b).

[Commence with one of the forms, ante, p. 457.] That the defen-

(a) If the plaintiff relies on trespasses committed on other spots than in the way pleaded, he may new assign, and so also if he relies upon acts done not in exercise of the right of way. (*Senhouse v. Christian, 1 T. R. 560; Robertson v. Gantlett, 16 M. & W. 289; see "Ways," post, p. 812.*) Where the defendant pleaded a right of way, and that he pulled down rails because they obstructed the right of way, and the replication denied that the rails obstructed the right of way, the plaintiff was not allowed to prove that the defendant pulled down rails which were standing beyond the limits of the way. For such trespass he should have new assigned. (*Bracegirdle v. Peacock, 8 Q. B. 174.*) Where the replication to a like plea denied the right of way only, the defendant was allowed to prove a right of way in a direction in which the rails were not, and was not bound to prove a right of way through the rails. (*Webber v. Sparks, 10 M. & W. 485, and see Wood v. Wedgewood, 1 C. B. 273.*)

Where the defendant pleaded a justification of trespasses in exercise of a prescriptive right to enter and dig sand, it was held that a replication taking issue on the plea denied the right only, and not that the trespasses were committed in exercise of the right, and if the plaintiff wished to proceed for trespasses not within the right, he ought to have new assigned. (*Glover v. Dixon, 9 Ex. 158.*) So, where defendant justifies under a right of common, if the plaintiff relies upon a surcharge, he must new assign, and cannot assert it under a replication traversing that the cattle were defendant's commonable cattle. (*Bowen v. Jenkin, 6 A. & E. 911.*)

(b) In an action for the conversion of goods, a new assignment may be pleaded, not only in respect of the conversion of other goods, but also in

dant converted to his own use or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of other goods of the plaintiff than those referred to in the said plea. [*If the new assignment is for another conversion of the same goods, the first form above given must be used.*]

Like new assignments: Aldred v. Constable, 6 Q. B. 370; *Page v. Hatchett*, 8 Q. B. 187; *Brancker v. Molyneux*, 1 M. & G. 710.

New assignment to a plea justifying a conversion under a right of lien: Bolton v. Sherman, 2 M. & W. 395.

Plea of payment into Court, or judgment by default to a new assignment, with entry of relinquishment of plea: see ante, p. 657; and post, p. 769.

NOLLE PROSEQUI. *See ante*, p. 657.

Nolle Prosequi as to one of several Defendants.

And as to the plea of the defendant *G. H.*, the plaintiff says that he will not further prosecute his suit against the said defendant *G. H.* Therefore let the said defendant *G. H.* be acquitted of the premises in the declaration mentioned and go thereof without day. (See Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 857.)

NOTICE OF ACTION (*a*).

respect of the conversion of the same goods upon other occasions than those pleaded to. (*Brancker v. Molyneux*, 1 M. & G. 710.) In an action for a wrongful conversion of goods where the defendant pleaded a lien under a special agreement, the plaintiff was held not entitled, without a new assignment, to recover for the conversion of goods not included in the special agreement, though within the description in the declaration. (*Hawthorn v. Newcastle and North Shields Ry. Co.*, 3 Q. B. 734.) In such case a new assignment is necessary in order to recover for the conversion of goods which cannot be justified by the lien. (*Bolton v. Sherman*, 2 M. & W. 395.) In an action for the conversion of timber, where the defendant pleaded that the timber was obstructing a public river and therefore he removed it, it was held that the plaintiff might properly traverse the justification and also new assign for the conversion of other timber than that as to which the justification was pleaded. (*Page v. Hatchett*, 8 Q. B. 187.)

(*a*) *Notice of Action.*—In the case of actions against magistrates and many other public officers, etc., for things done in the execution of their duty, previous notice of action is required to be given to them by certain statutes. (See *infra*; and see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1301.) Also in actions against companies, commissioners, trustees, etc., of public works, notice of action is frequently required to be given by the Act investing them with statutory powers, where the matter complained of is done in pursuance of the Act; and it is sometimes also provided that the notice shall state the cause of action, and the plaintiff shall be non-suited unless he proves the notice, and that no cause of action shall be proved which is not stated in the notice. The omission of such notice, when required, is a defence to the action, but must be specially pleaded; unless by the Act the defendant is

allowed to give it in evidence under the plea of the general issue by statute (*Davey v. Warne*, 14 M. & W. 199; *Richards v. Easto*, 15 M. & W. 244; *Law v. Dodd*, 1 Ex. 845; *Edwards v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 588), or unless the Act has made the proof of notice essential as part of the cause of action. (See *Richards v. Easto*, 15 M. & W. 244, 252; *Arnold v. Hamel*, 9 Ex. 404; *Kirby v. Simpson*, 10 Ex. 358.) A defect or omission in the notice cannot be objected without a plea admitting of such objection being taken. (*Edwards v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, *supra*.)

The statute 5 & 6 Vict. c. 97, s. 3, repeals so much of any public local and personal Acts, or local and personal Acts, or Acts of a local and personal nature, whereby any party is entitled to plead the general issue and give any special matter in evidence without specially pleading the same. (See *ante*, p. 706.) Hence wherever a notice of action is required by any such statute of earlier date, the want of it must now be specially pleaded. The same statute, s. 4, enacts that in all cases where notice of action is required, such notice shall be given one calendar month at least before any action shall be commenced. The month is to be computed exclusively of the day of giving the notice, and of the day of issuing the writ. (*Young v. Higgon*, 6 M. & W. 49; and see *Freeman v. Read*, 4 B. & S. 174; 32 L. J. M. 226.) This statute does not apply to local and personal statutes passed subsequently to its date. (*Boden v. Smith*, 18 L. J. C. P. 121.) As to what statutes are within the enactment (see *Ib.*; and see *ante*, p. 706.)

By the statutes 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (consolidating the statute law relating to larceny), s. 113, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97 (consolidating the statute law relating to malicious injuries to property), s. 71, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99 (consolidating the statute law against offences relating to the coin), s. 33, it is enacted that notice in writing of any action against any person for anything done in pursuance of any of those Acts, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant one month at least before the commencement of the action, and the omission may be relied on under the plea of the general issue.

Notice of action is required, and the omission may be relied on under the general issue by statute, for anything done under the Public Health Act, 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63, s. 139, and the Local Government Act, 1858, 21 & 22 Vict. c. 98, incorporated therewith, *ante*, p. 391, (see *Newton v. Ellis*, 5 E. & B. 115); under the Highway Acts, 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 50, s. 109, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 101, *ante*, p. 337; under the County Courts Acts, 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 138, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 142, *ante*, p. 300, (see *Booth v. Clive*, 10 C. B. 827; *Burton v. Le Gros*, 34 L. J. Q. B. 91); under the Police Acts, *ante*, p. 389; under the Metropolis Management Acts, 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106, *ante*, p. 364, (see *Delany v. Metropolitan Board of Works*, L. R. 2 C. P. 532; 3 *Ib.* 111; 36 L. J. C. P. 227; 37 *Ib.* 59; *Poulsum v. Thirst*, 36 L. J. C. P. 225; L. R. 2 C. P. 449); under "the Metropolitan Building Act, 1855," 18 & 19 Vict. c. 122, s. 108, (see *Williams v. Golding*, L. R. 1 C. P. 69; 35 L. J. C. P. 1), under "the Contagious Diseases (animals) Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, s. 57; in actions against justices of the peace, *ante*, p. 347, in actions against revenue officers, see "the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, ss. 313 & 317.

The notice of action required under the above and similar statutes is not limited to cases where the defendant acted strictly within the authority of the statute, in which cases the act of the defendant would be justifiable under the statute and no other protection would be required.

A person is entitled to notice of action as acting under or in pursuance of the statute or in execution of his office, where he *bonâ fide* believes in the existence of facts which, if existing, would justify his acting in pursuance of the statute or in execution of his office (*Roberts v. Orchard*, 2 H. & C. 769; 33 L. J. Ex. 65; *Leete v. Hart*, L. R. 3 C. P. 322; 37 L. J. C. P. 157); and it seems there must be reasonable grounds for such belief (*Ib.*). In a case where the jury found that the defendant honestly believed in such

Plea that no Notice of Action was given as required by Statute.

That the alleged trespasses [or grievances] were committed by the defendant after the passing of the statute passed in the — year of the reign of —, for [here recite the title of the Act], and were committed by the defendant under and by virtue of [or in pursuance of, according to the words of the statute] the said statute; and

facts, but did not reasonably so believe, it was held that the defendant was entitled to the notice, because the jury had found the material fact of his honest belief, which was also borne out by the evidence (*Hermann v. Seneschal*, 13 C. B. N. S. 392; 32 L. J. C. P. 43; and see as to this case *per* Byles, J., in *Leete v. Hart*, *supra*.) It is sufficient if the defendant believed he was acting under some law, though he did not know in fact of the particular enactment (see *Ib.*; and see *Norwood v. Pitt*, 5 H. & N. 801; 29 L. J. Ex. 127); but he is responsible for mistakes of law, so that if the law will not justify him upon the facts *bonâ fide* believed, he is not acting in pursuance of the statute. (*Downing v. Capel*, L. R. 2 C. P. 461; 36 L. J. M. 97; and see *Roberts v. Orchard*, *supra*.)

Constables sued for excessive violence in the performance of their duty were held entitled to notice of action as being sued for a thing done under or by virtue of the Act under which they were appointed. (*Butler v. Ford*, 1 C. & M. 662.) A magistrate acting in the execution of his office is, by the 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, entitled to notice of action, although he acts maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause. (*Kirby v. Simpson*, 10 Ex. 358.) The bailiff of a county court, sued for taking the goods of the wrong person by mistake under a warrant, was held entitled to notice of action as sued for an act done in pursuance of the Act. (*Burling v. Harley*, 3 H. & N. 271; 27 L. J. Ex. 258; and see *Cronshaw v. Chapman*, 7 H. & N. 911; 31 L. J. Ex. 277.) A surveyor under the Highway Act, sued for negligence in leaving heaps of gravel on the highway, was held entitled to notice of action as being charged with a thing done in pursuance of the Act. (*Davis v. Curling*, 8 Q. B. 286.) Improvement Commissioners, under a local Act, sued for the negligence of their servants, were held entitled to notice. (*Mason v. Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners*, 6 H. & N. 72; 29 L. J. Ex. 407.) But in an action against a contractor under a District Board of Works for the neglect of his servant in leaving a horse and cart unattended in the public street, it was held that he was not entitled to notice under the Act authorizing the works, because the neglect complained of had nothing to do with the Act. (*Whatman v. Pearson*, L. R. 3 C. P. 422; 37 L. J. C. P. 156.) A railway company sued for default of duty as common carriers were held not to be entitled to notice of action, as not being sued for anything done or omitted to be done in pursuance of their Act, or in the execution of the powers and authorities given by it (*Carpue v. London and Brighton Ry. Co.*, 5 Q. B. 747; *Palmer v. Grand Junction Ry. Co.*, 4 M. & W. 749); but in an action to recover back excessive charges for the carriage of goods, a railway company were held to be entitled to such notice. (*Kent v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 3 C. B. 714; *Edwards v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 588.) Omitting to do something necessary may be within the meaning of the Act, though *omitting* be not expressly mentioned therein. (*Newton v. Ellis*, 5 E. & B. 115; 24 L. J. Q. B. 337; *Poulsum v. Thirst*, L. R. 2 C. P. 449; 36 L. J. C. P. 225; *Wilson v. Mayor of Halifax*, 37 L. J. Ex. 44; L. R. 3 Ex. 114.)

The statutory protection in general extends only to persons performing official duties, and not to private individuals acting in their own right though authorized by the statute, as a "building owner" under "the Metropolitan Building Act." (*Williams v. Golding*, L. R. 1 C. P. 69; 35 L. J. C. P. 1.)

no notice [in writing, signed, *etc.*, as the case may be] of commencing this action was given to the defendant [one calendar month] before the same was commenced pursuant to the said statute [or the statutes in that behalf].

A like plea, by a railway company, to common counts for money received and upon accounts stated: Garton v. Great Western Ry. Co., E. B. & E. 837; 28 L. J. Q. B. 321. [Held bad for not showing how the causes of action arose out of acts done under the statute; and see as to pleading this defence to a count for money received: Peck v. Boyes, 6 M. & G. 726.]

A like plea by the judge of a county court, under 9 & 10 Vict. c. 95, s. 138: Booth v. Clive, 10 C. B. 827; by the bailiff of a county court: Tarrant v. Baker, 14 C. B. 200; see Burton v. Le Gros, 34 L. J. Q. B. 91.

A like plea, by commissioners, under a local Act: Mason v. Birkenhead Improvement Commissioners, 6 H. & N. 72; 29 L. J. Ex. 407.

A like plea by parish officers under a local Act: Eliot v. Allen, 1 C. B. 18.

A like plea by Tithe Commissioners: Acland v. Buller, 1 Ex. 837.

NUISANCE.

General Issue (a).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

Plea justifying a Trespass to abate a Nuisance.

That before and at the times of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of a messuage and premises adjoining the said messuage and

Under the Customs Consolidation Act, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 87, ss. 117, 118, requiring proof of notice at the trial as essential to entitle the plaintiff to a verdict, it was held to be a question for the judge to decide whether the defendant was acting *bond fide* in the execution of his duty so as to render the notice necessary. (*Arnold v. Hamel*, 9 Ex. 404.) The above enactment has been replaced by “the Customs Consolidation Act, 1853,” 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 313, enacting expressly that the defendant, if no notice has been given, may call upon the plaintiff to establish to the satisfaction of the Court, on affidavits on both sides, that the action is brought for some act not done in the execution of his office. Also in actions against justices it is held to be a question for the judge, and not for the jury, to decide whether the defendant has acted *bond fide* in the execution of his office so as to be entitled to notice of action, under 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, ss. 1, 12. (*Kirby v. Simpson*, 10 Ex. 358.)

(a) In actions for injuries caused by nuisances, the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant caused the nuisance, and that the plaintiff has suffered damage from it; it admits all material matters of inducement, such as the alleged right of the plaintiff, which, if denied, must be traversed in terms. (*Norton v. Scholefield*, 9 M. & W. 665; *Frankum v. Lord Falmouth*, 2 A. & E. 452; *Grenfell v. Edgcome*, 7 Q. B. 661; and see *ante*, pp. 377, 703.) By r. 16, T. T. 1853, “in an action for a nuisance to the occupation of a house by carrying on an offensive trade, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial only that the defendant carried on the alleged trade in

premises of the plaintiff, and the said [pipe and flue] were used by the plaintiff for the [emission of smoke and sparks therefrom] and were wrongfully a nuisance to the defendant in the use and occupation of his said messuage and premises, and were dangerous to his said messuage and premises and prevented him from conveniently and safely enjoying the same; and although before the alleged trespasses or any of them, the defendant requested the plaintiff to remove the said [pipe and flue] and abate the said nuisance, and a reasonable time in that behalf had then elapsed, yet the plaintiff neglected and refused so to do; wherefore the defendant afterwards for the purpose of abating the said nuisance took the said [pipe and flue] and removed them to a short and convenient distance and there left them for the plaintiff's use, doing no more than was necessary for the purpose aforesaid, which are the alleged trespasses.

A like plea justifying an entry on plaintiff's land to abate a nuisance of filth: Jones v. Williams, 11 M. & W. 176 [where the plea was held bad for not alleging a request to the plaintiff to remove it or circumstances showing such request to be unnecessary (a)].

such a way as to be a nuisance to the occupation of the house, and will not operate as a denial of the plaintiff's occupation of the house."

"In an action for obstructing a right of way, such plea will operate as a denial of the obstruction only, and not of the plaintiff's right of way."

In an action for constructing a cesspool so near the plaintiff's well that the water was contaminated, not guilty denies not only the construction of the cesspool, but also that the water was contaminated. (*Norton v. Scholefield*, 9 M. & W. 665.)

In an action for keeping some iron gratings on a highway without any light, whereby the plaintiff fell over them, not guilty put in issue that the defendant kept the gratings on the highway without warning the public as alleged, and an allegation in the declaration, that they were under the care and custody of the defendant, was held to be immaterial. (*Grew v. Hill*, 3 Ex. 801.)

A right in the defendant to make the alleged nuisance must be specially pleaded, as the enjoyment for twenty years of an easement, within 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 2. As to the mode of pleading such defence, see *Flight v. Thomas*, 10 A. & E. 590.

Where the nuisance is in respect of the use of fixed property, the defendant may plead that he was not possessed of the property which caused the nuisance. (*Rich v. Basterfield*, 4 C. B. 783; and see *Bishop v. Bedford, Charity*, 1 E. & E. 607; 28 L. J. Q. B. 215.) As to the liability of the owner towards a person lawfully on his premises, see *ante*, p. 379; and towards a trespasser, see *ante*, p. 380.

In an action for carrying on a noxious trade it is not a sufficient answer to the plaintiff's case to prove merely that the trade was carried on in a proper and convenient place, and was a reasonable use by the defendant of his own land, and a direction to the jury to that effect was held wrong. (*Bamford v. Turnley*, 3 B. & S. 62; 31 L. J. Q. B. 286; overruling *Hole v. Barlow*, 4 C. B. N. S. 334; 27 L. J. C. P. 207.) But the question of nuisance, under the general issue, is to be considered by the jury relatively to the locality and neighbourhood. (*Ib.*; *St. Helen's Smelting Co. v. Tipping*, 4 B. & S. 608; 11 H. L. C. 642; 35 L. J. Q. B. 67; and see *ante*, p. 382.)

(a) A request is not necessary, where the plaintiff was himself the wrongdoer by creating the nuisance, or by neglecting to perform some obligation by the breach of which it was created, or where there is such immediate danger to life or health as to render it unsafe to wait to make request. (*Jones v. Williams*, 11 M. & W. 176.)

Plea justifying the Removal of [Coping Stones] because they overhung Defendant's Land.

That at the times of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of lands adjoining the said land of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff had built the said [wall] at the extremity of his said land next to the said land of the defendant, and had wrongfully so placed the said [coping stones] on the said [wall] that the same then wrongfully extended beyond the said [wall] and overhung and encumbered the said land of the defendant, wherefore the defendant removed the said [coping stones] from and off his said land to a small and convenient distance into and upon the said land of the plaintiff, which was then a convenient place for putting the same, and there left them for the plaintiff's use, doing no unnecessary damage in that behalf, which are the alleged trespasses.

Pleas justifying the removal of nuisances on a public highway: see "Ways," post, p. 817.

Plea justifying obstructing a watercourse used by plaintiff through land of a third party, because it discharged water on to defendant's land: see Roberts v. Rose, 33 L. J. Ex. 1, 241; L. R. 1 Ex. 82.

Other pleas justifying the removal of nuisances: see "Lights," ante, p. 747; "Trespass to Land," post, p. 806.

Plea on equitable grounds that the nuisance was erected by the defendant with the knowledge, acquiescence, and consent of the plaintiff: Davies v. Marshall, 10 C. B. N. S. 697; 31 L. J. C. P. 61; and see ante, p. 734.

PARTNERS. See ante, p. 384; "Abatement," ante, p. 707.

PATENTS.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

(a) The plea of not guilty denies that the defendant infringed the patent-right of the plaintiff; it puts in issue the mere act of infringement, and not the intention of the defendant to infringe, which is immaterial. (*Stead v. Anderson*, 4 C. B. 806.) All allegations necessary to establish the validity of the patent-right of the plaintiff must, if denied, be met by specific traverses: as, that the plaintiff was not the true and first inventor; that he had no grant of letters-patent; that the specification was insufficient; that the invention was not new; that the invention was not one for which letters-patent could be granted; as in the forms given above. As to the

Plea traversing that the Plaintiff was the Inventor.

That the plaintiff was not the first and true inventor of the said manufacture as alleged.

Like pleas: *Crane v. Price*, 4 M. & G. 580; *Stead v. Williams*, 7 M. & G. 818; *Hills v. London Gas Light Co.*, 5 H. & N. 312; 29 L. J. Ex. 409; see *Beard v. Egerton*, 3 C. B. 97.

Plea traversing that the Invention was New.

That the said invention was not new as alleged.

Like pleas: *Morgan v. Seaward*, 2 M. & W. 544; *Carpenter v. Smith*, 9 M. & W. 300; *Gibson v. Brand*, 4 M. & G. 179; *Bush v. Fox*, 9 Ex. 651; *Booth v. Kennard*, 2 H. & N. 84; 26 L. J. Ex. 305; *Hills v. London Gas Light Co.*, 5 H. & N. 312; 29 L. J. Ex. 409; *Betts v. Menzies*, 1 E. & E. 990; 30 L. J. Ex. 81.

Plea that part of the invention was not new: *Bentley v. Keighley*, 1 D. & L. 944; 6 M. & G. 1039.

Plea that the Manufacture was not one for which Letters Patent could be granted (a).

That the said manufacture was not any manner of manufacture for which letters-patent could by law be granted.

Like pleas: *Harwood v. Great Northern Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 194; 35 L. J. Q. B. 27; *Jordan v. Moore*, L. R. 1 C. P. 624; 35 L. J. C. P. 268.

That the Invention was not useful to the Public.

That the said manufacture was not nor is any improvement whatsoever or in any way useful or beneficial to the public.

Like pleas: *Cornish v. Keene*, 3 Bing. N. C. 570; *Betts v. Walker*, 14 Q. B. 363.

Denial of the Grant of the Letters Patent (non concessit).

That her said Majesty did not by letters-patent make such grant to the plaintiff as alleged.

law and evidence relating to these issues, see the cases referred to above under the respective forms.

Where part of the invention is shown by the declaration to have been disclaimed, the pleas should be confined to the undisclaimed part. (*Clark v. Kenrick*, 12 M. & W. 219.)

Pleas disputing the validity of the patent cannot be pleaded in an action for penalties for using the name of a patent without authority from the patentee, under the 5 & 6 Will. IV, c. 87, s. 7. (*Myers v. Baker*, 3 H. & N. 802; 28 L. J. Ex. 90.)

(a) It would be improper to plead that the invention was not a new manufacture, as it would be left doubtful whether the defendant meant to deny that the matter of the patent was a manufacture within the statute, as in the above plea, or that it had the quality of being new, as in the preceding one. (*Walton v. Bateman*, 3 M. & G. 773; *Spilsbury v. Clough*, 2 Q. B. 466.)

Like pleas: *Bedells v. Massey*, 7 M. & G. 630; *Bunnett v. Smith*, 13 M. & W. 552.

Plea that the letters-patent were obtained by a false representation (a): *Russell v. Ledsam*, 11 M. & W. 647; *Bedells v. Massey*, 7 M. & G. 630.

Plea that no sufficient Specification was enrolled.

That the plaintiff did not within six calendar months next after the date of the said letters-patent cause to be enrolled [or filed] in the High Court of Chancery an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of the said invention, and in what manner the same was to be or might be performed [or to a count in the form given in the C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 31; ante, p. 385, the defendant may plead thus: That the plaintiff did not within the time prescribed fulfil the said condition as alleged].

A like plea: *Seed v. Higgins*, 8 E. & B. 755; see *Gibson v. Brand*, 4 M. & G. 179; *Bentley v. Goldthorpe*, 1 C. B. 368.

Plea that the specification was inconsistent with the style and title of the invention for which the letters-patent were granted: *Stead v. Carey*, 1 C. B. 496.

Plea that the specification did not sufficiently describe the invention for which the patent was granted: *Bateman v. Gray*, 8 Ex. 906; *Hancock v. Noyes*, 9 Ex. 388; *Seed v. Higgins*, 8 E. & B. 755; 30 L. J. Q. B. 314; *Hills v. London Gas Light Co.*, 5 H. & N. 312; 29 L. J. Ex. 409.

Pleas setting out the specification verbatim: *Neilson v. Harford*, 8 M. & W. 806 (where it was held that the construction of the specification was for the Court and not for the jury); *Nickels v. Haslam*, 7 M. & G. 378; see *Gibson v. Brand*, 4 M. & G. 179.

Pleas, to an action on a patent partly disclaimed, that the disclaimer extended the right granted; — that the invention as altered by the disclaimer was a different invention: *Seed v. Higgins*, 8 E. & B. 757.

Plea to an action by the assignee of a patent traversing the assignment: *Chollet v. Hoffman*, 7 E. & B. 686; 26 L. J. Q. B. 249. [This traverse puts in issue the registration of the assignment which is necessary under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, to complete the title of the assignee: *Ib.*]

(a) The recitals in letters patent are taken to be representations made to the Crown by the patentee for the truth of which he is responsible; and if they are untrue, the patent is void not only as against the Crown, but as against a third person. Hence it is a good plea that a matter recited in the letters-patent is untrue. (*Morgan v. Seaward*, 2 M. & W. 544, 561; see *Bedells v. Massey*, 7 M. & G. 630.)

Particulars of Objections to be delivered with the Pleas in an Action for the Infringement of a Patent (15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 41) (a).

In the —.

A. B. plaintiff against *C. D.* defendant.

The following are the particulars of the objections on which the above-named defendant means to rely at the trial in support of the pleas in this action:—

1. That the defendant is not guilty of the alleged grievances.
 2. That the plaintiff was not the first and true inventor.
 3. That the alleged invention was not new.
 4. That the alleged invention was not a manufacture for which letters-patent could be granted.
 5. That the alleged invention was not useful to the public.
 6. That her Majesty did not grant the alleged letters-patent.
 7. That prior to the date of the letters-patent the alleged invention was published at — [state the place] in the following manner [state the manner of publication].
 8. That prior to the date of the letters-patent the alleged invention was used at — [state the place] in the following manner [state the manner of use].
 9. That no specification was enrolled [or filed].
 10. That the specification enrolled was not sufficient.
- [State any other objections in the same manner.]

To Mr. *C. D.*
plaintiff's attorney or agent.

Yours, etc.,
G. H. defendant's attorney
[or agent].

See like forms : Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 842; *Heath v. Unwin*, 10 M. & W. 684; *Russell v. Ledsam*, 11 M. & W. 647; *Jones v. Berger*, 5 M. & G. 208; *Bentley v. Keighley*, 7 M. & G. 652; *Palmer v. Wagstaffe*, 8 Ex. 840; *Palmer v. Cooper*, 9 Ex. 231; *Hull v. Bollard*, 1 H. & N. 134; 25 L. J. Ex. 304; *Jordan v. Moore*, L. R. 1 C. P. 624; 35 L. J. C. P. 268.

(a) By the Patent Law Amendment Act, 1852, 15 & 16 Vict. c. 83, s. 41 (cited *ante*, p. 386), in any action for the infringement of letters-patent, "the defendant, on pleading thereto, shall deliver with his pleas particulars of any objections on which he means to rely at the trial in support of the pleas in the said action, and at the trial of such action no evidence shall be allowed to be given in support of any objection impeaching the validity of such letters-patent which shall not be contained in the particulars delivered as aforesaid; provided always that the place or places at or in which and in what manner the invention is alleged to have been used or published prior to the date of the letters-patent shall be stated in such particulars; provided also, that it shall and may be lawful for any judge at chambers to allow such defendant to amend the particulars delivered as aforesaid upon such terms as to such judge shall seem fit." (See 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1465; and see also as to the sufficiency of the particulars, Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 842; *Morgan v. Fuller*, L. R. 2 Eq. 297, and the cases cited above.)

By s. 43, in taxing the costs in any action for infringing letters patent "regard shall be had to the particulars delivered in such action, and the plaintiff and defendant respectively shall not be allowed any costs in respect of any particular unless certified by the judge before whom the trial was had to have been proved by such plaintiff or defendant respectively, without regard to the general costs of the cause." (See *Losh v. Hague*, 5 M. & W. 387.)

PAYMENT INTO COURT (a).

(a) *Payment into Court.*]—The C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70, enacts that “it shall be lawful for the defendant in all actions (except actions for assault and battery, false imprisonment, libel, slander, malicious arrest or prosecution, or debauching of the plaintiff’s daughter or servant), and by leave of the Court or a judge, upon such terms as they or he may think fit, for one or more of several defendants to pay into Court a sum of money by way of compensation or amends.” The section proceeds to make an express reservation of the provision of the 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2, respecting payment into Court in actions of libel (see *ante*, p. 726). The sections 71, 72, 73, and r. 12, H. T. 1853 (cited *ante*, p. 664), prescribe the mode in which payment into Court shall be pleaded and replied to, and the proceedings thereupon. Payment into Court may be pleaded under the above section to an action for an assault upon the plaintiff’s son or servant. (*Newton v. Holford*, 6 Q. B. 921.)

The action of detinue is not excepted in the above provision, but after the C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 78, giving execution for the return of the chattel detained (cited, *ante*, p. 313), it was held that payment into Court could not be pleaded in such action where the plaintiff claims a return of the goods (*Allan v. Dunn*, 1 H. & N. 572; 26 L. J. Ex. 185); though it might be pleaded in respect of the damages claimed for the detention of the goods as distinct from the claim for the specific return. (*Crossfield v. Such*, 8 Ex. 159.) Now by the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 25, it is enacted that “in any action for detaining the goods of the plaintiff, it shall be lawful for the defendant by leave of the Court or a judge, and upon such terms as they or he shall think fit, to pay into Court a sum of money to the value of the goods alleged to be detained; and such payment into Court shall be made and pleaded in like manner, and according to the provisions of the C. L. P. Act, 1852; and the like proceedings may be had and taken thereupon as to costs and otherwise.”

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 23, “the plaintiff in replevin may, in answer to an avowry, pay money into Court in satisfaction in like manner and subject to the same proceedings as to costs and otherwise, as upon a payment into Court by a defendant in other actions;” and by s. 24, “such payment into Court in replevin shall not, nor shall the acceptance thereof by the defendant in satisfaction, work a forfeiture of the replevin bond.”

A plea of payment into Court is also given in some other actions for wrongs by particular statutes; as by 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2, in actions for a libel in a newspaper or other periodical publication: see this plea and the statute, *ante*, p. 726. By 27 & 28 Vict. c. 95, s. 2, in actions for negligence causing death under Lord Campbell’s Act, see *ante*, p. 327. By 11 & 12 Vict. c. 63 s. 139 (the Public Health Act, *ante*, p. 391), in actions for anything done under that Act by or under the directions of a local board of health, payment into Court may be made and pleaded. So also by 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 316, in actions against revenue officers, *ante*, p. 384; and by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106, in actions for anything done under the Metropolis Management Acts, *ante*, p. 364; and under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, *post*, p. 776.

Payment into Court of amends may be made and given in evidence under the general issue, in actions against justices of the peace, by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, s. 11; see *ante*, p. 345; in actions against police constables, see *ante*, p. 389; in actions for anything done under the County Court Acts, see *ante*, p. 300; under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, for consolidating the statute law relating to larceny, see s. 113; under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, for consolidating the statute law relating to malicious injuries to property, see s. 71; under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99, for consolidating the statute law against

Plea of Payment into Court. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 71.)

The defendant by *G. H.* his attorney [*or in person, and if the plea is not pleaded to the whole of the declaration, say, as to the first or*

offences relating to the coin, see s. 33; under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1867, 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, s. 60.

The observations made upon this plea in actions on contracts will apply for the most part to actions for wrongs. (See *ante*, p. 664.)

As regards the effect of the plea as an admission of the cause of action, there has been a great variety of decision; but, at last, the law has been judicially laid down as follows:—"Upon a review of the authorities, we think that where in an action of tort, the declaration is general and unspecific, the payment of money into Court, though it admits *a* cause of action, does not admit *the* cause of action sued for; and the plaintiff must give evidence of the particular cause of action sued for, before he can have larger damages than the amount paid into Court. On the other hand, if the declaration is specific, so that nothing would be due to the plaintiff from the defendant unless the defendant admitted the particular claim made by the declaration, the payment of money into Court admits the cause of action sued for and so stated in the declaration. If the breach is single and the damages entire, then, of course, it becomes, under such circumstances, a mere question of damages; but if the damages may be compounded of several things, for instance, as in the case of *Story v. Finnis* (6 Ex. 123), which was an action for pound breach and rescue, of the number and value of the goods taken, then, although the payment of money into Court may, from the form of the declaration, admit the particular cause of action sued for, still it may be necessary to prove the cause of action with a view to the damages: because, although the defendant would thus admit that he broke a particular pound, he would not admit that, as the result of that particular breakage, he rescued all the goods in respect of which damages were claimed." (*Perren v. Monmouthshire Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B., 855; and see Taylor on Ev., 5th ed. 736.)

In an action of trespass for taking and damaging the plaintiff's cups to which the defendant paid £10 into Court, it was held that the plaintiff failed to sustain the issue of damages ultra by producing a cup damaged to a greater extent than £10, but which he did not prove to be one taken by the defendant. (*Schreger v. Carden*, 11 C. B. 851.) So in an action for selling goods taken under a distress without having them duly appraised, under the same issue the plaintiff must show a sale without appraisal of goods beyond the value of the goods admitted to be so sold by the plea. (*Knight v. Egerton*, 7 Ex. 407.) And in an action for excessive distress, the plaintiff must show that goods beyond the value of the sum paid into Court were wrongfully distrained. (See *Leyland v. Tancred*, 16 Q. B. 664.) But in an action against a railway company for a bodily injury to the plaintiff caused by their negligence, upon the issue of damages ultra the plaintiff was held entitled to recover the extra damage without any proof of the negligence of the defendants. (*Perren v. Monmouthshire Ry. Co.*, 11 C. B. 855.) In an action against two defendants charging a wrongful act done by them jointly, a plea of payment into Court by both defendants admits that they are jointly liable for all the damages which can be proved as the consequences of the act. (See *Leyland v. Tancred*, *supra*.)

The plea of apology and payment into Court in an action for a libel in a newspaper, under 6 & 7 Vict. c. 96, s. 2, is an admission of liability only conditionally upon its being accepted or proved, and the jury in assessing the damage may give a smaller amount. (*Jones v. Mackie*, L. R. 3 Ex. 1; 37 L. J. Ex. 1; see *ante*, p. 727.)

The form of plea given by the statute is sufficient in all cases, and must not state the character or special circumstances (if any) by reason of

second or as the case may be count of the declaration or as to so much of the — count of the declaration as alleges that or as relates to, *stating the part pleaded to*], brings into court the sum of £—, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

Plea of Payment into Court to a New Assignment with Entry of a Relinquishment of Pleas (see ante, p. 657).

The defendant, as to the plaintiff's new assignment to the — plea, says that he relinquishes his said — and — pleas so far as the same relate to the trespasses [*or grievances*] above newly assigned; and the defendant as to the trespasses [*or grievances*] above newly assigned brings into court the sum of £—, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

Plea in bar to an avowry in replevin of payment into court: see post, p. 784.

Replication accepting the Sum paid into Court in Satisfaction.
(C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 73.)

That he accepts the sum paid into court in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause [*or causes*] of action in respect of which it has been paid in.

Replication that the Sum paid in is not enough. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 73.)

That the sum paid into court is not enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter to which the plea is pleaded.

POLICE. See ante, p. 389.

PRESCRIPTIVE RIGHTS.

See "*Common*," ante, p. 711; "*Lights*," ante, p. 746; "*Support*," post, p. 789; "*Watercourses*," post, p. 807; "*Ways*," post, p. 810.

which the defendant is entitled to plead the payment of money into court. (*Aston v. Perkes*, 15 M. & W. 386; *Key v. Thimbleby*, 6 Ex. 692; *Thompson v. Sheppard*, 4 E. & B. 53.) The objection to the plea on these grounds cannot be replied or raised on the record; but the plaintiff must apply to a judge or the Court to set aside the plea and the payment as an irregularity, if not justified by any statute. (*Thompson v. Sheppard*, 4 E. & B. 53.)

PROCESS (a).

Plea, in an Action of Trespass, of Justification under a Fi. Fa., by the Execution Creditor, the Sheriff and the Bailiff, setting out the Judgment, Writ and Warrant.

That before any of the alleged trespasses the defendant *E. F.* on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of —, at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court recovered against the plaintiff £—, and thereupon, the said judgment remaining in full force and unsatisfied, the defendant *E. F.* sued out of the said Court a writ of fieri facias upon the said judgment, against the plaintiff, directed to the sheriff of the county of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [he should omit not by reason of any liberty of his said county, but that he should enter the same and] of the goods and chattels of the plaintiff in his bailiwick he should cause to be made £— [*the amount of the judgment*], which the defendant *E. F.* lately in the said Court of — recovered against the plaintiff, whereof the plaintiff was convicted, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of £4 per centum per annum from the — day of —, A. D. —, on which day the judgment aforesaid was entered up, and that he should have that money with such interest as aforesaid before her said Majesty [*or her justices or her barons of the Exchequer*] at Westminster immediately after the execution thereof to be rendered to the defen-

(a) The party at whose suit the process issues in order to justify under it must set out in his pleading the judgment or other proceedings on which the writ issues as well as the writ; it is sufficient for the sheriff or his officer pleading alone to justify under the writ only. (*Andrews v. Maris*, 1 Q. B. 3, 17.) But where the sheriff or officer joins in pleading with the party suing out the process, all the proceedings must be stated; and the sheriff becomes bound by the sufficiency of the whole pleading equally with the party himself. (*Ib.*; *Samuel v. Duke*, 3 M. & W. 630; *Hedges v. Chapman*, 2 Bing. 523, 526; 1 Wms. Saunders, 28 a; see *ante*, p. 440.) It is important therefore where there is any question as to the validity of the judgment or proceeding on which the writ was founded, for the sheriff or his officer to plead separately from the party to the judgment and to justify under the writ only.

In order to justify an act under civil process, the person executing the process must have the warrant in his possession at the time of the execution, but it is sufficient in pleading to aver that the warrant was delivered to him to be executed. (See *Galliard v. Laxton*, 2 B. & S. 363; 31 L. J. M. C. 123, 127.) It is not necessary in pleading a justification under a *fi. fa.* or a *ca. sa.* to show the return of the writ. (*Cheaseley v. Barnes*, 10 East, 73; *Shorland v. Govett*, 5 B. & C. 485, 488.)

In actions for the wrongful conversion of goods the defence of a justification under a writ of *fi. fa.* may be given in evidence under the plea of not guilty, and should not be pleaded specially. (See *Unwin v. St. Quintin*, 11 M. & W. 277, 286.)

As to what the sheriff and his officers may do in the execution of a writ, see *Semayne's case*, 1 Smith's L. C. 6th ed. 88; 1 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 622.

A plea of justification under the process of an inferior Court must set out all the proceedings beginning with the plaint, and must allege the jurisdiction of the Court as to all material proceedings. (*Pitt v. Knight*, 1 Wms. Saund. 87, 90 (1); and see *ante*, p. 629; *post*, p. 774.)

dant *E. F.*, and that he should do all such things as by the statute passed in the second year of her said Majesty's reign he was authorized and required to do in that behalf, and in what manner he should have executed the said writ he should make to appear to her said Majesty [*or her said justices or her said barons of the Exchequer*] at Westminster, immediately after the execution thereof, and that he should have there then the said writ; and the said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff to levy £—— and interest thereon at £4 per cent. per annum from the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, besides sheriff's poundage, officer's fees, and other expenses of the execution; and the said writ so indorsed as aforesaid was then delivered to the defendant *G. H.* as and being the sheriff of the said county of ——, to be executed; and thereupon the defendant *G. H.* as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, duly made his warrant directed to the defendant *J. K.*, as and then being the bailiff of the said sheriff, and thereby commanded him that [he should omit not by reason of any liberty of the said county, but that] he should [enter the same and] cause to be made of the goods and chattels of the plaintiff in the said bailiwick the said £—— together with the said interest at the rate aforesaid, so that the said sheriff might have that money and interest before her said Majesty [*or the said justices or the said barons of the Exchequer*] immediately after the execution thereof, to be rendered to the defendant *E. F.* as required by the said writ, and that he should do all such things as by the said statute the said sheriff was authorized and required to do in that behalf, and that he should have the said warrant and so forth, and in what manner he should have executed the said warrant he should certify to the said sheriff immediately after the execution thereof; and the said warrant was then delivered to the defendant *J. K.*, as and being such bailiff as aforesaid to be executed; and thereupon the said *J. K.* as such bailiff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said writ and warrant and within the said bailiwick of the said sheriff, entered into the said dwelling-house, the outer door thereof being then open, in order to seize and take and did then seize and take the said goods and chattels of the plaintiff, the same then being in the said dwelling-house and in the bailiwick of the said sheriff, for the purpose of levying the moneys so directed to be levied as aforesaid, which are the alleged trespasses.

Plea, in an Action of Trespass, of Justification under a Fi. Fa. by the Sheriff alone.

That before any of the alleged trespasses *J. K.*, on the —— day of ——, A. D. ——, sued out of the Court of ——, at Westminster, a writ of fieri facias directed to the sheriff of the county of ——, whereby the Queen commanded the said sheriff that [*here state the substance of the writ as in the preceding form*], which said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff [*here set out the indorsement on the writ as in the preceding form*], and the said writ so indorsed as aforesaid was then delivered to the defendant, as and being the sheriff of the said county of ——, to be executed; and thereupon the defendant, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said writ and in his said bailiwick entered the said dwelling-house, the outer door thereof being then open, in order to seize and take and did then seize and take the said goods and chattels of the plain-

tiff, the same then being in the said dwelling-house and in the bailiwick of the defendant as such sheriff as aforesaid, for the purpose of levying the moneys so directed to be levied as aforesaid, which are the alleged trespasses.

A like plea by joint defendants as sheriff of Middlesex : Playfair v. Musgrove, 14 M. & W. 239 ; *Jarmain v. Hooper*, 6 M. & G. 827.

Like pleas by the bailiff : Gregory v. Slowman, 1 E. & B. 360 ; *Shorland v. Govett*, 5 B. & C. 485 ; *Percival v. Stamp*, 9 Ex. 167.

Plea justifying an entry of the plaintiff's house to take the goods of a third party under a fi. fa. against the latter (a) : Carnaby v. Welby, 8 A. & E. 872.

A like plea justifying the breaking open of doors to perfect the levy : Pugh v. Griffith, 7 A. & E. 840.

Plea to an action for an injury to the reversionary interest of the plaintiff in goods in the possession of a third party, that the defendant took and sold them under a fi. fa. against the latter, and that the plaintiff has sustained no damage : Tuncred v. Allgood, 4 H. & N. 438 ; 28 L. J. Ex. 362.

Justification of a Trespass and Imprisonment under a Ca. Sa. by the Judgment Creditor, his Attorney and the Sheriff, setting out the Writ.

That before any of the alleged trespasses the defendant *E. F.*, on the — day of —, A.D. —, in the Court of —, at Westminster, by the judgment of the said Court recovered against the plaintiff £—; and thereupon, the said judgment remaining in full force and unsatisfied, the defendant *E. F.* by the defendant *G. H.*, his attorney, and the defendant *G. H.*, as and being the attorney of the defendant *E. F.*, sued out of the said Court a writ of Capias ad satisfaciendum upon the said judgment, against the plaintiff, directed to the sheriff of the county of —, whereby her Majesty the Queen commanded the said sheriff that he should [omit not by reason of any liberty in his said county, but that he should enter the same and] take the plaintiff if he should be found in the bailiwick of the said sheriff, and him safely keep so that the said sheriff should have his body before her said Majesty [or her justices or her barons of the Exchequer] at Westminster immediately after the execution thereof to satisfy the defendant *E.*

(a) If the plaintiff sues the sheriff for trespass to goods taken under a writ of *fi. fa.* against a third party, the defendant should not justify under the writ, but should traverse the property of the plaintiff in the goods. (*Harrison v. Dixon*, 12 M. & W. 142.) If the title of the plaintiff to the goods is by an assignment from the third party, which is void as against creditors, the sheriff who has taken them must prove the judgment as well as the writ in order to justify. (*White v. Morris*, 11 C. B. 1015 ; overruling *Bessey v. Windham*, 6 Q. B. 166.) As to when the sheriff may break open doors, outer and inner, of the execution debtor and of a third party, see 1 Clit. Pr. 12th ed. p. 623.

F. £— [the amount of the judgment] which the defendant *E. F.* lately in the said Court of — recovered against the plaintiff, whereof the plaintiff was convicted, together with interest upon the said sum at the rate of four pounds per centum per annum from the — day of —, A.D. —, on which day the judgment aforesaid was entered up, and that the said sheriff should have there then that writ; and the said writ was duly indorsed with a direction to the said sheriff to levy £— and interest thereon, at four pounds per cent. per annum from the — day of —, A.D. —, besides sheriff's poundage, officer's fees, and other expenses of the said execution; and the said writ so indorsed was then delivered to the defendant *J. K.*, as and being the sheriff of the said county of —, to be executed; and thereupon the defendant *J. K.*, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, by virtue of the said writ and within his said bailiwick took the plaintiff and kept him in the custody of the defendant *J. K.*, as and being such sheriff as aforesaid, which are the alleged trespasses.

A like plea by the sheriff alone: Barker v. St. Quintin, 12 M. & W. 441; *Sandon v. Jervis*, E. B. & E. 935; 27 L. J. Q. B. 279.

A like plea by the execution creditor alone: Collett v. Foster, 2 H. & N. 356; 26 L. J. Ex. 412.

A like plea by the attorney of the execution creditor alone: Codrington v. Lloyd, 8 A. & E. 449.

A like plea by the bailiff: see 3 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 342.

Plea justifying an entry to execute a ca. sa.: Kerbey v. Denby, 1 M. & W. 336.

Plea, in an action for imprisonment, justifying under a writ of capias on mesne process: Codrington v. Lloyd, 8 A. & E. 449.

Plea justifying under a capias, in which the plaintiff was misnamed, averring that the plaintiff was commonly known by the name in the capias, and was the person intended: De Mesnil v. Dakin, L. R. 3 Q. B. 18; 37 L. J. Q. B. 42.

Plea justifying under a ca. sa. against A. B., stating that the plaintiff represented himself to be A. B.—New assignment for detaining plaintiff after he had given notice that he was not A. B.: Dunston v. Paterson, 2 C. B. N. S. 495; 26 L. J. C. P. 267 (a).

(a) In the above case both the plea and the new assignment were held good; but where the sheriff takes the defendant by mistake without any misrepresentation on the part of the defendant, as where there are two persons of the same name and the sheriff takes the wrong one, he is liable for the trespass. (*Jarmain v. Hooper*, 6 M. & G. 827; and see *Childers v. Wooler*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 129.) Where the wrong person was served with a writ of summons and did not appear, and was thereupon proceeded against to judgment and execution, the sheriff who took him in execution was held to be liable (*Kelly v. Lawrence*, 3 H. & C. 1; 33 L. J. Ex. 197; and see *De Mesnil v. Dakin*, *supra*), and the party taking the proceedings is also liable to an action. (*Walley v. M'Connell*, 13 Q. B. 903.)

Plea justifying a trespass in entering a house and taking goods under process of an inferior Court; replication that the house was not within the jurisdiction: Sowell v. Champion, 6 A. & E. 407. [Justification under the process of an inferior Court must show the jurisdiction and set out the whole proceedings beginning with the plaint, see ante, pp. 629, 770.]

Pleas of justification under process of the county court, setting out the proceedings: Walley v. M'Connell, 13 Q. B. 903; Kinning v. Buchanan, 8 C. B. 271; Abley v. Dale, 1 L. M. & P. 626; 2 Ib. 433; Hayes v. Keene, 12 C. B. 233.

Justification by the clerk of the county court under process of that Court against the plaintiff for not attending a judgment summons, (under a plea of not guilty by statute, see ante, p. 300): Davies v. Fletcher, 2 E. & B. 271.

Plea of justification under a writ of attachment for contempt of the Court of Chancery: Smith v. Egginton, 7 A. & E. 167.

A like plea for contempt of the Court of Bankruptcy: Green v. Elgie, 5 Q. B. 99; Van Sandau v. Turner, 6 Q. B. 773.

Plea justifying an arrest under a warrant of justices for an assault: see 3 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 344.

Plea by the governor of a gaol justifying imprisonment under a warrant: Bancroft v. Mitchell, L. R. 2 Q. B. 549; 36 L. J. Q. B. 257.

Plea justifying an entering upon and taking possession of demised premises, expelling the tenant and removing his goods, under a warrant of justices granted for the delivery of possession to the landlord after the determination of the tenancy, under the small Tenements Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 74, s. 1: Melling v. Leak, 16 C. B. 652; Edmunds v. Pinniger, 7 Q. B. 558; Jones v. Chapman, 14 M. & W. 124.

Plea under the same Act, s. 6, that the alleged trespass was under a warrant obtained by the defendant, who had lawful right to the possession: Delaney v. Fox, 1 C. B. N. S. 166.

Justification under a warrant given under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 84, for putting the defendant into possession of deserted premises (under the general issue by statute): Edwards v. Hodges, 15 C. B. 477.

Plea justifying the removal of obstructions in the street under the authority of the Metropolis Local Management Act to remove Nuisances, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120: Le Neve v. Vestry of Mile End, 8 E. & B. 1054; 27 L. J. Q. B. 208.

Plea justifying pulling down the plaintiff's house under the Metropolis Local Management Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 120, s. 143, because built beyond the regular line of buildings of the street: Tear v. Freebody, 4 C. B. N. S. 228.

Plea justifying the seizing of goods under a distress warrant issued by justices for rates under a local Act: Pedley v. Davis 10 C. B. N. S. 492; 30 L. J. C. P. 374; and see "Replevin," post, p. 783.

Plea justifying the seizing of goods under an order of a county

court judge made under the reputed ownership clause in bankruptcy: Fielding v. Lee, 18 C. B. N. S. 499.

Plea that the trespass was committed under civil process, which was subsequently set aside upon the terms that the plaintiff should bring no action: Perkins v. Plympton, 7 Bing. 676.

Replications to Pleas justifying under Process (a).

Replication of nul tiel record: Swinburn v. Taylor, 9 M. & W. 43; and see *ante*, pp. 621, 628, *post*, p. 786.

Replication that the writ was not sued out as alleged: Jarmain v. Hooper, 6 M. & G. 827; and see "*Sheriff*," *post*, p. 786.

Replication that the Writ was set aside for Irregularity (b).

That the said writ was irregularly sued out, and before this suit, by an order duly made by one of the judges of the said Court, the said writ and all subsequent proceedings thereon were set aside for irregularity.

Like replications:—to a plea justifying under a fi. fa.: Jones v. Williams, 8 M. & W. 349; *Rankin v. De Medina*, 1 C. B. 183;—*to a plea justifying under a ca. sa.: Collett v. Foster*, 2 H. & N.

(a) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, the replication might traverse the process under which the defendant justifies, or admitting the process might put the rest of the plea in issue by the replication *de injuriâ absque residuo causæ*, see *Crogate's case*, 8 Co. 66. This replication put in issue that the alleged trespasses were committed under the process (*Lucas v. Nockells*, 10 Bing. 157; *Carnaby v. Welby*, 8 A. & E. 872); but not the motive or intention with which the acts were done (*Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791), which seems to be immaterial provided the acts were justified by the authority. (*Ib.*; *Woods v. Durrant*, 16 M. & W. 149.)

The plaintiff may now reply by a general denial under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 77, in the form of a replication taking issue under s. 79, which replication, it seems, must have at least as wide an effect as the former general traverse *de injuriâ*, and put in issue that the trespasses were committed under the process. (But see *Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 158; *ante*, p. 714 (a).) A new assignment to that effect would be improper; but if the plaintiff complains of a trespass on another and different occasion, or of an excess, he must new assign. (*Oakley v. Davis*, 16 East, 82; *Aldred v. Constable*, 6 Q. B. 370; and see "*New Assignment*," *ante*, p. 654.)

(b) Where a judgment or process under which the plea justifies has been set aside for irregularity, or as obtained against good faith, or upon some other ground, after the alleged trespasses, the replication of *nul tiel record*, or in denial of the process, is improper. The replication should plead specially that the process has been set aside, and it should also state the grounds on which it was set aside, that it may appear on the face of the replication that it was illegal, and not merely erroneous, at the time of execution. (*Prentice v. Harrison*, 4 Q. B. 852; *Rankin v. De Medina*, 1 C. B. 183; *Brown v. Jones*, 15 M. & W. 192; but see *per* Bramwell, B., *Collett v. Foster*, 2 H. & N. 356, 361; 26 L. J. Ex. 414; and see *Nash v. Swinburne*, 3 M. & G. 853, where *nul tiel record* was pleaded under similar circumstances.)

356; 26 L. J. Ex. 412;—to a plea justifying under a *capias* on *mesne process*: *Codrington v. Lloyd*, 8 A. & E. 449.

Replication that the judgment and writ were set aside by a judge's order on the ground that the judgment was signed against good faith upon a warrant of attorney obtained from the plaintiff by fraud: *Brown v. Jones*, 15 M. & W. 192. [As to arrest on *mesne process* against good faith, see *Stein v. Valkenhuysen*, E. B. & E. 65; 27 L. J. Q. B. 236.]

Replication that the execution creditor countermanded the execution of the writ: *Walker v. Hunter*, 2 C. B. 324; and see *Barker v. St. Quintin*, 12 M. & W. 441; *Hunt v. Hooper*, 1 D. & L. 626.

Replication that the plaintiff paid the debt, and gave notice to the sheriff and his bailiff: *Futcher v. Hinder*, 3 H. & N. 757; 28 L. J. Ex. 28.

Replication, to a plea justifying under a judgment and a writ of ca. sa., that the judgment was for a sum less than £20 (under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 96, s. 57): *Brooks v. Hodgkinson*, 4 H. & N. 712; 29 L. J. Ex. 93. [In this case a rejoinder that the writ had not been set aside was held bad.]

Replication that a writ of error issued and was duly allowed, of which notice was given to the sheriff: *Belshaw v. Marshall*, 4 B. & Ad. 336; and see now C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 150.

Replication to a plea justifying under a ca. sa. that the defendant broke open the outer door of plaintiff's house in order to execute it: *Newton v. Holford*, 1 C. B. 141; and see *Kerbey v. Denby*, 1 M. & W. 336; *Sandon v. Jervis*, E. B. & E. 935; 27 L. J. Q. B. 279; 28 Ib. Ex. 156; *Nash v. Lucas*, L. R. 2 Q. B. 590; and see ante, p. 772.

PUBLIC HEALTH. See ante, p. 391.

RAILWAYS (a).

See "*Carriers*," ante, p. 710; "*Trespass*," post, pp. 794, 798.

(a) "The Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," 8 Vict. c. 20, s. 139, provides "That if any party shall have committed any irregularity, trespass, or other wrongful proceeding in execution of this or the special Act, or any Act incorporated therewith, or by virtue of any power or authority thereby given, and if, before action brought in respect thereof, such party make tender of sufficient amends to the party injured, such last-mentioned party shall not recover in any such action; and if no such tender shall have been made, it shall be lawful for the defendant, by leave of the Court where such action shall be pending, at any time before issue joined, to pay

RELEASE. See "*Release*," ante, p. 669.

RELINQUISHMENT OF PLEA. See ante, pp. 657, 672.

REPLEVIN.

Plea traversing the Taking (non cepit (a)).-

That he did not take the said goods [or cattle, or as the case may be] or any of them as alleged.

A like plea, with suggestion that the defendant took them in another place in respect of which he avows: *Bullythorpe v. Turner*, Willes, 475.

into court such sum of money as he shall think fit, and thereupon such proceedings shall be had as in other cases where defendants are allowed to pay money into court." (See "*Payment into Court*," ante, p. 767, "*Tender of Amends*," post, p. 789.)

See "The Regulation of Railways Act, 1868," s. 25, cited ante, p. 735.

(a) The general issue in replevin *non cepit* denies the taking of the cattle or goods and the taking in the place alleged. The defendant cannot have judgment for the return of the goods under this plea; to obtain this he must plead so as to show that he is entitled to a return. (Com. Dig. tit. Pl. 3 K. 12, 13.)

The plaintiff must be entitled to a possessory property in the goods in order to maintain replevin; and the property in the goods must be specifically denied. The plea in denial must also go on to aver a property in the defendant in order to entitle him to a judgment for a return of the goods. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 13.)

Where the defendant confesses the taking, but justifies it for lawful cause, as a distress for rent, he does so by an *avowry* or *cognizance*. An *avowry* is a justification in his own right; a *cognizance*, a justification in the right of another. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 13, 14.) The plaintiff's pleading in answer to the avowry or cognizance is called a *plea in bar*. And the subsequent pleadings are called the *replication*, *rejoinder*, etc., the ordinary names of the pleadings being thus postponed one step. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 16; Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 180 (t).)

The object of pleading in the form of an avowry or cognizance is to obtain a judgment for the return of the goods. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 13.) The defendant may plead a justification in the ordinary form without making avowry or cognizance. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 12; *Morrell v. Martin*, 3 M. & G. 581.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 67, no formal defence shall be required in an avowry or cognizance, and it shall commence in the form there given (see form ante, p. 433), and no formal conclusion shall be necessary.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1860, 23 & 24 Vict. c. 126, s. 23, it is enacted "that the plaintiff in replevin may, in answer to an avowry, pay money into court in satisfaction, in like manner and subject to the same proceedings as to costs and otherwise as upon a payment into court by a defendant in other actions." And by s. 24, "such payment into court in replevin shall not, nor shall the acceptance thereof by the defendant in satisfaction, work a forfeiture of the replevin bond."

Plea denying the Plaintiff's Property in the Goods, and claiming Property in the Defendant (a).

That the said goods were the goods of the defendant and not of the plaintiff as alleged.

Avowry for Rent in arrear from the Plaintiff (b).

That the plaintiff, during all the time for which the rent hereinafter mentioned to be distrained for accrued due, and thence until and at the time of the alleged taking of the said goods, held the said dwelling-house as tenant thereof to the defendant under a demise thereof at the yearly rent of £—, payable half-yearly on the — day of —, and on the — day of — in every year by equal portions; and because £— of the said rent at the time of the alleged taking was due and in arrear from the plaintiff to the defendant, the defendant well avows the taking of the said goods in the said dwelling-house and justly, etc., as a distress for the said rent which still remains due and unpaid.

Cognizance for rent in like case: Daniel v. Gracie, 6 Q. B. 145.

Avowry and cognizance pleaded together: Banks v. Angell, 7 A. & E. 843.

Avowries justifying separately in respect of a house and a close: Phillips v. Whitsed, 29 L. J. Q. B. 164. [A plea in bar that one joint distress was taken was held bad, as it did not show that more was taken than was due on either.]

The defendant cannot have a return of the goods under *non cepit*. In order to have a return of the goods he may add by way of suggestion that he took them in another place, and avow in respect of such taking; and the plaintiff cannot dispute this suggestion, but can only take issue on the traverse of the place of taking. (1 Wms. Saund. 347 (1); *Bullythorpe v. Turner*, Willes, 475.)

(a) Under this plea the defendant is entitled to a return of the goods without an avowry. (Com. Dig. Pl. 3 K. 13.)

(b) In replevin, the avowry or cognizance must in general show a good title in order to give the defendant a return of the goods. (1 Wm. Saund. 347 c; 2 Wms. Saund. 285 (3); *Hawkins v. Eckles*, 2 B. & P. 359; 361 (a).) But in the case of a distress for rent a general form of avowry or cognizance, without setting forth the title of the landlord or lessor, is allowed by the statute 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 22, which enacts that it "shall be lawful for all defendants in replevin to avow or make cognizance generally, that the plaintiff in replevin, or other tenant of the lands and tenements whereon such distress was made, enjoyed the same under a grant or demise at such certain rent during the time wherein the rent distrained for incurred, which rent was then and still remains due; or that the place where the distress was taken was parcel of such certain tenements, held of such honour, lordship, or manor, for which tenements the rent, relief, heriot, or other service distrained for was at the time of such distress and still remains due, without further setting forth the grant, tenure, demise or title of such landlord or landlords, lessor or lessors, owner or owners of such manor, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding."

A person entitled to distrain is not bound by the cause of the distress alleged at the time of making it, but may in his avowry set up any sufficient ground of justification. (*Phillips v. Whitsed*, 29 L. J. Q. B. 164.)

Cognizance for Rent in Arrear under a Demise to a third Party.

That *J. K.*, during all the time for which the rent hereinafter mentioned to be distrained for accrued due, and thence until and at the time of the alleged taking of the said goods, held the said dwelling-house as tenant thereof to *L. M.* under a demise thereof at the yearly rent of £—, payable half-yearly on the — day of —, and the — day of —, in every year by equal portions; and because £— of the said rent at the time of the alleged taking was due and in arrear from the said *J. K.* to the said *L. M.*, the defendant, as bailiff to the said *L. M.*, well acknowledges the taking of the said goods in the said dwelling-house and justly, etc., as a distress for the rent so due and in arrear as aforesaid, which still remains due and unpaid.

Avowry by a joint tenant or a tenant in common for part of the rent: see Philpott v. Dobbinson, 6 Bing. 104; *Downs v. Cooper*, 2 Q. B. 256.

By the assignee of the reversion for an apportioned part of rent: Roberts v. Snell, 1 M. & G. 577.

By a receiver in Chancery of the rents: Dancer v. Hastings, 4 Bing. 2; *Evans v. Matthias*, 7 E. & B. 590; 26 L. J. Q. B. 309; *Jolly v. Arbuthnot*, 4 De G. & J. 224; 28 L. J. C. 274.

Cognizance by a mortgagor in possession as bailiff of the mortgage: Trent v. Hunt, 9 Ex. 14; and see *Snell v. Finch*, 13 C. B. N. S. 651; 32 L. J. C. P. 117.

Avowry by executors for rent due to the testator under 32 Hen. VIII, c. 37; Staniford v. Sinclair, 2 Bing. 193; *Prescott v. Boucher*, 3 B. & Ad. 849; *Whitehead v. Taylor*, 10 A. & E. 210; *Evans v. Elliot*, 9 A. & E. 342.

Avowry for a distress taken after the expiration of the tenancy under 8 Anne, c. 14, s. 6: Williams v. Stiven, 9 Q. B. 14.

Avowry and cognizance for double rent for holding over after notice to quit, under 11 Geo II, c. 19, s. 18: Johnstone v. Hudleston, 4 B. & C. 922; *Humberstone v. Dubois*, 10 M. & W. 765.

Cognizance for a distress taken for a fee farm rent, under 4 Geo. II, c. 28, s. 5: Musgrave v. Emmerson, 10 Q. B. 326.

Avowry for a distress for a tithe rent-charge under the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 71: Sharpe v. Bluck, 10 Q. B. 280.

Avowry for a rent-charge in lieu of tithes under a local Act: Lancaster and Carlisle Railway Co. v. Heaton, 8 E. & B. 952; 27 L. J. Q. B. 195.

Avowry for arrears of land tax redeemed under the statute 42 Geo. III, c. 116, s. 69: Warner v. Potchett, 3 B. & Ad. 921.

Avowry for an annuity charged by will on land recoverable by distress: James v. Salter, 2 Bing. N. C. 505; 3 Bing. N. C. 544; *Caunt v. Ward*, 7 Bing. 608; *Owens v. Wynne*, 4 E. & B. 579.

Avowry and cognizance for an annuity secured by a power of distress: Miller v. Green, 8 Bing. 92; *Hogarth v. Penny*, 14 M. & W. 494; *Darlow v. Edwards*, 1 H. & C. 547; 32 L. J. Ex. 51.

Avowry for an annuity granted pur autre vie, by the executor of the grantee: Bearpark v. Hutchinson, 7 Bing. 178; *Johnson v. Faulkner*, 2 Q. B. 925.

Avowry for interest on a mortgage debt, recoverable by distress under the mortgage deed: Chapman v. Beecham, 3 Q. B. 727.

Avowry for rent-charge by way of jointure: Jamieson v. Trevelyan, 10 Ex. 269.

Avowry and cognizance for rent reserved on an estate tail: Vigers v. Dean of St. Paul's, 14 Q. B. 909.

Plea in Bar, to an Avowry for Rent, traversing the Tenancy (a).

That the plaintiff did not hold the said dwelling-house as tenant thereof to the defendant as alleged.

Plea in bar, to an avowry for rent, that the defendant, a termor, granted all his interest in the premises to the plaintiff, reserving no

(a) It would seem that the plaintiff in replevin cannot deny the whole of an avowry or cognizance by taking issue thereon, or by any general denial. The C. L. P. Act, 1852, ss. 77, 78, 79, giving the liberty to traverse the whole of any plea or subsequent pleading by a general denial, does not specify an avowry or cognizance in terms, whilst other sections of the statute which are intended to apply to avowries and cognizances mention them particularly by name, see ss. 67, 83. There is reason for supposing that it was not intended to include them in the above enactment, for an avowry or cognizance is in the nature of a claim by the defendant entitling him to the return of the goods, to which it may therefore be said the plaintiff should plead specially as to a declaration. In the case of *Trent v. Hunt*, 9 Ex. 14, the plaintiff pleaded in bar a general denial of the cognizance without objection being taken; but the Court of Exchequer, in delivering judgment, observed that a judge upon application made to him under the provisions of the C. L. P. Act would most probably have compelled the plaintiff to plead separate traverses, and would not have allowed him to mix up the denial of the tenancy and of the rent being in arrear and of the authority to distrain in one general traverse.

Plaintiffs in replevin may plead several matters in bar to an avowry or cognizance, by the statute 4 Anne, c. 16, s. 4.

reversionary interest enabling him to distrain (a): *Smith v. Mapleback*, 1 T. R. 445; *Preece v. Corrie*, 5 Bing. 24; *Pascoe v. Pascoe*, 3 Bing. N. C. 898.

Plea in Bar, to a Cognizance for Rent, traversing that the Defendant was Bailiff.

That the defendant was not the bailiff of the said *J. K.* as alleged.

Plea in Bar, to an Avowry or Cognizance for Rent, of Riens in Arrear (b).

That no part of the rent in the said avowry [or cognizance] mentioned was in arrear from the plaintiff to the defendant [or to the said *J. K.*] as alleged.

Plea in bar, to an avowry for rent, of tender of rent and expenses before impounding: Evans v. Elliot, 5 A. & E. 142; *Thomas v. Harries*, 1 M. & G. 695; *Tennant v. Field*, 8 E. & B. 336; 27 L. J. Q. B. 33; see *ante*, p. 318 (a).

Replication of tender to a plea justifying taking goods as a distress for tolls: Field v. Newport Ry. Co., 3 H. & N. 409; 27 L. J.

(a) Where a termor transfers his whole interest in the term reserving a rent or makes an underlease for a term, and afterwards parts with the reversion reserving the rent to himself, there is no remedy by distress at common law; and the statute 4 Geo. 11, c. 28, s. 5, giving a power of distress for a rent-seck, is held not to be applicable. (See the cases cited above; but see *Pluck v. Digges*, 2 Hud. & Bro. 15; Bullen on Distress, Ap. A.)

A plea in bar that the landlord had no title to the premises at the time of the demise (*nil habuit in tenementis*), or any plea in substance amounting to the same thing, is bad. (*Alchorne v. Gomme*, 2 Bing. 54; see *Dancer v. Hastings*, 4 Bing. 2; *Wheeler v. Branscombe*, 5 Q. B. 373; *Evans v. Elliot*, 9 A. & E. 342; and see *ante*, p. 630.) But the tenant may deny the landlord's reversion and right to distrain. (*Preece v. Corrie*, 5 Bing. 24; *Pascoe v. Pascoe*, 3 Bing. N. C. 898; see *Hooker v. Nye*, 1 C. M. & R. 258, 260; *Downs v. Cooper*, 2 Q. B. 256.) The lessee may be estopped by the terms of the lease from denying the lessor's title. (See *ante*, p. 636 (b).)

(b) This plea in bar is in the nature of a general issue to an avowry or cognizance, and under it the plaintiff may show that no rent was ever due, or that it was paid and satisfied before the distress.

He may give evidence of compulsory payments of ground-rent or other charges on the land paramount to the claim of the landlord, and a special plea stating such payments is unnecessary. (*Jones v. Morris*, 3 Ex. 742.) Such payments have sometimes been specially pleaded, as in the following cases: payment of rent to the ground-landlord (*Sapsford v. Fletcher*, 4 T. R. 511); payment of the land-tax (*Stubbs v. Parsons*, 3 B. & Ald. 516); payment of the income-tax (*Franklin v. Carter*, 1 C. B. 750; *Taylor v. Evans*, 1 H. & N. 101; 25 L. J. Ex. 269; *Clennel v. Read*, 7 Taunt. 50); payment to a mortgagee claiming under a mortgage prior to the demise (*Johnson v. Jones*, 9 A. & E. 809; *Dyer v. Bowley*, 2 Bing. 94; see *ante*, p. 630); payment under a distress of an annuity charged on the land by the landlord prior to the demise. (*Taylor v. Zamira*, 6 Taunt. 524.)

As to the admissibility of a plea of *riens in arrear* in actions of debt or covenant for rent, see *ante*, p. 632 (a).

Ex. 396; where see also a replication that no demand was made for the tolls due before the distress: *Ib.*

Plea in bar, to an avowry for rent, of a release of the rent before the taking: Cooper v. Robinson, 10 M. & W. 694.

Pleas in Bar, that the Goods were privileged from Distress (a):

That the goods taken were beasts of the plough and instruments of husbandry: Davies v. Aston, 1 C. B. 746.

Replication, to a plea justifying taking the plaintiff's goods on the premises of the defendant's tenant under a distress for rent, that the goods were delivered by the plaintiff to the tenant to be manufactured in the way of his trade: Gibson v. Ireson, 3 Q. B. 39.

A like replication that the goods were delivered by the plaintiff to the tenant as a commission agent to be sold: Findon v. M'Laren, 6 Q. B. 891,

A like replication in an action for seizing the plaintiff's boat, that it was sent on to the tenant's premises for the purpose of carrying away goods sold by the tenant to the plaintiff (held, a bad replication): Muspratt v. Gregory, 1 M. & W. 633; 3 Ib. 677.

Plea in bar of a previous distress taken for the same rent: Owens v. Wynne, 4 E. & B. 579; see ante, p. 317.

Rejoinder, in an action of trespass, that the plaintiff forcibly kept possession of the first distress, and so rendered it abortive: Lee v. Cooke, 2 H. & N. 584; 27 L. J. Ex. 337.

*Replication to a plea justifying the taking of goods under a distress, that the goods had been previously taken under a writ of *fi. fa.* and were in *custodiâ legis*: Wharton v. Naylor, 12 Q. B. 673.*

Plea in bar, to an avowry for rent, of an eviction before the alleged rent became due: See "Landlord and Tenant," ante, p. 635.

Avowry by a Freeholder for a Distress damage feasant (b).

That at the time of the alleged taking of the said [cattle], the said close was the close and freehold of the defendant, and because the said [cattle] were then wrongfully in the said close doing damage there to the defendant, the defendant well avows the taking of the said cattle in the said close and justly, etc., as a distress for the said damage.

(a) As to what goods are privileged from distress, see *ante*, p. 317 (b).

(b) In an avowry or cognizance for distress damage feasant it is necessary to plead the defendant's title, and it is not sufficient for him to plead merely that he was possessed, as he might do if plaintiff in an action of trespass. (1 Wms. Saund. 347 *e* (6); 2 Ib. 285 (3).) It is sufficient to plead that the close was his freehold, without stating whether he was seised in fee, in tail, or for life. (*Ib.*) The general form of avowry for a distress for rent given by the statute 11 Geo. II, c. 19, s. 22 (*ante*, p. 778 (b).), does not extend to a distress damage feasant.

Avowry by a Tenant for a Distress damage feasant.

That before the alleged taking of the said [cattle] *J. K.* being seised in fee of the said close demised the same for the term of — years to the defendant, and by virtue of the said demise the defendant entered into the said close and became and until and at the time of the alleged taking of the said [cattle] was possessed thereof; and because the said [cattle] were then wrongfully in the said close doing damage there to the defendant, the defendant well avows the taking of the said cattle in the said close and justly, etc., as a distress for the said damage.

Avowry and cognizance for a distress taken damage feasant on a spot where the defendant had common of pasture: Jones v. Richard, 5 A. & E. 413; Prichard v. Powell, 10 Q. B. 589.

Replication of a right of common in the plaintiff over the spot pur cause de vicinage: Prichard v. Powell, supra.

A like avowry by a burgess of a municipal corporation having right of common: Hulls v. Estcourt, 2 H. & C. 47; 32 L. J. Ex. 193.

Plea in Bar, to an Avowry for a distress Damage feasant, traversing the Defendant's Title.

That the said close was not the close and freehold of the defendant [or of the said *J. K.*] as alleged.

Plea in bar, to an avowry for a distress damage feasant, of a right of common of pasture by prescription: Jones v. Richard, 5 A. & E. 413; Warburton v. Parke, 2 H. & N. 64; 26 L. J. Ex. 298.

Plea in bar of the plaintiff's right of common of pasture pur cause de vicinage: Prichard v. Powell, 10 Q. B. 589; Heath v. Elliott, 4 Bing. N. C. 388.

Plea in bar that plaintiff's cattle strayed on to defendant's close through defects of fences which it was his duty to repair: Bailey v. Appleyard, 8 A. & E. 161; and see Carruthers v. Hollis, 8 A. & E. 113; Singleton v. Williamson, 7 H. & N. 410; 31 L. J. Ex. 17.

Replications to pleas justifying the taking of goods as a distress damage feasant: see "Distress," ante, p. 732.

Avowries and Cognizances for Rates, Taxes, etc.

Avowry and cognizance by overseers and bailiff under a warrant to distrain for poor-rates: Selby v. Bardons, 3 B. & Ad. 2; Bardons v. Selby, 9 Bing. 756; 1 C. & M. 500; Skingley v. Surridge, 11 M. & W. 503.

Avowry by overseers under several warrants for poor-rates, some of which were good and some bad: Bristol v. Wait, 1 A. & E. 264; Sibbald v. Roderick, 11 A. & E. 38.

Cognizance as bailiff of commissioners of sewers for sewers-rates: Ramsay v. Nornabell, 11 A. & E. 383; see Wingate v. Waite, 6 M. & W. 739; Lee v. Cooke, 3 H. & N. 203; 27 L. J. Ex. 337; under a local Act: Mattison v. Hart, 14 C. B. 357.

Plea of justification by a constable under a warrant of justices to levy a highway-rate by distress: Morrell v. Martin, 6 Bing. N. C.

373; 3 M. & G. 581; see *Fawcett v. Fowles*, 7 B. & C. 394; to levy the costs of an appeal against a poor-rate: *Gay v. Mathews*, 4 B. & S. 425; 32 L. J. M. 58.

Cognizance by a constable under a similar warrant: Morell v. Harvey, 4 A. & E. 684; for levying a gas rent: *Painter v. Liverpool Gas Co.*, 3 A. & E. 433.

Plea of justification by justices under an order for costs made by them upon a surveyor of turnpike roads and which costs were levied by distress: George v. Chambers, 11 M. & W. 149.

Avowry by the officer of a Court under a warrant to levy a fine: Aldridge v. Haines, 2 B. & Ad. 395; *Frost v. Lloyd*, 9 Q. B. 130.

Avowry by the collector of assessed taxes under a warrant from the commissioners: Allen v. Sharp, 2 Ex. 352.

Plea in Bar of Payment into Court (C. L. P. Act, 1860, s. 23, ante, p. 767).

The plaintiff as to the avowry [or cognizance] of the defendant by him above pleaded brings into court the sum of £——, and says that the said sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

Replications to plea of payment into court: ante, p. 769.

Plea in bar, to cognizance for rent-charge, of the Statute of Limitations, 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 27, s. 2: Collier v. Clarke, 5 Q. B. 467; and see *De Beauvoir v. Owen*, 5 Ex. 166; *ante, p. 750*. [This statute does not apply to rent reserved on a demise: *Grant v. Ellis*, 9 M. & W. 113; as to the limitation for a distress for such rent, see “Distress,” *ante, p. 730*.]

REVERSION.

General Issue (a).

“Not Guilty,” *ante, p. 697*.

(a) In an action by a reversioner for an injury done to his reversion in land demised to a tenant, the plea of not guilty denies the injurious act, and the fact that damage was thereby caused to the reversion. (*Young v. Spencer*, 10 B. & C. 145; *Kidgill v. Moor*, 9 C. B. 365.) It admits the demise, the tenancy, and the reversionary interest of the plaintiff. (*Raine v. Alderson*, 4 Bing. N. C. 702; *Grenfell v. Edgcome*, 7 Q. B. 661.) In an action by a reversioner for waste in not keeping premises in repair, not guilty puts in issue only the want of repair, and not the wrongfulness of it. (*Bacon v. Smith*, 1 Q. B. 345, 346.) The tenancy and the reversionary title of the plaintiff must, if denied, be traversed in terms. Under the issue taken on the tenancy, the written agreement, if there be one, must be produced in evidence. (*Cotterill v. Hobby*, 4 B. & C. 465; but see *Strother v. Barr*, 5 Bing. 136.)

Plea traversing the Possession of the Plaintiff's Tenant.

That the said land [or dwelling-house] was not in the possession of the said G. H. as tenant thereof to the plaintiff as alleged.

A like plea: Hosking v. Phillips, 3 Ex. 168.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Reversion.

That the reversion of the said land [or dwelling-house] did not belong to the plaintiff as alleged.

A like plea: Daintry v. Brocklehurst, 3 Ex. 207.

Plea, in an Action by a Landlord against his Tenant for removing Fixtures, justifying the Removal of them as Tenant's Fixtures.

That the said fixtures were tenant's fixtures belonging to the defendant, which he as tenant of the said dwelling-house was lawfully entitled to pull down and remove during his tenancy of the said dwelling-house; and the defendant during his said tenancy carefully pulled down and removed the same, and in so doing unavoidably a little damaged the walls of the said dwelling-house, doing no unnecessary damage thereto, and the defendant before the end of his said tenancy repaired and restored the said walls, which are the alleged grievances.

Like pleas in respect of trade fixtures and ornamental fixtures: see "Waste," post, p. 807.

SEDUCTION. See "*Master and Servant*," ante, p. 750.

SHERIFF.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

(a) In actions against the sheriff for negligence or default of duty, the plea of not guilty denies the neglect or default alleged, but admits all the preliminary proceedings stated as matters of inducement. (r. 16, T. T. 1853; ante, p. 697.) Thus in an action for not levying under a *fi. fa.*, the plea of not guilty denies the default in levying, but admits the judgment, the writ, the indorsement, the delivery to the sheriff, that goods were in the possession of the debtor, and that the defendant was sheriff. In an action for making a false return to a writ of *fi. fa.*, it denies that the sheriff made the return alleged, but admits all the matters above-mentioned, and also that he levied the money, if stated in the declaration. (*Wright v. Lainson*, 2 M. & W. 739; *Lewis v. Alcock*, 3 M. & W. 188; *Rowe v. Ames*, 6 M. & W. 747.)

Plea denying the Judgment.

• “Nul Tiel Record,” see *ante*, p. 621.

Plea traversing the Process.

That the plaintiff did not sue out a writ of fieri facias [or capias or capias ad satisfaciendum, as the case may be] as alleged.

Plea traversing the Delivery of the Process to the Defendant.

That the plaintiff did not cause the said writ to be delivered to the defendant as alleged.

Plea traversing that there were any Goods within the Bailiwick.

That there were not at or after the delivery of the said writ to him any goods or chattels of the said *G. H.* within the said bailiwick of the defendant, whereof the defendant could and ought to have levied the money and interest indorsed on the said writ as alleged.

Special plea that there were not sufficient goods to satisfy previous writs and the landlord's rent: Cocker v. Musgrove, 9 Q. B. 223. [The above traverse would be sufficient: Wintle v. Freeman, 11 A. & E. 539.]

By r. 16, T. T. 1853, “In actions for an escape it will operate as a denial of the neglect or default of the sheriff or his officers, but not of the debt, judgment, or preliminary proceedings.” Under a count charging an escape, and not guilty pleaded, the plaintiff was allowed to prove a negligent omission to arrest when the defendant had an opportunity. (*Guest v. Elwes, 5 A. & E. 118.*) Under this plea the defendant may show that a special bailiff was appointed at the request of the plaintiff. (*Ford v. Leche, 6 A. & E. 699*; and see *ante*, p. 396.) So he may show that he discharged the prisoner upon the production of an interim protection order of the Insolvent Court. (*Wallinger v. Gurney, 11 C. B. N. S. 182*; *31 L. J. C. P. 55.*)

In an action for neglecting to arrest and returning *non est inventus*, under not guilty the sheriff cannot prove leave and licence from the plaintiff not to arrest. (*Howden v. Standish, 6 C. B. 504.*)

Actions against the sheriff for negligence or default of duty or a false return, except in the execution of final process against the person, can only be maintained in respect of actual damage thereby caused to the plaintiff; therefore the plea of not guilty in such actions puts in issue actual damage as well as the act of default or negligence causing it. (*Wylie v. Birch, 4 Q. B. 566*; *Bales v. Wingfield, Ib. 580 n.*) In actions for default in arresting or for an escape on final process, it puts in issue the negligence or default only; and the plaintiff is entitled to nominal damages although no actual damage be proved. (See *ante*, p. 396.)

All matters of inducement, the debt, the judgment, the writ, the indorsement, the delivery of it to the sheriff, the levy, that the defendant was sheriff, etc., if denied, must be traversed in terms. The judgment is put in issue by the plea of *nul tiel record*. (*Ante*, p. 621.)

The period of limitation for actions for an escape or for money levied on any *fi. fa.* is six years. (3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42, s. 3; cited, *ante*, p. 640.)

Plea traversing the Levy (a).

That he did not by virtue of the said writ levy of the goods or chattels of the said *G. H.* the money and interest indorsed on the said writ or any part thereof as alleged.

Plea that the Plaintiff countermanded the Writ (b).

That after the delivery of the said writ to him, and before the alleged grievance, the plaintiff countermanded the said writ and ordered the defendant not to levy the said money or interest under the said writ, and discharged him from executing the same.

Plea traversing the Debt of the Execution Debtor (c).

That the said *G. H.* was not indebted to the plaintiff in a sum exceeding £20 as alleged.

Plea of leave and licence to an action by the execution debtor for

(a) This plea is proper where there were previous writs or claims against the goods which exhausted the levy, so that no part remained applicable to the plaintiff's writ. (*Heenan v. Evans*, 3 M. & G. 398; *Drewe v. Lainson*, 11 A. & E. 538; *Wintle v. Freeman*, 11 A. & E. 539; *Imray v. Magnay*, 11 M. & W. 273.) Under this plea the sheriff may show that the plaintiff's judgment was obtained by fraud and that he paid the proceeds of the execution to another execution creditor under a writ subsequent to the plaintiff's. (*Shatlock v. Carden*, 6 Ex. 725.)

The sheriff is not estopped by the matters of excuse alleged in his return, but may account differently according to the fact for the disposal of the goods or proceeds, so as to show that the plaintiff sustained no damage. (*Remmett v. Lawrence*, 15 Q. B. 1004; *Lery v. Hale*, 29 L. J. C. P. 127.)

(b) This defence must be pleaded specially and cannot be proved under not guilty. (*Hodges v. Paterson*, 26 L. J. Ex. 223.) A plea that the defendant discharged a prisoner by the authority of the plaintiff's attorney was formerly bad (*Savory v. Chapman*, 11 A. & E. 829; and see *Connop v. Challis*, 2 Ex. 484); but now by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 126, it is enacted that "a written order under the hand of the attorney in the cause, by whom any writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall have been issued, shall justify the sheriff, gaoler, or person in whose custody the party may be under such writ, in discharging such party, unless the party for whom such attorney professes to act shall have given written notice to the contrary to such sheriff, gaoler, or person in whose custody the opposite party may be; but such discharge shall not be a satisfaction of the debt, unless made by the authority of the creditor, and nothing herein contained shall justify any attorney in giving such order for discharge without the consent of his client." (See a plea under this section, *Hodges v. Paterson*, *supra*.)

(c) In an action for an escape on mesne process the sheriff may deny the debt. (*Alexander v. Macauley*, 4 T. R. 611.) The admissions of the original debtor after the arrest and before the escape are evidence against the sheriff. (*Rogers v. Jones*, 7 B. & C. 86.) Where the escape is on final process, the sheriff may plead that the judgment was a nullity, wherever the judgment debtor might do so. (*Lane v. Chapman*, 11 A. & E. 966.)

negligence in conducting the sale of the goods taken in execution : Wright v. Child, L. R. 1 Ex. 358 ; 35 L. J. Ex. 209.

Pleas in an Action for an Escape :—

Traversing the writ and delivery of it, the arrest, and the escape : Jackson v. Hill, 10 A. & E. 477.

That the prisoner was removed from the defendant's custody under a writ of habeas corpus and order thereon : Contant v. Chapman, 2 Q. B. 771.

That the defendant duly took a bail bond from the prisoner and assigned it to the plaintiff : Holden v. Raphael, 4 A. & E. 228.

That the plaintiff colluded in the escape : Merry v. Chapman, 10 A. & E. 516.

That the prisoner escaped without the knowledge of the defendant, and returned into custody before action : Davis v. Chapman, 5 Bing. N. C. 453 ; 2 M. & G. 921.

That the prisoner was discharged by order of the Court of Bankruptcy : Thomas v. Hudson, 14 M. & W. 353.

Plea of payment of part of the debt before action, and payment into court of the residue : Hemming v. Hale, 7 C. B. N. S. 487.

Plea, to an action for an escape, that the debtor produced a certificate of the registration of a deed executed by him under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, s. 198 : Lloyd v. Harrison, 34 L. J. Q. B. 97 ; 35 Ib. 153 ; L. R. 1 Q. B. 502.

A like plea, and replication that the debt and judgment were subsequent to the registration and plaintiff not a creditor within the deed : Williams v. Rose, L. R. 3 Ex. 5 ; 37 L. J. Ex. 12 ; Dignum v. Bailey, L. R. 3 Q. B. 178 ; 37 L. J. Q. B. 71.

Pleas to a count by the landlord against the sheriff for the removal of goods taken in execution against the tenant without paying the landlord a year's rent :—

That the execution debtor was not tenant to the plaintiff : Riseley v. Ryle, 11 M. & W. 16 ; Gore v. Lloyd, 12 M. & W. 465.

That the rent was not due : Reed v. Thoyts, 6 M. & W. 412 ; Gore v. Lloyd, supra,

That the defendant had no notice of the rent being due : Reed v. Thoyts, supra.

Pleas by a sheriff justifying under process : see "Process," ante, p. 770.

SUPPORT.

General Issue (a).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Possession of the Land.

That the plaintiff was not possessed of the said land [with houses and other buildings erected and standing thereon, *or as the case may be, according to the allegation in the declaration,*] as alleged.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Right of Support.

That the plaintiff was not entitled to have the said land, houses and buildings supported by the land adjacent thereto, and by the soil and minerals under the said land, houses and buildings [*or as the case may be, according to the allegation in the declaration,*] as alleged.

Plea to an Action of Trespass justifying under a Right of Support and of Entry to maintain and repair the Support to Defendant's house.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of a dwellinghouse adjoining the said close and wall of the plaintiff, and the respective occupiers of the said dwelling-house for twenty [*or forty*] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption the right and easement of having certain parts of the said dwelling-house built into and supported by certain parts of the said close and wall of the plaintiff, and of breaking and entering the said close and wall of the plaintiff for the purpose of repairing and maintaining the said parts of the said dwelling-house, and of doing there all things necessary in that behalf from time to time as occasion should require; and the alleged trespasses were an exercise by the defendant of the said right.

TENDER OF AMENDS (b).

(a) The plea of the general issue, not guilty, operates as a denial of the wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendant, but not of the facts stated in the inducement, and no other defence than such denial is admissible under that plea (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 697); the plaintiff's alleged property in the land, buildings, etc., and his right of support incident thereto, if disputed must be traversed specifically. As to the right of support necessary to maintain the action, see *ante*, p. 406.

(b) Tender of amends is no defence at common law in an action for a wrong. It is made a defence in some cases by particular statutes, of which the following are instances:—

By the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96 (consolidating the statute law relating to larceny), s. 113, the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97 (consolidating the statute law relating to malicious injuries to property), s. 71, and the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 99 (consoli-

Plea of Tender of Amends under a Statute.

That the alleged trespasses [or grievances] were committed by him under and by virtue of [or in pursuance of, *according to the words of the statute*] the statute passed in the — year of the reign of — [here recite the title of the Act]; and after the alleged trespasses [or grievances] and before action the defendant tendered and offered to pay to the plaintiff £— as amends for the said trespasses [or grievances], the same being enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the causes of action herein pleaded to, and the plaintiff refused to accept the same.

Plea, in an Action for Trespass by Defendant's Cattle on Plaintiff's Land, of Disclaimer of Title and Tender of Amends. (21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 5 (a).)

That he never had and disclaims to have any title or interest in

dating the statute law against offences relating to the coin), s. 33, no plaintiff shall recover in any action for anything done in pursuance of any of those acts if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into court after such action brought by or on behalf of the defendant; and the defence may be relied on under the plea of the general issue by statute.

Tender of amends may be made and the defence relied on under the general issue by statute, in actions by a tenant or lessee for any unlawful act or irregularity in making or disposing of a distress under 11 Geo. II, c. 19, ss. 20, 21, cited *ante*, p. 730. In actions against justices of the peace, by 11 & 12 Vict. c. 44, s. 11, see *ante*, p. 347; in actions against police constables, see *ante*, p. 389; in actions for anything done under the Highway Acts, see *ante*, p. 337; under the County Courts Acts, see *ante*, p. 300; under "the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1867," 30 & 31 Vict. c. 125, s. 60.

Tender of amends may be made and pleaded as a defence in actions against revenue officers under the "Customs Consolidation Act, 1853," 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107, s. 315, *ante*, p. 384; and may be made and pleaded as a defence in actions for anything done under the Metropolitan Local Management Acts, by 25 & 26 Vict. c. 102, s. 106 (see *ante*, p. 361), or under the Public Health Act, or Local Government Act, (see *ante*, p. 391 (a)); or under the "Railway Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845," 8 Vict. c. 20, s. 139, see *ante*, p. 776.

Where a statute makes a tender of amends a sufficient answer to an action, it is not necessary for the defendant to pay the money into court, unless the statute requires it in addition to the tender. (*Jones v. Gooday*, 9 M. & W. 736, 745.)

As to what acts are held to be done in pursuance of a statute or in execution of an office within the meaning of the statutes giving this defence to actions for such acts, see "*General Issue by Statute*," *ante*, p. 706; "*Notice of Action*," *ante*, p. 760.

(a) By the 21 Jac. I, c. 16, s. 5, it is enacted that "in all actions of trespass *quare clausum fregit*, wherein the defendant shall disclaim in his plea to make any title or claim to the land in which the trespass is by the declaration supposed to be done, and the trespass be by negligence or involuntary, the defendant shall be permitted to plead a disclaimer, and the trespass was by negligence or involuntary, and a tender or offer of sufficient amends for such trespass before the action brought, whereupon or upon some of

the said close, and that the said cattle of the defendant without his knowledge and against his will strayed into the said close, which is the alleged trespass; and afterwards and before action the defendant tendered and offered to pay to the plaintiff £—— as amends for the alleged trespass, the same being enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect thereof, and the plaintiff refused to accept the same.

A like plea: Williams v. Price, 3 B. & Ad. 695.

TRADE MARK (a).

TRESPASS. I. TO THE PERSON.

General Issue (b).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

them the plaintiff shall be enforced to join issue; and if the said issue be found for the defendant, or the plaintiff shall be nonsuited, the plaintiff shall be clearly barred from the said action or actions, and all other suits concerning the same.” This statute applies only to such trespasses as are involuntary, and does not include voluntary trespasses though committed by mistake; thus in an action of trespass for cutting the plaintiff’s grass, a plea that the defendant cut it by mistake for his own, with a disclaimer of title and tender of amends under the statute, was held a bad plea, because the act was voluntary. (*Basely v. Clarkson*, 3 Lev. 37.) The statute does not apply in actions for taking away goods. (*Bailee v. Tirash*, 1 Strange, 549; and see *Thompson v. Jackson*, 1 M. & G. 242, 245 (a).)

(a) The general issue, not guilty (see *ante*, p. 697), is generally the only plea required. The defendant may also traverse the allegation that the plaintiff manufactured goods and marked them as alleged. (See such pleas in *Rodgers v. Nowill*, 5 C. B. 109.)

(b) The plea of *not guilty* operates only as a denial of the wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendant; and no other defence than such denial is admissible under that plea (r. 16 T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 697). As to what amounts to a trespass to the person, see *ante*, p. 411.

Under the issue raised by this plea the defendant may prove that the act complained of was involuntary, as being the result of accident, or of some agency over which he had no control, so as not to be his act. (*Gibbons v. Pepper*, 1 L. Raym. 38; *Hall v. Fearnley*, 3 Q. B. 919; *Wakeman v. Robinson*, 1 Bing. 213.) The act may be a trespass though unintentional. (*Covell v. Laming*, 1 Camp. 497.) Touching a person for the purpose of calling his attention is not sufficient to justify giving him into custody on the charge of an assault. (*Coward v. Baddeley*, 4 H. & N. 478; 28 L. J. Ex. 260.)

An act done by an officer, by the authority of the Crown, is an act of state for which he is not responsible, and the defence may be shown under the general issue. (*Buron v. Denman*, 2 Ex. 167). So the acts of a judge within his jurisdiction are not trespasses, and may be justified under the general issue. (*Dicas v. Lord Brougham*, 6 C. & P. 249, and see *ante*, p. 345.)

Plea of Self-Defence (or, Son Assault Demesne). (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 45) (a).

That the plaintiff first assaulted [and beat] the defendant, who thereupon necessarily committed the alleged assault [or trespass or did what is complained of] in his own defence.

Replication to a Plea of Self-Defence that the Plaintiff first assaulted the Defendant in Defence of his Land. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 53.)

That the plaintiff was possessed of land whereon the defendant was trespassing and doing damage, whereupon the plaintiff requested the defendant to leave the said land, which the defendant refused to do, and thereupon the plaintiff gently laid his hands on the defendant in order to remove him, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which is the alleged first assault by the plaintiff.

Plea to a count for a trespass, that it was caused by the plaintiff's own negligence: see "*Negligence*," ante, p. 754.

Plea, to a count for a trespass by a collision, that it was caused by the plaintiff's negligent driving: *M'Laughlin v. Pryor*, 4 M. & G. 48.

In an action for an assault, and it seems also in an action for a false imprisonment, the defence of leave and licence may be given in evidence under this plea (*Christopherson v. Bare*, 11 Q. B. 473, see ante, p. 740); but any defence which admits that the act was a trespass, and that it was the act of the defendant, must be pleaded specially. (*Ib.*) Thus the defence that the plaintiff himself by negligence or otherwise contributed to or caused the injury, must be specially pleaded. (*Ib.*; *Knapp v. Salisbury*, 2 Camp. 500.)

All matters of justification must be pleaded specially, and if not pleaded cannot be given in evidence even in mitigation of damages. Extenuating circumstances not amounting to a justification may be proved in order to reduce the damages without a plea. (*Linford v. Lake*, 3 H. & N. 276; 27 L. J. Ex. 334; and see the next note.)

In actions for assault and battery and false imprisonment the defendant cannot pay money into court. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 70; see ante, p. 767.)

(a) Evidence of the plaintiff having first assaulted the defendant is admissible as part of the transaction without the above plea, and will be available in mitigation of damages. (*Syers v. Chapman*, 2 C. B. N. S. 438.) Under a replication taking issue on this form of plea the plaintiff may give evidence of excess. (*Dean v. Taylor*, 11 Ex. 68; but see per Mellor, J., *Rimmer v. Rimmer*, 16 L. T. N. S. 238); which he could not do under a general traverse to the form of plea in use before the C. L. P. Act, 1852. (*Penn v. Ward*, 2 C. M. & R. 338.) As to the effect of a replication or new assignment of excess, see ante, p. 755.)

Where the excess is sufficiently charged in the declaration as a substantive trespass, it must be answered by the pleas, and a new assignment in respect of it is wrong. (*Phillips v. Howgate*, 5 B. & Ald. 220; *Bush v. Parker*, 1 Bing. N. C. 72; *Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791.) The plea of justification must answer all the trespasses charged, or must be limited in its commencement to those to which it is a sufficient answer. (*Ib.*; *Gregory v. Hill*, 8 T. R. 299; 1 Wms. Saund. 296). As to matters which may be treated as charged merely by way of aggravation, see ante, p. 420 (a).

Plea of Justification by two Defendants, Master and Servant, in Defence of the Master's Land (a).

That at the time of the alleged trespass the defendant *E. F.* was possessed of land whereon the plaintiff was trespassing and doing damage, whereupon the defendant *E. F.* requested the plaintiff to leave the said land, which the plaintiff refused to do; and thereupon the defendant *E. F.* in his own right, and the defendant *G. H.* as the servant of the defendant *E. F.* and by his command, gently laid their hands on the plaintiff in order to remove him [and removed him] from the said land, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which is the alleged trespass.

Like pleas: *Bush v. Parker*, 1 Bing. N. C. 72; *Piggott v. Kemp*, 1 C. & M. 197; *Holmes v. Bagge*, 1 E. & B. 782; 22 L. J. Q. B. 301; *Hayling v. Okey*, 8 Ex. 531; *Morant v. Chamberlain*, 6 H. & N. 540; 30 L. J. Ex. 299.

Plea of Justification by the Defendant in Defence of his House.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of a dwelling-house wherein the plaintiff was trespassing and making a noise and disturbance, whereupon the defendant requested the plaintiff to cease from so doing and to leave the said house, which the plaintiff refused to do; and thereupon the defendant gently laid his hands on the plaintiff in order to remove him [and removed him] from the said house, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: *Weaver v. Bush*, 8 T. R. 78; *Gregory v. Hill*, 8 T. R. 299; *Wisdom v. Hodson*, 3 Tyrwh. 811; *Timothy v. Simpson*, 1 C. M. & R. 757; *Webster v. Watts*, 11 Q. B. 311.

Plea of Justification in Defence of the Possession of Goods.

That before and at the time of the alleged trespasses the plaintiff had wrongfully in his possession goods of the defendant [or of *J. K.*], that is to say (*naming the goods*), without the leave and against the will of the defendant [or of the said *J. K.*], and the plaintiff was then about wrongfully and unlawfully to take and carry away the said goods and convert them to his own use; and the defendant [as the servant of the said *J. K.* and by his command] then requested the plaintiff to refrain from carrying away and converting the said goods and to give up the possession thereof to the defendant, which the plaintiff then refused to do; and thereupon the defendant [as the

(a) The owner of land is justified, as against a trespasser, in making, if necessary, a forcible entry and an assault for the purpose of recovering possession of his land, although he may thereby be guilty of a breach of the peace (*Harvey v. Brydges*, 14 M. & W. 437; and see *Blades v. Higgs*, 10 C. B. N. S. 713; 30 L. J. C. P. 347, 349; *Pollen v. Brewer*, 7 C. B. N. S. 371; *Taylor v. Cole*, 1 Smith L. C. 6th ed. 115); so also the owner of goods is justified in recovering the possession of them from another by force if necessary. (*Blades v. Higgs*, *supra*.)

As to excessive violence beyond what the occasion justifies, see *ante*, p. 755 (a).

servant of the said *J. K.* and by his command] gently laid his hands on the plaintiff in order to take [and took] the said goods from him, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: *Blades v. Higgs*, 10 C. B. N. S. 713; 30 L. J. C. P. 347; *Morant v. Chamberlain*, 6 H. & N. 540; 30 L. J. Ex. 299; *Wisdom v. Hodson*, 3 Tyrwh. 811; *Chambers v. Miller*, 13 C. B. N. S. 125; 32 L. J. C. P. 30.

A like plea by the Benchers of the Middle Temple: *Hudson v. Slade*, 3 F. & F. 390.

Plea that the plaintiff seized the defendant's horse whilst the defendant was driving along a highway, and the defendant committed the trespass in removing him: see *Gaylard v. Morris*, 3 Ex. 695.

Plea of justification of an assault to prevent the plaintiff unlawfully rescuing a distress taken by the defendant: *Field v. Adames*, 12 A. & E. 649.

Plea of justification of an assault by a landlord in turning a tenant out of his house after the expiration of the tenancy: *Newton v. Harland*, 1 M. & G. 644; and see *Harvey v. Brydges*, 14 M. & W. 437; *Davison v. Wilson*, 11 Q. B. 890.

Plea of justification of an assault in turning the plaintiff out of a public-house for disorderly conduct: *Oakes v. Wood*, 2 M. & W. 791; *Howell v. Jackson*, 6 C. & P. 723; *Ingle v. Bell*, 1 M. & W. 517; *Webster v. Watts*, 11 Q. B. 311.

Plea of justification of an assault in preventing the plaintiff from breaking into the defendant's house: *Weaver v. Bush*, 8 T. R. 78; *Grant v. Moser*, 5 M. & G. 123; or into the defendant's close: *Looker v. Halcomb*, 4 Bing. 183; *Polkinhorn v. Wright*, 8 Q. B. 197.

Plea of justification of an assault in expelling the plaintiff from a church for indecent conduct: *Hartley v. Cook*, 9 Bing. 728; *Williams v. Glenister*, 2 B. & C. 699; *Worth v. Terrington*, 13 M. & W. 781.

Plea of justification of an assault by the minister of a church in turning the plaintiff, who was clerk to the church, out of the vestry-room after an order to leave it: *Jackson v. Courtenay*, 8 E. & B. 8.

Plea of justification of an assault in expelling the plaintiff from a select vestry meeting as an intruder: *Dobson v. Fussy*, 7 Bing. 305.

Plea of justification of an assault by justices in turning the plaintiff out of their court: *Collier v. Hicks*, 2 B. & Ad. 663.

Plea of justification by a railway company of an assault in removing the plaintiff from the line: *Manning v. Eastern Counties Ry. Co.*, 12 M. & W. 237.

Plea by a railway company justifying the removal of a passenger from a carriage who had not paid his fare, under 8 Vict. c. 20, ss.

103, 104: *Glover v. London and South-Western Ry. Co.*, L. R. 3 Q. B. 25; 37 L. J. Q. B. 57.

justifying an Arrest and Imprisonment on Suspicion of Felony (a).

That before any of the alleged trespasses certain goods of the defendant were feloniously stolen by some person unknown to the defendant, [and the said goods within — days after they were so

(a) The justification of an arrest and imprisonment on the ground of an offence having been committed differs in the case of a private individual and in that of a constable.

If a *private individual* states facts to a constable, who thereupon on his own responsibility arrests a person, or if he procures a magistrate to issue a warrant for taking a person, the imprisonment is not his act, and he may show this under the plea of not guilty. (*Stonehouse v. Elliott*, 6 T. R. 315; *Barber v. Rollinson*, 1 C. & M. 330; *West v. Smallwood*, 3 M. & W. 418; *Brown v. Chapman*, 6 C. B. 365; *Brandt v. Craddock*, 27 L. J. Ex. 314; *Grinham v. Willey*, 4 H. & N. 496; 28 L. J. Ex. 242; *ante*, p. 411.) A private individual is justified in himself arresting a person, or ordering him to be arrested, where a *felony* has been committed, and he has reasonable ground of suspicion that the person arrested is guilty of it. (*Beckwith v. Philby*, 6 B. & C. 635; *Mathews v. Biddulph*, 3 M. & G. 390.) A private individual is justified in arresting persons committing a breach of the peace in his presence, or in giving them in charge to a constable at the time of the breach, and so long as there is danger of a renewal. (*Timothy v. Simpson*, 1 C. M. & R. 760; *Ingle v. Bell*, 1 M. & W. 516; *Grant v. Moser*, 5 M. & G. 123; *Baynes v. Brewster*, 2 Q. B. 375; *Price v. Seeley*, 10 Cl. & Fin. 28.) A private individual is not justified in arresting or causing to be arrested a person on a charge of *misdemeanour*, as for obtaining goods by false pretences (*Mathews v. Biddulph*, 3 M. & G. 390); except in the case of a breach of the peace under the circumstances above-mentioned.

A *constable* is justified in arresting a person without a warrant, upon a reasonable suspicion of a *felony* having been committed and of the person being guilty of it, although no felony has in fact been committed, and whether the reasonable grounds for suspicion are matters within his own knowledge or are facts stated to him by another. (*Beckwith v. Philby*, 6 B. & C. 635; *Hobbs v. Branscomb*, 3 Camp. 420; *Davis v. Russell*, 5 Bing. 354; *Hogg v. Ward*, 3 H. & N. 417; 27 L. J. Ex. 443.) A constable is not in general justified in arresting a person for a *misdemeanour* without a warrant; but he is justified in arresting without a warrant persons committing a breach of the peace in his presence (*Timothy v. Simpson*, 1 C. M. & R. 760; *Derecourt v. Corbishley*, 5 E. & B. 188); and whilst there is danger of a renewal (*Queen v. Light*, 27 L. J. M. C. 1); but not after the breach and danger of renewal have ceased (*Queen v. Walker*, 23 L. J. M. C. 123; *Queen v. Marsden*, L. R. 1 C. C. 131); and he may arrest persons given in charge by one who has witnessed the breach of the peace, where there is danger of immediate renewal. (*Timothy v. Simpson*, *supra*.) A constable at common law is not justified in imprisoning a person on suspicion that he has committed a *misdemeanour* (*Griffin v. Coleman*, 4 H. & N. 265; 28 L. J. Ex. 134); but he is justified in doing so in certain cases under the Metropolitan Police Acts (see *Justice v. Gosling*, 12 C. B. 39; *Bowditch v. Balchin*, 5 Ex. 378; *Hadley v. Perks*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 444; 35 L. J. M. C. 177); and see as to arresting offenders under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 96, (relating to larceny and similar offences) ss. 103, 104; under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 97, (relating to malicious injuries to property) s. 57; under the 24 & 25 Vict.

stolen as aforesaid were found concealed in the house of the plaintiff, who thereupon falsely asserted that the said goods were his property; and that he had bought them of *J. K.*, *stating the grounds of suspicion with particularity as above*; whereupon the defendant then knowing the premises, and by reason thereof having reasonable and probable cause for suspecting, and suspecting that the plaintiff was the person who had feloniously stolen the said goods as aforesaid, gave the plaintiff into custody to a policeman duly authorized in that behalf, and caused the plaintiff to be imprisoned in a police station [*according to the allegations in the declaration*] in order that he might be dealt with according to law in respect of the premises, and the plaintiff was so dealt with accordingly, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Smith v. Shirley, 3 C. B. 142; *West v. Barendale*, 9 C. B. 141; *Hailes v. Marks*, 7 H. & N. 56; 30 L. J. Ex. 389; *Perryman v. Lister*, L. R. 3 Ex. 197.

Like pleas justifying on suspicion of forgery: Currie v. Almond, 5 Bing. N. C. 224; *Perkins v. Vaughan*, 4 M. & G. 988.

Like plea by a constable justifying delay in bringing the plaintiff before a justice and handcuffing him: see Wright v. Court, 4 B. & C. 596.

Plea justifying an Arrest for a Felony committed by the Plaintiff (a).

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the plaintiff had

c. 99, (relating to offences against the coin) s. 31; under the 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, (relating to offences against the person) s. 66.

It is the duty of every person arresting another for an offence to take him before a justice as soon as he reasonably can; and the law gives no authority even to a justice to detain a person suspected, except for a reasonable time until he may be examined. (*Wright v. Court*, 4 B. & C. 596.) A constable cannot justify handcuffing a person except by the necessity to prevent his escape. (*Ib.*)

A trespass committed by the defendant by authority of the Crown is an act of state and not of the defendant, and such justification may be shown under the general issue. (*Buron v. Denman*, 2 Ex. 167.)

As to when the plea of the general issue by statute is applicable, see *ante*, p. 704.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was necessary to aver in the plea with particularity the grounds of suspicion, in order that the Court might judge whether the suspicion was reasonable, and if the grounds of suspicion were insufficient, the plea was bad on demurrer. (*Mure v. Kaye*, 4 Taunt. 34; *Smith v. Shirley*, 3 C. B. 142; see *Broughton v. Jackson*, 18 Q. B. 379.) The above Act does not seem to contain any provisions authorizing a more general statement of the grounds of suspicion. The plea may be amended at the trial by striking out or correcting the averments according to the evidence. (*Hailes v. Marks*, 7 H. & N. 56; 30 L. J. Ex. 389; and see *West v. Barendale*, 9 C. B. 141.)

The reasonable and probable cause for suspicion is a question of law for the Court to decide upon the facts found by the jury. (*Davis v. Russell*, 5 Bing. 354; *Panton v. Williams*, 2 Q. B. 169; *West v. Barendale*, 9 C. B. 141; *Hailes v. Marks*, 7 H. & N. 56; 30 L. J. Ex. 389; *Perryman v. Lister*, L. R. 3 Ex. 197, where see also as to what constitutes reasonable and probable cause; and see "*Malicious Prosecution*," *ante*, p. 350.)

(a) This plea should not be pleaded except where the defendant cannot

feloniously stolen certain goods [of the defendant]; wherefore the defendant gave the plaintiff into custody to a policeman duly authorized in that behalf, and caused him to be imprisoned in a police station in order that he might be dealt with according to law in respect of the said offence, and the plaintiff was so dealt with accordingly, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Merry v. Green, 7 M. & W. 623; *Warwick v. Foulkes*, 12 M. & W. 507; *justifying additional violence on the ground of the plaintiff's resistance, see Atkinson v. Warne*, 3 Dowl. 483; 1 C. M. & R. 827.

Plea by parish officers justifying the imprisonment of a lunatic pauper: Eliot v. Allen, 1 C. B. 18.

Plea justifying the removal of a lunatic prisoner: Gore v. Grey, 13 C. B. N. S. 138; 32 L. J. C. P. 106; 33 Ib. 109.

Plea by the proprietor of a licensed house under the Act for regulating the care of lunatics, 8 & 9 Vict. c. 100, *justifying the confinement of a lunatic (b)*; *Norris v. Seed*, 3 Ex. 782.

Plea justifying an Assault in stopping an Affray, and to preserve the Peace.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the plaintiff made an assault upon *J. K.* and was beating him, in breach of the peace, whereupon the defendant gently laid his hands on the plaintiff in order to preserve the peace, and to prevent the plaintiff from further beating the said *J. K.*, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which are the alleged trespasses.

Plea justifying an Imprisonment to prevent an Assault on the Defendant and to preserve the Peace.

That immediately before the alleged trespasses the plaintiff assaulted and beat the defendant in breach of the peace, and was about further to assault and beat the defendant and to break the peace, whereupon the defendant, to prevent the plaintiff from further assaulting and beating him and to preserve the peace, gave the plaintiff into custody to a policeman duly authorized in that behalf, in order that he might be dealt with according to law [and the said policeman accordingly took the plaintiff into custody, and conveyed him in custody to and imprisoned him for a reasonable time at the said police station, for the purpose of taking

support a plea of justification on reasonable grounds of suspicion at the time, and can certainly prove the felony. The putting of such a plea upon the record without sufficient grounds may be taken into account by the jury in estimating the damages. (*Warwick v. Foulkes*, 12 M. & W. 507.)

(b) The justification under this Act (s. 99) does not extend to the person ordering the confinement of the alleged lunatic; and such person must plead a justification at common law, that the plaintiff was in fact of unsound mind and dangerous to himself or others. (*Fletcher v. Fletcher*, 1 E. & E. 420; 28 L. J. Q. B. 134.)

him before a police magistrate] in respect of the premises, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Scruton v. Taylor, 8 Dowl. 110; *Derecourt v. Corbishley*, 5 E. & B. 188; *Coward v. Baddeley*, 4 H. & N. 478; 28 L. J. Ex. 260.

Pleas justifying an arrest, in defence of the defendant's house and because the plaintiff was committing a breach of the peace: Timothy v. Simpson, 1 C. M. & R. 757; *Ingle v. Bell*, 1 M. & W. 517; *Cohen v. Huskisson*, 2 M. & W. 477; *Webster v. Watts*, 11 Q. B. 311; and see *Grant v. Moser*, 5 M. & G. 123; *Baynes v. Brewster*, 2 Q. B. 375; *Simmons v. Millingen*, 2 C. B. 524; *Jordan v. Gibbon*, 3 F. & F. 607; 8 L. T. N. S. 391.

Plea by a railway company justifying an arrest under the authority of their Act for an offence committed against a bye-law of the company: Chilton v. London and Croydon Ry. Co., 16 M. & W. 212; *Eastern Counties Ry. Co. v. Broom*, 6 Ex. 314.

Plea, to an action for an assault and battery, that the defendant was summoned by the plaintiff for the same trespasses before justices, who dismissed the complaint, and delivered to the defendant a certificate of such dismissal (9 Geo. IV, c. 31, ss. 27, 28; 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, ss. 42-46): *Skuse v. Davis*, 10 A. & E. 635; *Queen v. Robinson*, 12 A. & E. 672; *Tunncliffe v. Tedd*, 5 C. B. 553; *Hancock v. Somes*, 1 E. & E. 795; 28 L. J. M. C. 196; *Costar v. Hetherington*, 28 L. J. M. C. 198; and see as to this defence, *Bradshaw v. Vaughton*, 9 C. B. N. S. 103; 30 L. J. C. P. 93.

Plea of conviction of the assault and payment of the penalty imposed: see Hartley v. Hindmarsh, L. R. 1 C. P. 553; 35 L. J. M. 254. [See also the statute 16 Vict. c. 30 (an Act for the Prevention of Assaults on Women and Children), s. 1, which makes a conviction under that statute a bar to all future proceedings, civil or criminal, in respect of the same assault; and see 24 & 25 Vict. c. 100, s. 43.]

Pleas justifying arrest and imprisonment under process: see "Process," ante, p. 770.

TRESPASS. II. TO GOODS.

General Issue (a).

"Not guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

(a) The plea of not guilty operates as a denial only of the wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendant, and no other defence than such denial is admissible under that plea. (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 697.) As to what constitutes a trespass to goods, see *ante*, p. 414.

By r. 20, T. T. 1853, "in actions for taking or damaging the plaintiff's

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Property in the Goods (a).

That the said goods were not nor was any of them the plaintiff's as alleged.

Plea justifying the Removal of Goods encumbering the Defendant's Premises (b).

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was possessed of a messuage, and the said goods were then wrongfully in the said messuage, encumbering the same and doing damage there to the defendant, whereupon the defendant took the said goods and removed them from his said messuage to a small and convenient distance,

goods the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial of the defendant having committed the wrong alleged by taking or damaging the goods mentioned, but not of the plaintiff's property therein."

In an action for trespass in taking the plaintiff's goods, the defendant, under the plea of not guilty, cannot, even in mitigation of damages, give in evidence a repayment by him after action brought of money produced by the sale of the goods. (*Rundle v. Little*, 6 Q. B. 174.)

(a) The plaintiff's property in the goods is admitted by the plea of not guilty, and, if denied, must be specifically traversed. Under the issue raised by a traverse of the plaintiff's property, the plaintiff must prove a right to the immediate possession of the goods at the time of the trespass. A special or temporary right to the possession, as that of a bailee, is sufficient to maintain the action. (See further as to the right of property necessary to support this action, *ante*, p. 414.)

The fact of possession is *prima facie* evidence of the right of present property, and therefore sufficiently establishes this issue against a wrong-doer who does not show a better right or authority. (*Elliott v. Kemp*, 7 M. & W. 312; *Purnell v. Young*, 3 M. & W. 288; *Carnaby v. Welby*, 8 A. & E. 872.) He cannot in such case set up a *jus tertii*, unless he can also show an authority in himself to act under it. But where the plaintiff was not in actual possession in fact at the time of the trespass, and therefore relies on evidence of mere legal title, the defendant may set up a *jus tertii* to rebut the plaintiff's evidence. (*Gadsden v. Barrow*, 9 Ex. 514; *Leake v. Loveday*, 4 M. & G. 972; and see *ante*, pp. 292, 414.)

Under the same issue the defendant may show that he has a better right to the possession than the plaintiff; thus, where the plaintiff claimed under a sale, it was held that the defendant might show that the sale was fraudulent as against creditors, and that he took the goods under an execution against the owner. (*Ashby v. Minnitt*, 8 A. & E. 121.) So, a sheriff, sued for taking the goods of the plaintiff, may show under this issue that the goods belong to a third party, against whom he took them in execution. (*Harrison v. Dixon*, 12 M. & W. 142.) Under this issue the defendant may set up a lien. (*Richards v. Symons*, 8 Q. B. 90.)

The issue under this plea is distributable, and the verdict may be entered for the plaintiff as to some of the goods, and for the defendant as to the others. (*Routledge v. Abbott*, 8 A. & E. 592; see *ante*, p. 438.)

(b) A person may remove from his land the goods of another which are there wrongfully, and is not bound to impound them. (*Rea v. Sheward*, 2 M. & W. 424, 426; in *Ackland v. Lutley*, 9 A. & E. 879, the plea justified removing the goods and placing them upon a common highway adjoining the plaintiff's close; and see *Carruthers v. Hollis*, 8 A. & E. 113.) So also if a man finds cattle trespassing on his land, he may chase them out and is not bound to distrain them damage feasant (*Tyrringham's case*, 4 Rep. 38 b; cited in *Rea v. Sheward*, *supra*), and it seems he may chase them into the adjoining highway. (*Carruthers v. Hollis*, *supra*.)

and there left the same for the plaintiff's use, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which is the alleged trespass.

Like pleas : *Pratt v. Pratt*, 2 Ex. 413 ; *Drewell v. Towler*, 3 B. & Ad. 735 ; *Ackland v. Lutley*, 9 A. & E. 879 ; *Rea v. Sheward*, 2 M. & W. 424 ; *Melling v. Leak*, 16 C. B. 652 ; see *post*, p. 803.

Plea that the plaintiff had mixed up his goods with those of the defendant so that they could not be separated, and the defendant unavoidably committed the alleged trespasses in taking possession of his own goods : *Wyatt v. White*, 5 H. & N. 371 ; 29 L. J. Ex. 193.

Plea justifying the Taking and Detaining of Cattle which had strayed on the Defendant's Close.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of a close, whereon the said cattle had wrongfully strayed and were trespassing and doing him damage ; and the defendant not then knowing to whom the said cattle belonged, took the same in his said close, and led them away to a convenient place near to the said close, and placed them therein for the purpose of safely keeping them for the owner thereof, and there kept and detained the same in safe custody until he had notice that they were the cattle of the plaintiff, which are the alleged trespasses.

A like plea : *Goodwyn v. Cheveley*, 4 H. & N. 631.

A justification of taking cattle as a distress damage feasant : see "*Replevin*," *ante*, p. 782.

Plea to an action of trespass for driving and chasing the plaintiff's sheep, that the defendant drove them off his land on which they had strayed : *Stennel v. Hogg*, 1 Wms. Saund. 220 ; *Carruthers v. Hollis*, 8 A. & E. 113 ; and see *Rea v. Sheward*, 2 M. & W. 424, 426.

Replication that the Cattle strayed on to the Defendant's Land in consequence of Defects in the Defendant's Fences which he was bound to repair.

That before and at the times when the said cattle so strayed on the close of the defendant in the plea mentioned as therein alleged and of the said trespasses respectively, the plaintiff was possessed of a close adjoining the said close of the defendant, and the defendant and all other the tenants and occupiers of the last-mentioned close then and at all times of right ought to have maintained and repaired the fences between the last-mentioned close and the said close of the plaintiff so as to prevent cattle lawfully being and depasturing in those closes respectively from straying out of the one into the other of them through defects of the said fences ; and because at the said times when the said cattle so strayed on the said close of the defendant the said fences were ruinous and in decay for want of repair thereof, the said cattle then lawfully being and depasturing in the said close of the plaintiff strayed out of the last-mentioned close into the said close of the defendant through the defects in the said fences between the said closes, whereupon the defendant of his own wrong committed the trespasses in the declaration mentioned.

Like replications: Carruthers v. Hollis, 8 A. & E. 113; *Goodwyn v. Cheveley*, 4 H. & N. 631; 28 L. J. Ex. 298.

A like plea in bar in replevin: Barber v. Whiteley, 34 L. J. Q. B. 212; and see "*Replevin*," ante, p. 783.

Plea justifying the removal of the plaintiff's waggon which was encumbering the defendant's close: Holding v. Pigott, 7 Bing. 465.

Replication of a right by the custom of the country to come on the land with a waggon to remove a crop as outgoing tenant: Ib.

Pleas justifying the taking of goods under distress or under process: see "Distress," ante, p. 729; "Process," ante, p. 770.

Pleas justifying the removal of goods obstructing a highway: see "Ways," post, p. 817.

TRESPASS. III. TO LAND.

General Issue (a).

"Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Property in the Land (b).

That the said land was not the plaintiff's as alleged.

(a) By r. 19, T. T. 1853, "In actions for trespass to land the plea of not guilty operates as a denial that the defendant committed the trespass alleged in the place mentioned, but not as a denial of the plaintiff's possession or right of possession of that place, which, if intended to be denied, must be traversed specifically." As to what amounts to a trespass to land, see ante, p. 415.

(b) The property of the plaintiff in the land must be specifically traversed. As to the title necessary to maintain trespass, see ante, p. 417. The owner legally entitled cannot maintain an action of trespass before entry (*Litchfield v. Ready*, 5 Ex. 939; *Turner v. Cameron's Coal Co.*, 5 Ex. 932; *Harrison v. Blackburn*, 17 C. B. N. S. 678; 34 L. J. C. P. 109); but an actual entry will relate back to the date of the accruing of the legal right, so as to support an action for an intervening trespass. (*Barnett v. Guildford*, 11 Ex. 19; *Anderson v. Radcliffe*, E. B. & E. 806; 29 L. J. Q. B. 128; and see ante, p. 417.) The fact of possession is *prima facie* evidence of title, and therefore is alone sufficient to sustain the plaintiff's case against a mere wrongdoer who cannot show a better title. (*Purnell v. Young*, 3 M. & W. 288; *Heath v. Milward*, 2 Bing. N. C. 98; *Matson v. Cook*, 4 Bing. N. C. 392; *Newlands v. Holmes*, 3 Q. B. 679; *Whaley v. Laing*, 2 H. & N. 476; 26 L. J. Ex. 327; *Every v. Smith*, 26 L. J. Ex. 344.)

Under the traverse of the plaintiff's property the defendant may assert a right of possession or title to the land in himself, or in another under whose authority he acted (*Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Ex. 803, overruling *Whittington v. Borall*, 5 Q. B. 139; *Slocombe v. Lyall*, 6 Ex. 119); but it is not sufficient for the defendant to prove that the plaintiff, being in possession, is not the true owner, unless he himself is, or unless he can justify his acts by the authority of a third person who is the true owner. He cannot assert the bare title of a third person, except for the purpose of proving

Plea that the Land was the Freehold of the Defendant (liberum tenementum) (a).

That at the time of the alleged trespass the said land was the freehold of the defendant.

that he acted under the authority of that title. (*Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Ex. 803; *Purnell v. Young*, 3 M. & W. 288, 296.) The plaintiff may show a better right in a third person in order to rebut a *prima facie* title asserted by the defendant. (*Brest v. Lever*, 7 M. & W. 593; and see *Ryan v. Clark*, 14 Q. B. 65.) A person who obtains possession by turning another out of possession without any title or authority to do so, cannot assert his possession so obtained against the prior possession of the latter. (*Revett v. Brown*, 5 Bing. 7; *Browne v. Dawson*, 12 A. & E. 629; and see "*Conversion*," *ante*, p. 717.)

Under this issue it is sufficient for the defendant to show that he is the owner of that part only of the land described in the declaration, on which it is proved that the trespasses were committed. (*Bassett v. Mitchell*, 2 B. & Ad. 99; *Tapley v. Wainwright*, 5 B. & Ad. 395; *Smith v. Royston*, 8 M. & W. 381.) The issue is distributable and may be found for the plaintiff as to part of the land and for the defendant as to another part. (*Phythian v. White*, 1 M. & W. 216; see *ante*, p. 439.) It seems to be sufficient for the defendant to show that he was tenant in common with the plaintiff, or that he was authorized by one who was tenant in common with the plaintiff, if he can also show that the alleged trespass was merely an exercise of the right of a tenant in common. One tenant in common may be guilty of a trespass against another, as by an actual ouster of him from the land or by destruction of buildings, or by carrying away the soil. (*Murray v. Hall*, 7 C. B. 441; *Wilkinson v. Haygarth*, 12 Q. B. 837; *Stedman v. Smith*, 8 E. & B. 1; 26 L. J. Q. B. 314.) In such case he may pay money into court as to the plaintiff's share, and as to the residue plead *liberum tenementum* or traverse the plaintiff's property. (*Cresswell v. Hedges*, 1 H. & C. 421; 31 L. J. Ex. 497.)

Although the defence that the defendant himself is the true owner is admissible under this issue, a freehold title in the defendant is often pleaded specially, with or without the plea traversing the property, and the plea is called a plea of *liberum tenementum*. If his title is not a freehold one, and he pleads it specially, the defendant must deduce it from the seisin in fee, or he may plead *liberum tenementum* in another person and justify under the authority of the latter. See the forms given above.

(a) The plea of *liberum tenementum* admits the possession of the plaintiff, but asserts a title to the freehold, and a right of possession in the defendant. (*Holmes v. Newlands*, 11 A. & E. 44; 3 Q. B. 679; *Roberts v. Tayler*, 1 C. B. 125; *Ryan v. Clark*, 14 Q. B. 65.) The evidence necessary to support this plea may be given under the previous plea denying the property of the plaintiff. (*Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Ex. 803; *Slocombe v. Lyall*, 6 Ex. 119; *Wilkinson v. Kirby*, 15 C. B. 443.)

The two pleas will be allowed to be pleaded together, as they are not necessarily founded on the same ground of answer; the plea denying the plaintiff's property disputes his possession and his title, the plea of *liberum tenementum* disputes the plaintiff's title only, and that only by asserting a title in the defendant. (*Morse v. Apperley*, 6 M. & W. 145; *Slocombe v. Lyall*, 6 Ex. 119.)

Where the declaration charges distinct acts of trespass which are not justifiable on the mere ground that the close is not the plaintiff's (as perhaps chasing and driving off his cattle), it will not be sufficient to plead to the whole count the traverse of the plaintiff's property in the close; it may then be necessary to plead *liberum tenementum* in the defendant or in some one under whose authority he acted, and to justify expressly the acts of trespass.

As to when it is necessary to new assign to this plea, see *ante*, pp. 653, 755.

Replication, to a plea of liberum tenementum of a demise from the defendant to the plaintiff: Brown v. Storey, 1 M. & G. 117; Wilkins v. Boutcher, 3 M. & G. 807; Darlington v. Pritchard, 4 M. & G. 783.

Replication, to a plea of liberum tenementum, of a demise for a subsisting term from the defendant to a third party: Ryan v. Clark, 14 Q. B. 65. [Held a good answer to the plea without tracing title to the plaintiff.]

Replication, to a plea of liberum tenementum in a third party and a demise to the defendant, of a previous demise and an assignment of the term to the plaintiff: Wright v. Burroughes, 3 C. B. 685.

Replication, to a plea of liberum tenementum, setting out a copyhold title in the plaintiff under the defendant's freehold title as lord: Barnett v. Guildford, 11 Ex. 19; Thompson v. Hardinge, 1 C. B. 940.

Replication by way of estoppel to pleas disputing the property of the plaintiff: see "Estoppel," ante, p. 734.

Pleas by a tenant in common as to a certain undivided share in the premises payment into court, and as to the residue liberum tenementum: Cresswell v. Hedges, 1 H. & C. 421; 31 L. J. Ex. 497.

Plea justifying under the Authority of the Owner (a).

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the said land was the freehold of *J. K.*, and the defendant as the servant and by the command of the said *J. K.* broke and entered the said close and committed the alleged trespasses.

Plea, by the Owner of a House and his Servant, justifying entering a House and removing the Plaintiff's Goods.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses the said messuage was the messuage and freehold of the defendant *E. F.*, wherefore the defendant *E. F.* in his own right and the defendant *G. H.* as his servant and by his command broke and entered the said messuage, and because the said goods were then wrongfully in the said messuage encumbering the same and doing damage there to the defendant *E. F.*, the defendant *E. F.* in his own right and the defendant *G. H.* as his servant and by his command took the said goods and removed them to a small and convenient distance, and there left the same for the plaintiff's use, [and thereby necessarily and unavoidably a little broke, etc., as in the declaration] doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Melling v. Leak, 16 C. B. 652; Pratt v. Pratt, 2 Ex. 413; see ante, p. 799.

(a) A justification under the authority of the owner may be given in evidence under the plea denying the property of the plaintiff (*Jones v. Chapman*, 2 Ex. 803, see ante, p. 801); but it is allowed to be pleaded in addition to that plea and also to the preceding plea of *liberum tenementum*. (*Morse v. Apperley*, 6 M. & W. 149.)

Plea stating the Defendant's Title under a Demise from the Person seised in Fee (a).

That before the alleged trespasses *J. K.*, being seised in fee of the said close, demised the same to the defendant for the term of — years from the — day of —, A.D. —, by virtue of which demise the defendant entered upon the said close and became possessed thereof for the term aforesaid, whereupon the defendant during the said term in his own right committed the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Wilkins v. Boutcher, 3 M. & G. 807; *Kavanagh v. Gudge*, 5 M. & G. 727; *Vivian v. Jenkin*, 3 A. & E. 741; *Wright v. Burroughes*, 3 C. B. 685; *Dyne v. Nutley*, 14 C. B. 122; *Mayhew v. Suttle*, 4 E. & B. 348.

Pleas stating other titles in the defendant: Wilkins v. Boutcher, 3 M. & G. 807; *Holmes v. Newland*, 11 A. & E. 44.

Plea of defendant's title to customary tenements of a manor: Lempriere v. Humphrey, 3 A. & E. 181; *Brown v. Storey*, 1 M. & G. 117; *Darlington v. Pritchard*, 4 M. & G. 783.

Plea stating title by demise from a copyhold tenant: Keyse v. Powell, 2 E. & B. 132.

Plea by the lord of a manor justifying as a seizure quousque to enforce admittance and fines: Phypers v. Eburn, 3 Bing. N. C. 250.

Pleas justifying a trespass under a right of fishing in a public river: Mannall v. Fisher, 5 C. B. N. S. 856.

Plea justifying under a public right to fish in an arm of the sea: Richardson v. Orford, 2 H. Bl. 182.

Replication of a prescriptive right of fishery in the same spot: Ib.

Plea justifying under a grant of liberty to hunt and shoot: Wick-

(a) It was formerly necessary, in pleas setting out the defendant's title as in the above case, to state in the plea a fictitious conveyance from the person seised in fee to the plaintiff, as by a charter of demise for life (without alleging livery), in order to give sufficient colour to the plaintiff's claim to support the plea as a plea in confession and avoidance. This was called giving *express colour* in the plea. (See 1 Chit. Pl. 7th ed. 556, where see also the form used.) By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 64, express colour is no longer necessary, and by s. 49, the use of it seems to be forbidden; so that the plea may now be pleaded in the above form without it.

The defendant by setting out his title in full on the record enables the plaintiff to take issue on some specific step in the title, admitting what he does not intend to dispute, or by demurrer to raise the question of its sufficiency in law at once, upon an admission of the facts without a trial. Under the old system of pleading the defendant was able compulsorily to secure admissions on the record by this course, because the replication could take issue on only one point. (*Vivian v. Jenkins*, 3 A. & E. 741.) Under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 77 (*ante*, p. 454), however, the plaintiff is enabled in his replication to take issue upon the whole plea, if he wishes to do so.

ham v. Hawker, 7 M. & W. 63; *Moore v. Lord Plymouth*, 7 Taunt. 614; *Pickering v. Noyes*, 4 B. & C. 639; *Pannell v. Mill*, 3 C. B. 625.

A like plea under the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71: Wickham v. Hawker, supra.

Plea justifying under a grant of liberty to dig minerals: Roberts v. Davey, 4 B. & Ad. 664.

Plea justifying under a prescriptive right to dig brick clay as appurtenant to a brick kiln: Clayton v. Corby, 2 Q. B. 813.

Plea justifying under a reservation of the right to get coals: Earl of Cardigan v. Armitage, 2 B. & C. 197. [*Where see as to the rights impliedly incidental to the right to coals.*]

Plea under a reservation in a grant of a close of way leave and liberty to dig pits for coals: Dand v. Kingscote, 6 M. & W. 174; *Smart v. Morton*, 5 E. & B. 30.

Pleas justifying in respect of the ownership of mines and quarries under a prescriptive right to enter upon lands to dig through to the quarries, and raise and carry away the stone: Dand v. Kingscote, 6 M. & W. 174; *Rogers v. Taylor*, 1 H. & N. 706; 26 L. J. Ex. 203.

Plea justifying an entry on lands demised upon forfeiture of the lease for a condition broken: Hammond v. Colls, 3 D. & L. 164; *Roberts v. Tayler*, 1 C. B. 117; 7 M. & G. 659.

Plea, to an Action for a Trespass by the Defendant's Cattle on the Plaintiff's Land, that the Trespass was caused by Defects in the Plaintiff's Fences, which he was bound to repair.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of a close adjoining the said close of the plaintiff, and the plaintiff and all other the tenants and occupiers of the said close of the plaintiff then and at all times of right ought to have maintained and repaired the fences between the said close of the defendant and the said close of the plaintiff, so as to prevent cattle lawfully being and depasturing in those closes respectively from escaping out of the one into the other of them through defects of the said fences; and because the said fences at the time of the alleged trespasses were ruinous and in decay for want of repair thereof, the said cattle then lawfully being and depasturing in the said close of the defendant escaped out of the said close of the defendant into the said close of the plaintiff through the defects of the said fences between the said closes, and were in the said close of the plaintiff, which are the alleged trespasses.

Plea, to an action for a trespass by the defendant's cattle on the plaintiff's land, of disclaimer of title and tender of amends: see "Tender of Amends," ante, p. 790.

*Plea that the defendant entered the plaintiff's close to retake his goods, which had been placed there by the plaintiff: Patrick v. Cole-
rick, 3 M. & W. 483; Wood v. Manley, 11 A. & E. 34; Anthony v.
Haney, 8 Bing. 186; and see Webb v. Beavan, 6 M. & G. 1055;
Burridge v. Nicholletts, 6 H. & N. 383; 30 L. J. Ex. 145; Blades
v. Higgs, 10 C. B. N. S. 713; 30 L. J. C. P. 347, 349.*

*Plea that the defendant entered the plaintiff's close to deposit there
the plaintiff's own goods, which he had wrongfully placed on the de-
fendant's land: Rea v. Sheward, 2 M. & W. 424; see ante, p. 799.*

*Plea justifying entry to take goods assigned by plaintiff to defen-
dant by bill of sale: Toms v. Wilson, 4 B. & S. 442.*

*Plea justifying an entry on the plaintiff's land to remove an ob-
struction to the defendant's ancient lights: see "Lights," ante, p. 747.*

*Plea justifying under a right of support and of entry to maintain
and repair the support to the defendant's house: see "Support,"
ante, p. 789.*

*Plea justifying an entry upon the plaintiff's land to abate a nui-
sance of filth: Jones v. Williams, 11 M. & W. 176; see ante, p. 761.*

*Plea justifying an entry upon the plaintiff's land to repair a
pier in a public navigable river, which was necessary for defendant's
use of the river: see Earl Lonsdale v. Nelson, 2 B. & C. 302.*

*Plea by a railway company justifying an entry, etc., under the
Lands Clauses Act: Hosking v. Phillips, 3 Ex. 168; Knapp v.
London Chatham and Dover Ry. Co., 2 H. & C. 212; 32 L. J. Ex. 236.*

*Plea by the vicar of a church, in an action of trespass at the suit
of the lay rector, justifying a breaking into the chancel: Griffin v.
Dighton, 5 B. & S. 93; 33 L. J. Q. B. 29, 181.*

*Other pleas to actions of trespass to land: see "Common," ante, p.
711; "Custom," ante, p. 720; "Distress," ante, p. 729; "Process,"
ante, p. 772; "Ways," post, p. 810.*

WARRANTY.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," ante, p. 697.

(a) Where a count upon a warranty does not allege an express contract, and is treated as framed in tort, the general issue not guilty may be pleaded to it, and will have the effect of denying both the warranty and the breach. (See ante, p. 696 (a).) If the count is framed only for fraudulent misrepre-

WASTE.

General Issue (a).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Tenancy.

That he was not tenant to the plaintiff of the said dwelling-house [or land] as alleged.

Plea to a Count for Waste in removing Fixtures that they were removable as Trade Fixtures.

That during the said tenancy he erected and fixed upon the said messuage and premises the fixtures in the declaration mentioned in the course of his trade of a —, and for the purpose of carrying on the same, the said fixtures being his property and proper and necessary for the purpose of carrying on his said trade, and being of right removable by the defendant as such tenant as aforesaid; and the defendant afterwards during the said tenancy, carefully pulled down and removed the said fixtures, and in so doing unavoidably a little damaged the said messuage and premises, doing no unnecessary damage thereto, and before the end of the said tenancy the defendant repaired the damage so done as aforesaid and restored the said messuage and premises, which are the alleged grievances.

A like plea in respect of ornamental fixtures: Avery v. Cheslyn, 3 A. & E. 75; in respect of tenant's fixture, see “Reversion,” ante, p. 785.

WATER AND WATERCOURSES.

General Issue (b).

“Not Guilty,” *ante*, p. 697.

sensation, as in the forms, *ante*, pp. 333, 334, the plea of not guilty denies that the defendant fraudulently induced the sale by the false warranty or misrepresentation, and puts in issue the fact of the warranty or misrepresentation, that it was false, that the defendant did not believe it to be true, and that it induced the sale. (*Mummery v. Paul*, 1 C. B. 316.)

(a) The plea of not guilty traverses the alleged act of waste, or breach of duty. The tenancy should be traversed in terms, and see “*Waste*,” *ante*, p. 422.

(b) In actions for obstructing, polluting, diverting, etc., a watercourse, the plea of not guilty operates as a denial of the obstruction, diversion, pollution, etc. only, and not of the plaintiff's right. (r. 16, T. T. 1853; *ante*, p. 697; *Frankum v. Earl Falmouth*, 2 A. & E. 452; *Dukes v. Gostling*, 1 Bing. N. C. 588.) As to the different rights to water and watercourses, see *ante*, p. 424.

The plaintiff's right to the land through which the watercourse flows and

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Possession.

That the plaintiff was not possessed of the said land [or mill] as alleged.

Plea traversing the Right to the Watercourse (a).

That the plaintiff was not entitled to the flow of the said stream or watercourse to and through the said land of the plaintiff [or for working the said mill] as alleged.

Plea traversing the plaintiff's alleged right of irrigation: Sampson v. Hoddinott, 1 C. B. N. S. 590.

Plea traversing the plaintiff's right to have the water fall from the eaves of his house on to the defendant's premises: Thomas v. Thomas, 2 C. M. & R. 34.

Plea of a prescriptive Right to use the Water for a Mill, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 2, 5 (see ante, pp. 286, 712).

That at the time of the alleged grievance he was possessed of a mill, the occupiers whereof for twenty [or forty, *as the case may be*] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption the right of diverting and using the water of the said river for working the said mill, as to the said mill of the defendant appertaining; and the alleged grievance was a use by the defendant of the said right.

Like plea: National Manure Co. v. Donald, 4 H. & N. 8; 28 L. J. Ex. 185.

Plea of a like prescriptive Right at Common Law (b).

That at the time of the alleged grievance he was seised in fee of

his right to the watercourse, whether a natural or acquired right, are admitted by the plea of not guilty, and must, if denied, be traversed in terms.

A justification founded on the exercise by the defendant of any acquired right to the water beyond the natural right, such right being to that extent in derogation of the plaintiff's natural right, may be given in evidence under a traverse of the latter. (See *Ward v. Robins*, 15 M. & W. 237, 243.) If the act complained of was an exercise by the defendant of his mere natural right, such defence should be specially pleaded.

(a) By the Prescription Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, it is enacted that "in all actions upon the case and other pleadings wherein the party claiming may now by law allege his right generally, without averring the existence of such right from time immemorial, such general allegation shall still be deemed sufficient; and if the same shall be denied, all and every the matters in this Act mentioned which shall be applicable to the case shall be admissible in evidence to sustain or rebut such allegation." (See "*Common*," ante, pp. 285, 711.)

(b) It may be advisable to plead a prescriptive right at common law as well as pleas of prescription under the statute, where there is any danger of the latter pleas failing in proof by reason of an interruption in the enjoyment, or by reason of the enjoyment not being continued to the commence-

a mill, and he and all those whose estate he then had therein from time immemorial enjoyed the right of diverting and using the water of the said river for working the said mill, as to the said mill of the defendant appertaining; and the alleged grievance was a use by the defendant of the said right. [*If the defendant is a tenant, state the seisin in fee and the right to use the water in the person so seised for himself and his tenants, and then state the demise to the defendant and the use by him of the right, as in the form, ante, p. 713.*]

Plea of a prescriptive Right to use the Water for Agricultural Purposes, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 2, 5.

That at the times of the alleged grievances he was possessed of land the occupiers whereof for twenty [*or forty as the case may be*] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption the right of diverting and using the said stream for agricultural purposes, for the better use and enjoyment of the said land, as to the said land of the defendant appertaining; and the alleged grievances were uses by the defendant of the said right.

Like pleas: Ward v. Robins, 15 M. & W. 237; Northam v. Hurley, 1 E. & B. 665; Sampson v. Hoddinott, 1 C. B. N. S. 590.

Plea by a millowner of a prescriptive right to take water from a canal for the use of steam-engines and other purposes: Rochdale Canal Co. v. Radcliffe, 18 Q. B. 287.

Plea justifying the use of the water of a stream as a riparian proprietor: Embrey v. Owen, 6 Ex. 353; and see ante, p. 424.

Plea of a prescriptive right to discharge noxious water into a stream: Wright v. Williams, 1 M. & W. 77; Moore v. Webb, 1 C. B. N. S. 673.

Plea of a prescriptive right to throw refuse into a stream: Murgatroyd v. Robinson, 7 E. & B. 391; 26 L. J. Q. B. 233; Carlyon v. Lovering, 1 H. & N. 784; 26 L. J. Ex. 251.

Plea of a prescriptive right to scour and amend the channel of a watercourse: Peter v. Daniel, 5 D & L. 501.

Plea justifying the obstruction of a watercourse because the plaintiff thereby wrongfully discharged water on to defendant's land: Roberts v. Rose, 33 L. J. Ex. 1; L. R. 1 Ex. 82; and see "Nuisance," ante, p. 761.

ment of the suit. (See *Parker v. Mitchell*, 11 A. & E. 788; *Onley v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 496; *Lowe v. Carpenter*, 6 Ex. 825; *ante*, p. 712.)

A plea of a prescriptive right to take water for various purposes was held to be distributive as to the various purposes, so that the defendant was entitled to have the verdict entered for him except as to the purposes which he failed in proving. (*Rochdale Canal Co. v. Radcliffe*, 18 Q. B. 287; and see *ante*, p. 439.)

Plea, by a Tenant, of a Right by non-existing Grant to use the Water for a Mill (a).

That at the times of the alleged grievances *J. K.* was seised in fee of a mill called — mill ; and long before the times of the alleged grievances, by a deed made between [*L. M.*] the then owner of the said land now of the plaintiff, and which said owner [*or L. M.*] was then seised thereof in fee, and [*N. O.*] the then owner of the said mill who was then seised in fee of the said mill, and whose estate therein the said *J. K.* had at the times of the alleged grievances respectively (but which deed has been lost or destroyed by accident), the said then owner of the land now of the plaintiff [*or the said L. M.*] granted to the said then owner of the said mill [*or the said N. O.*] and to his heirs and assigns the right for himself and themselves, his and their tenants and servants, of diverting and using the water of the said river for the working of the said — mill ; and by virtue of the said grant the defendant, at the times of the alleged grievances respectively, as and being the tenant of the said *J. K.* of the said mill, was entitled to the right of diverting and using the water of the said river for the working of the said mill ; and the alleged grievances respectively were uses by the defendant of the said right. [*If the defendant is himself seised in fee instead of being a tenant, the plea must be modified accordingly : see the form, post, p. 813.*]

Plea of an express grant of a right to discharge refuse from bleaching works into the stream, justifying pollution under the right : Hall v. Lund, 1 H. & C. 676 ; 32 L. J. Ex. 113.

WAYS.

General Issue (b).

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

Plea traversing the Plaintiff's Possession.

That the plaintiff was not possessed of the said messuage [*or land*] as alleged.

Plea traversing the Right of Way.

That the plaintiff was not entitled to the said right of way as alleged.

(a) As to this plea, see "*Ways*," *post*, p. 812.

(b) By r. 16, T. T. 1853, "In an action for obstructing a right of way, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial of the obstruction only, and not of the plaintiff's right of way." (r. 16, T. T. 1853.) The right of way, if denied, must be specifically traversed.

Where the right of way is public, and the action only maintainable in respect of the special damage incurred by the plaintiff from the obstruction (see *ante*, p. 429 (a)), the plea of not guilty also denies that the special damage was caused by the obstruction.

Plea of a private Right of Way, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 2, 5. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B, 46) (a).†

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was possessed of land the occupiers whereof for twenty [*or forty as the case may be*] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption a way on foot, and with cattle from a public highway over the said land of the plaintiff to the said land of the defendant, and from the said land of the defendant over the said land of the plaintiff to the said public highway at all times of the year, for the more convenient occupation of the said land of the defendant; and the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said way.

Like pleas: Holford v. Hankinson, 5 Q. B. 585; *Lowe v. Carpenter*, 6 Ex. 825; *Winship v. Hudspeth*, 10 Ex. 5; *Williams v. James*, L. R. 2 C. P. 577; 36 L. J. C. P. 256.

Plea justifying Trespasses to Land and the Removal of Fences in the Exercise of a Private Right of Way, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses he was possessed of land, the occupiers whereof for twenty [*or forty, as the case may be*] years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption a way on foot and with cattle from a public highway over the said land of the plaintiff to the said land of the defendant, and from the said land of the defendant over the said land of the plaintiff to the said public highway at all times of the year, for the more convenient occupation of the said land of the defendant; and the defendant broke and entered the said close of the plaintiff for the purpose of using the said way, and in using the same, and in so doing necessarily trod down the grass growing therein, and because the said [*fences and gates*] had been placed and were then wrongfully in the said way obstructing the same, the defendant necessarily broke down and destroyed the said [*fences and gates*] for the purpose of using the said way, doing no unnecessary damage in that behalf, which are the alleged trespasses.

Plea of a private Right of Way by Prescription at Common Law (b).

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was seised in fee of

(a) Where it is wished to repeat the plea of a right of way by prescription, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 2, in respect of a period of forty years as well as a period of twenty years, it may be done shortly by reference to the previous plea, as follows:—"And for a — plea, the defendant repeats the several allegations contained in the — plea, substituting and alleging the period of forty years for and instead of the period of twenty years." (See *ante*, p. 448.)

As to the nature of rights of way, the times of prescription, and the mode of pleading, see "*Ways*," *ante*, p. 429; "*Common*," *ante*, pp. 285, 711; the observations there made may be applied to other easements.

(b) A right of way may be claimed by immemorial prescription at common law, and may still be pleaded in that form. (See "*Common*," *ante*, p. 712.) Such mode of claiming the right of way is applicable where the enjoyment

land, and he and all those whose estate he then had therein from time immemorial enjoyed a way on foot and with cattle and with carriages from a public highway over the said land of the plaintiff to the said land of the defendant, and from the said land of the defendant over the said land of the plaintiff to the said public highway at all times of the year, for the more convenient occupation of the said land of the defendant, as to the said land of the defendant appertaining; and the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said way. [*If the defendant is a tenant, state the seisin in fee and the right of way in the person so seised for himself and his tenants, and then state the demise to the defendant and the use by him of the right, as in the form ante, "Common," p. 713*].

Pleas of rights of way for special purposes (a): Parker v. Mitchell, 11 A. & E. 788; Monmouth Canal Co. v. Harford, 1 C. M. & R. 614; Bennison v. Cartwright, 5 B. & S. 1; 33 L. J. Q. B. 137.

Plea of a private Right of Way by non-existing Grant (b).

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was seised in fee of a close called —; and long before the alleged trespass

cannot be proved continuously and without interruption or be brought down to the commencement of the suit, as required for the periods fixed by the Prescription Act. (See *Parker v. Mitchell*, 11 A. & E. 788; *Lowe v. Carpenter*, 6 Ex. 825; *Onley v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 496.) It may be advisable to plead a prescription at common law as well as a prescription under the statute, in cases where there is any risk of the latter failing in proof from the above causes.

(a) As to the proof of qualified rights of way, see *Cowling v. Higginson*, 4 M. & W. 245; *Dare v. Heathcote*, 25 L. J. Ex. 245; *Morant v. Chamberlain*, 6 H. & N. 541; 30 L. J. Ex. 299. Any use of the way beyond what is justified by the right is a trespass. (*Colchester v. Roberts*, 4 M. & W. 769; *Henning v. Burnet*, 8 Ex. 187; *Skull v. Glenister*, 16 C. B. N. S. 81; 33 L. J. C. P. 185; *Williams v. James*, L. R. 2 C. P. 577; 36 L. J. C. P. 256.) A right of way to a piece of land is *prima facie* restricted to the purposes necessary for the ordinary and reasonable use of such land. (*Williams v. James*, *supra*; see *Ackroyd v. Smith*, 10 C. B. 164.)

If the plea states the right too largely and it is capable of being distributed, the verdict may be found partly for the plaintiff and partly for the defendant. (*Knight v. Woore*, 3 Bing. N. C. 3; *Higham v. Rabett*, 5 Bing. N. C. 622; and see C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 75; *ante*, p. 438.) A count stating a right of way too largely cannot be distributed like a plea (*Brunton v. Hall*, 1 Q. B. 792); but the variance might be amended.

The plaintiff may show under a replication taking issue, without a new assignment, that the right of way claimed by the defendant is not so extensive as alleged, and that the use in respect of which the action was brought was not one to which his right extended. (*Cowling v. Higginson*, *supra*.) But if the plaintiff relies upon uses of the way beyond those claimed and justified by the plea, or for trespasses *extra viam*, he must new assign. (See *ante*, p. 757; *post*, p. 816.) It is sufficient for the defendant to prove his right over that part of the land described in the declaration upon which the trespasses were committed. (*Bassett v. Mitchell*, 2 B. & Ad. 103; *Tapley v. Wainwright*, 5 B. & Ad. 395.)

(b) The plea of a right of way, or of a right to any other easement, by

by a deed made between [*J. K.*] the then owner of the said close now of the plaintiff, and which said owner [*or J. K.*] was then seised thereof in fee, and [*L. M.*] the then owner of the said close called —, who was then seised thereof in fee, and whose estate therein the defendant had at the time of the alleged trespass, (but which deed has been lost or destroyed by accident,) the said then owner of the said close now of the plaintiff [*or the said J. K.*] granted to the said then owner of the said close called — [*or the said L. M.*], and to his heirs and assigns a way on foot and with cattle and carriages from a public highway over the said close now of the plaintiff to the said close called — and from the said close called — over the said close now of the plaintiff to the said public highway at all times of the year, for the more convenient occupation of the said close called —, by virtue of which said grant the defendant at the time of the alleged trespass was entitled to such way as aforesaid; and the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said way. [*If the defendant is a tenant the plea must be modified accordingly, as in the form ante, p. 810.*]

Like pleas: Read v. Brookman, 3 T. R. 151; Campbell v. Wil-

non-existing grant may sometimes be supported by evidence which would fail to support a prescriptive right of way under the Prescription Act, as where there has been an interruption of enjoyment within the period prescribed by the statute, or where the enjoyment cannot be brought down to the commencement of the suit. (See *Parker v. Mitchell*, 11 A. & E. 788; *Onley v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 496; *Lowe v. Carpenter*, 6 Ex. 825.) It may also sometimes be supported by evidence which would fail to support a plea of prescription at common law, by reason of the right being shown to have commenced within the period of legal memory. Hence it is frequently advisable to plead together in the same case pleas of prescription by the statute, of prescription at common law, and of a non-existing grant.

The jury are at liberty to presume the grant alleged from acts of ownership for twenty years and upwards consistent with the grant alleged in the plea. (1 Wms. Saund. 323 *b*; 2 Ib. 175 *a*; *Bright v. Walker*, 1 C. M. & R. 211, 217; *Campbell v. Wilson*, 3 East, 294; *Livett v. Wilson*, 3 Bing. 115.) So that where on the trial of an issue upon this plea the judge directed the jury that if they thought that the defendant had exercised the right of way uninterruptedly for more than twenty years, by virtue of a deed, they would find a verdict for the defendant, if they thought there had been no way granted by deed they would find for the plaintiff, the direction was held to be correct. (*Livett v. Wilson, supra*; see *Campbell v. Wilson, supra*; and see as to the doctrine of lost grants *per* Cockburn, C.J. *Bryant v. Foot*, 36 L. J. Q. B. 65, 77; L. R. 2 Q. B. 161, 181.)

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, the particularity required in pleading made it necessary that the plea of lost grant should specify the particulars of the supposed deed as to the date and the names of the parties (see *Hendy v. Stephenson*, 10 East, 55), and the evidence must have been consistent with the particulars stated in the plea. (*Blewett v. Tregonning*, 3 A. & E. 554, 583, 585.) At the present day the plea would seem to be good (in substance) without mentioning particular names; and as this form of justification is avowedly presumptive only, it may be contended that if a jury are disposed to presume at all in favour of such a grant, they may more properly and more probably do so on a general statement that some former owner of the servient tenement granted the easement to some former owner of the dominant tenement than on a limited allegation that such a grant was made by a particular named grantor to a particular named grantee. The practice at judges' chambers, however, differs as to the form in which the plea is allowed to be pleaded.

son, 3 East, 294; *Livett v. Wilson*, 3 Bing. 115; *Blewett v. Tregonning*, 3 A. & E. 554.

A like plea by a tenant: Bailey v. Stevens, 12 C. B. N. S. 91; 31 L. J. C. P. 226.

Pleas of a right of way by express grant: Senhouse v. Christian, 1 T. R. 561; *Campbell v. Wilson*, 3 East, 294; *Plant v. James*, 5 B. & Ad. 791; *Ackroyd v. Smith*, 10 C. B. 164; *Tatton v. Hammersley*, 3 Ex. 279; *Henning v. Burnet*, 8 Ex. 187.

Plea of a devise by will of tenements with a right of way: Pearson v. Spencer, 1 B. & S. 571.

Plea of a right of way under an award of enclosure commissioners: Logan v. Burton, 5 B. & C. 513.

Plea of a private Right of Way of Necessity (a).

That at the time of the alleged trespass he was seised in fee of a close called —, next adjoining to the said close of the plaintiff; and *J. K.*, whose estate in the said close called — the defendant then had, was at the time of the making of the conveyance hereinafter mentioned seised in fee as well of the said close of the plaintiff as of the said close called —, and the said *J. K.* being so seised of the said closes respectively, before the alleged trespass granted the said close of the plaintiff to *L. M.* and his heirs and assigns; and at the time of the said grant the said *J. K.* had not, nor had he at any time afterwards, nor had the defendant, or any other person having the estate of the said *J. K.* in the said close called —, at any time any way to or from the said close called — otherwise than from or to a public highway over the said close of the plaintiff; and by reason thereof the said *J. K.* and all other persons having the estate of the said *J. K.* in the said close called — and the defendant so having the estate of the said *J. K.* therein as aforesaid, from and after the time of the said grant necessarily had and of right ought to have had a way on foot and with horses and carriages from the said public highway over the said close of the plaintiff to the said close called —, and from the said close called — over the said close of the plaintiff to the said public highway at all times of the year, for the necessary use and occupation of the said close

(a) A right of way of necessity is an incident to a grant of land, where there is no access to the land granted except over remaining land of the grantor; also where there is no access to remaining land of the grantor except over the land granted. (1 Wms. Saund. 323 (6); *Howton v. Frearson*, 8 T. R. 50; *Pinnington v. Galland*, 9 Ex. 1.) Mere necessity, apart from the relation of grantor and grantee does not give any right of way over the land of another (*Bullard v. Harrison*, 4 M. & S. 387; and see *Proctor v. Hodgson*, 10 Ex. 824); and the plea of a right of way of necessity must show how it arises by way of grant. (*Ib.*) The right of way continues only so long as the necessity lasts, and is extinguished by the grantor or grantee obtaining access to the land by other ways (*Holmes v. Goring*, 2 Bing. 76); hence the plea must show a necessity, by reason of no other way, at the time of the trespass. (*Ib.*; *Proctor v. Hodgson*, 10 Ex. 824.) It seems that the way of necessity is the way most convenient for the purpose. (See *Morris v. Edgington*, 3 Taunt. 24.) A right of way may be also implied, by reason of necessity, upon the devise of lands in several parcels. (*Pearson v. Spencer*, 1 B. & S. 571; 3 *Ib.* 761.)

called —, the same way being the nearest and most convenient way over the said close of the plaintiff to the said close called —; and the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said way.

Like pleas: Howton v. Frearson, 8 T. R. 50; *Buckby v. Coles*, 5 Taunt. 311; *Holmes v. Goring*, 2 Bing. 76.

Plea of a right of way of necessity created by devise of the tenements to separate devisees, there being no way to the one except over the other: Pearson v. Spencer, 1 B. & S. 571; 3 Ib. 761.

Plea of a right of way across a railway between lands of the defendant severed by the railway, under the Company's Act: Grand Junction Ry. Co. v. White, 8 M. & W. 214.

Replication to a Plea, under the 2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, s. 5, of a private Right of Way, traversing the Defendant's Possession of the Land.

That the defendant was not possessed of the said land as alleged.

Replication to a like Plea traversing the Right of Way. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, Sched. B. 54 (a).)

That the occupiers of the said land did not for twenty [or forty as the case may be] years before this suit enjoy as of right and without interruption the alleged way.

(a) The defendant's possession of the land, or the right of way appurtenant thereto, may be traversed separately as in the above replications, when it is wished to admit either. A replication taking issue under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 79, may be used; it will deny both the plaintiff's possession of the land and the right of way, but not that the acts were done in exercise of the right. If this last proposition is disputed, it must be pointed out by a new assignment. (*Ante*, p. 757; *Glover v. Dixon*, 9 Ex. 158; *Eastern Co. Ry. Co. v. Dorling*, 5 C. B. N. S. 821; 28 L. J. C. P. 202.)

Under the issue raised by a traverse of the right the plaintiff may prove applications by the defendant during the prescribed period for leave to use the way, leave and licence during a portion of the period being an interruption. (*Monmouth Canal Co. v. Harford*, 1 C. M. & R. 614; *Beasley v. Clarke*, 2 Bing. N. C. 705.) So unity of possession during part of the period (*Onley v. Gardiner*, 4 M. & W. 496; *England v. Wall*, 10 M. & W. 699; *Clayton v. Corby*, 2 Q. B. 813; *Winship v. Hudspeth*, 10 Ex. 5; see *Daniel v. Anderson*, 31 L. J. C. 610); or any matter inconsistent with the simple fact of enjoyment as of right as an easement (*Bright v. Walker*, 1 C. M. & R. 211, 219; *Tickle v. Brown*, 4 A. & E. 369, 383), may be proved under this issue, and need not be specially replied. (*Ib.*) Any matter not inconsistent with the simple fact of enjoyment without interruption and as of right must be specially replied, as leave and licence during the whole period of twenty years. (*Tickle v. Brown*, 4 A. & E. 369, 383; and see *Kinloch v. Neville*, 6 M. & W. 795.) The exceptions mentioned in the Prescription Act (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 71, ss. 5, 7, 8; see *ante*, p. 286), during which the time is not computed, must be specially replied; as a tenancy for life. (*Pye v. Mumford*, 11 Q. B. 666; and see "Common," *ante*, p. 714.)

Replication that the way was enjoyed during the whole period alleged by the leave and licence of the plaintiff: Colchester v. Roberts, 4 M. & W. 769; Bennison v. Cartwright, 5 B. & S. 1; 33 L. J. Q. B. 137.

Replication that the way claimed was enjoyed under a local Act until within twenty years, when a new Act passed extinguishing that way and setting out a new one: Kinloch v. Nevile, 6 M. & W. 795.

Replication, to a plea of twenty or thirty years' prescription, that a term for life was subsisting during the period of prescription (2 & 2 Will. IV, c. 76, s. 7): Clayton v. Corby, 2 Q. B. 813; see Bright v. Walker, 1 C. M. & R. 211; Pye v. Mumford, 11 Q. B. 666.

Replication, to a plea of forty years' prescription, of a term for life or years, and that the plaintiff was the reversioner expectant upon it, and resisted the claim within three years after the determination of such term (2 & 3 Will. IV, c. 76, s. 8): see Wright v. Williams, 1 M. & W. 77; and see Bright v. Walker, supra. [This replication only applies to easements within the second section of the statute. The preceding form applies to prescriptive rights within the first and second sections.]

New assignment to pleas of right of way: ante, p. 757.

Plea to new assignment extra viam, that the way was impassable through the plaintiff's default in repairing, wherefore the defendant went extra viam as near the way as he could (a): see Henn's case, Sir W. Jones, 296; Absor v. French, 2 Show. 28; Taylor v. Whitehead, 2 Doug. 744.

New assignment of trespasses for other purposes and on other occasions than those justified by the right of way: Henning v. Burnet, 8 Ex. 187; 22 L. J. Ex. 79; Williams v. James, L. R. 2 C. P. 577; 36 L. J. C. P. 256; see ante, p. 757.

Plea of a public Right of Way.

That at the time of the alleged trespass there was and of right ought to have been a common and public highway over the said land of the plaintiff for all persons to go and return on foot and with horses, cattle, and carriages, at all times of the year at their free will and pleasure; and the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said highway.

Like pleas: Rouse v. Bardie, 1 H. Bl. 351; Petrie v. Nuttall, 11 Ex. 569; Pipe v. Fulcher, 1 E. & E. 111; 28 L. J. Q. B. 12.

(a) A person entitled to the use of a private way over the land of another has no right to deviate from it in consequence of its being impassable, unless it was the duty of the owner of the land to repair the way and it has become impassable through his default in not repairing. The grantor of the way or owner of the servient tenement is not bound to repair it by the common law. (*Taylor v. Whitehead*, 2 Doug. 744; *Bullard v. Harrison*, 4 M. & S. 387.) It seems that if a public way is impassable, a person using it has a right to deviate *extra viam*. (*Ib.*; *Gale on Easements*, 4th ed. 491.)

Plea of a Public Highway justifying the Removal of Obstructions.

That at the time of the alleged trespasses there was and of right ought to have been a common and public highway over the said land of the plaintiff for all persons to go and return, on foot and with horses, cattle, and carriages, at all times of the year, at their free will and pleasure; and the defendant, having occasion to use the said way, then entered into and upon the said land of the plaintiff and along the said highway, then using the same as he lawfully might for the cause aforesaid; and because the said [wall] had been erected, and then was wrongfully in and across the said highway, obstructing the same and preventing the convenient use thereof, the defendant necessarily pulled down and destroyed the said [wall] for the purpose of using the said highway, doing no unnecessary damage in that behalf, which are the alleged trespasses.

Like pleas: Webber v. Sparkes, 10 M. & W. 485; *Elwood v. Bullock*, 6 Q. B. 383; *Bracegirdle v. Peacock*, 8 Q. B. 174; *Dawes v. Hawkins*, 8 C. B. N. S. 848; 29 L. J. C. P. 343; *Morant v. Chamberlain*, 6 H. & N. 540; 30 L. J. Ex. 299. [*As to when to reply and when to new assign to this plea, see ante, pp. 757, 812.*]

Plea justifying the removal of obstructions from a public highway under the authority of the Metropolis Local Management Act: Le Nere v. Vestry of Mile End, 8 E. & B. 1054; 27 L. J. Q. B. 208.

A like plea of justification under the authority of a local Board of Health: Morant v. Chamberlain, 6 H. & N. 540; 30 L. J. Ex. 299.

Replication of a right by custom to erect booths on the highway at a fair: Elwood v. Bullock, 6 Q. B. 383.

Replication of a prescriptive right to place goods upon the public way: Morant v. Chamberlain, supra.

Plea of a public right of way along a navigable river, justifying the destruction of a weir fixed in the channel: Williams v. Wilcox, 8 A. & E. 314.

A like plea justifying trespasses on a landing stage of the plaintiff: Eastern Counties Ry. Co. v. Dorling, 5 C. B. N. S. 821; 28 L. J. C. P. 202.

WITNESS.

General Issue (a).

Not Guilty," *ante*, p. 697.

(a) The plea of not guilty does not deny that the evidence of the defendant was material in the former action, or that the plaintiff had a good cause of action therein, when the latter allegation, which is involved in the

Plea that the Testimony of the Defendant was not material.

That the appearance and testimony of the defendant were not, nor was either of them, necessary or material on behalf of the plaintiff on the trial of the said issues or any of them, as alleged.

Plea that a reasonable sum was not paid or tendered to the defendant for his expenses as a witness: see Betteley v. M'Leod, 3 Bing. N. C. 405.

former, is expressly stated. (*Needham v. Fraser*, 1 C. B. 815; and see *Mullett v. Hunt*, 1 C. & M. 752, 764.) Where the declaration showed that several issues had been joined in the former action, and charged that the plaintiff had incurred costs by reason of the defendant not obeying a subpoena, a plea traversing that the plaintiff had a good cause of action was held bad, because the plaintiff might, notwithstanding, have sustained damage in respect of the costs of some of the issues on which he might have succeeded by the testimony of the defendant. (*Couling v. Cox*, 6 C. B. 703; and see "*Witness*," ante, p. 431.)

CHAPTER VII.

DEMURRER (*a*).

(*a*) *Demurrer*.]—Demurrer is the formal mode in pleading of disputing the sufficiency in law of the pleading of the other side.

Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, demurrers were of two kinds, *general* and *special*. Upon *general* demurrer no objection could be taken to mere defects of form in the pleading demurred to, for it was enacted by the statutes 27 Eliz. c. 5, and 4 Anne, c. 16, that where any demurrer should be joined the judges should give judgment according as the very right of the cause and matter in law should appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect, or want of form, except those only which the party demurring should specially and particularly set down and express, together with his demurrer, as causes of the same. When the grounds of objection were specially and particularly set down and expressed, the demurrer was called a *special* demurrer; when not, it was called a *general* demurrer.

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 50, it is enacted that “either party may object to the pleading of the opposite party on the ground that such pleading does not set forth sufficient ground of action, defence, or reply, as the case may be; and where issue is joined on such demurrer, the Court shall proceed and give judgment according as the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form; and no judgment shall be arrested, stayed, or reversed for any such imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form.”

By s. 51, “no pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect which could heretofore only be objected to by special demurrer.”

By s. 52, “if any pleading be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the action, the opposite party may apply to the Court or a judge to strike out or amend such pleading, and the Court or any judge shall make such order respecting the same, and also respecting the costs of the application, as such Court or judge shall see fit.”

There is now therefore but one kind of demurrer, and this is admissible only when the pleading of the opposite party is bad in substance. Objections which could formerly be taken by way of special demurrer, as objections on the ground of argumentativeness, want of particularity, repugnance, duplicity, etc., when not amounting also to matter of substance, are no longer grounds of demurrer, and are to be remedied, if necessary, by the summary method provided by the s. 52 and by the general summary jurisdiction of the Court. Duplicity in pleas or subsequent pleadings, pleaded without leave of the Court or a judge, may sometimes amount to a violation of the s. 81 of the Act, (see *ante*, p. 441,) and entitle the other party to sign judgment.

A departure in pleading is matter of substance, and ground of general demurrer. (*Bartlett v. Wells*, 1 B. & S. 836; 31 L. J. Q. B. 57; *Brine v. Great Western Ry. Co.*, 2 B. & S. 402; 31 L. J. Q. B. 101; *Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Co. v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.*, 13 C. B. N. S. 358; 31 L. J. C. P. 169.)

By the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 89, it is provided that “the form of a demurrer shall be as follows or to the like effect:

“The defendant by his attorney [*or in person, etc. or plaintiff*] says that the declaration [*or plea, etc.*] is bad in substance.”

And in the margin thereof some substantial matter of law intended to be argued shall be stated; and if any demurrer shall be delivered without such statement, or with a frivolous statement, it may be set aside by the Court or a judge, and leave may be given to sign judgment as for want of a plea; and the form of a joinder in demurrer shall be as follows, or to the like effect:—

“The plaintiff [*or* defendant] says that the declaration [*or* plea, etc.] is good in substance.”

A demurrer is within the s. 54 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, which requires that “every pleading shall be entitled of the proper Court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded, and shall bear no other time or date.” (See *ante*, p. 433.)

The effect of a demurrer is, that the party demurring thereby confesses on the record that for the purposes of the demurrer all the matters of fact pleaded are to be taken to be true (1 Wms. Saund. 337, n. 3); but denies that they are sufficient in their legal effect to constitute the right or defence which is maintained by the other side. An issue in law is thus raised which is decided by the Court after argument.

The Court upon the argument of a demurrer (except in the case of a demurrer to a plea in abatement) will look over the whole record, and consider as well the previous pleadings as the particular pleading demurred to, and give judgment for the party who on the whole appears to be entitled to it. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 141.) But a plaintiff is not entitled to recover in respect of a cause of action which is not stated in his declaration and is disclosed only in the defendant's plea. (*Marsh v. Bulteel*, 5 B. & Ald. 507.)

When a pleading is clearly bad in substance, it is generally advisable to demur to it, as the judgment upon the demurrer (except a judgment for the plaintiff on a demurrer to a plea in abatement) will be final, and determine the cause, or the part of it to which the demurrer relates, in the simplest and cheapest manner; and the demurrer will prevent the possibility of the defect being aided by pleading over or by verdict. As to the effect of a verdict in curing defects in pleading, see 1 Wms. Saund. 228; *Lord Delamere v. The Queen*, 36 L. J. Q. B. 313; L. R. 2 H. L. 419.

But although a party may elect not to demur to a defective pleading, he may be able to object to it at a later stage, either upon a subsequent demurrer, or by motion in arrest of judgment, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, or by error. There is, however, a disadvantage in taking the objection by a motion in arrest of judgment, or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, by reason of the enactments of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, with respect to such motions. For by that statute, s. 143, upon any such motion the party whose pleading is alleged to be defective may, by leave of the Court, suggest any omitted facts or other matter which, if true, would remedy the defect; and such suggestion may be pleaded to, and the issues thereon tried as in an ordinary action. By s. 144, the judgment is made to follow the result of the suggestion, as if it had been originally stated in the pleading, and the costs of the issues are given to the successful party. And by s. 145, the party against whom judgment is given is entitled to the costs of any issues in fact arising out of the defective pleading on which he has succeeded. These provisions, it will be observed, do not extend to cases where error is brought. As to the practice under these sections, see Day's C. L. P. Acts, 3rd ed. 124.

It may frequently happen that a party who is in a position to demur to the preceding pleading may be able to strengthen his own case by adding some fact which does not yet appear on the record; in such case the most advisable course is to abstain from demurring, and to plead the additional fact or facts as if by way of answer to the preceding pleading, and then the other party will be compelled to demur (assuming the new facts to be true), and will thereby admit the new facts; and the party pleading will thus gain the advantage of objecting upon the argument to the original defective pleading with the benefit of the added facts.

Where a pleading states a deed or an agreement or other written document according to its supposed legal effect, and the opposite party admits the instrument in fact but disputes the construction put upon it,* it is often convenient for the latter to set out the writing *verbatim* in his pleading in order that the party relying on the document may be compelled to demur, and so raise the question as to the legal construction upon the demurrer. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 56; *ante*, p. 438; *Sim v. Edmands*, 15 C. B. 240; and see *ante*, p. 467.)

It is often practicable and advisable to raise the real question in the case by means of a demurrer, in the manner above described, which has the advantage of a special case without the necessity of the mutual agreement of the parties. When it is intended to adopt this course, care must be taken not to insert any allegation in the pleading which can be successfully traversed.

Pleading and Demurring to the same Pleading.]—At common law a party had the alternative either to plead or to demur to the pleading of his opponent, but was not at liberty both to plead and demur to the same pleading. (*Bayley v. Baker*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 891.) It was thought expedient to allow this liberty, subject to the leave of the Court or a judge. Accordingly it was enacted by the C. L. P. Act, 1862, s. 80, that “either party may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead and demur to the same pleading at the same time, upon an affidavit by such party or his attorney, if required by the Court or a judge, to the effect that he is advised and believes that he has just ground to traverse the several matters proposed to be traversed by him, and that the several matters sought to be pleaded by way of confession and avoidance are respectively true in substance and in fact, and that he is further advised and believes that the objections raised by such demurrer are good and valid objections in law; and that it shall be in the discretion of the Court or a judge to direct which issue shall be first disposed of.”

By r. 62, H. T. 1853, “Where issues in law and fact are raised, the costs of the several issues, both in law and fact, will follow the finding or judgment, and if the party entitled to the general costs of the cause obtain a verdict on any material issue, he will also be entitled to the general costs of the trial; but if no material issue in fact be found for the party otherwise entitled to the general costs of the cause, the costs of the trial shall be allowed to the opposite party.”

It is discretionary in the Court or a judge to allow a party to plead and demur together, although an affidavit is made as required by the above section. (*Thompson v. Knowles*, 24 L. J. Ex. 43.) Where the defendant obtained leave to traverse and demur to the surrejoinder, and judgment was given against him on the demurrer on the ground that his plea was bad, the Court refused to rescind the order as to the traverse, because the defendant was entitled to a writ of error on the plea. (*Sheehy v. The Professional Life Ass. Co.*, 13 C. B. 801.) After judgment on the demurrer the Court has no power to postpone the trial of the issue in fact until the issue in law has been finally disposed of in a court of error. (*Lumley v. Gye*, 2 E. & B. 216.) The affidavit mentioned in s. 80 (*supra*) is seldom required.

If issues in fact are raised, it is not advisable for a plaintiff to demur, where he can with safety avoid it, as he would thereby delay the final judgment and the recovery of his demand. Where there is a demurrer, either party may set it down for argument; so that although the plaintiff only (unless the Court or a judge interferes, or the plaintiff is in default) has the control of the issues in fact (see *Crucknell v. Trueman*, 9 M. & W. 684), the defendant may be able, where it is in his interest to do so, to get the demurrer tried first. In determining which issues should be tried first, it must be borne in mind that no amendment of a defective pleading is allowed on the demurrer after the trial of the issues of fact. (*Crucknell v. Trueman*, *supra*.) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was the interest of both parties

And in the margin thereof some substantial matter of law intended to be argued shall be stated; and if any demurrer shall be delivered without such statement, or with a frivolous statement, it may be set aside by the Court or a judge, and leave may be given to sign judgment as for want of a plea; and the form of a joinder in demurrer shall be as follows, or to the like effect:—

“The plaintiff [*or* defendant] says that the declaration [*or* plea, etc.] is good in substance.”

A demurrer is within the s. 54 of the C. L. P. Act, 1852, which requires that “every pleading shall be entitled of the proper Court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded, and shall bear no other time or date.” (See *ante*, p. 433.)

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The Court upon the argument of a demurrer (except in the case of a demurrer to a plea in abatement) will look over the whole record, and consider as well the previous pleadings as the particular pleading demurred to, and give judgment for the party who on the whole appears to be entitled to it. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 141.) But a plaintiff is not entitled to recover in respect of a cause of action which is not stated in his declaration and is disclosed only in the defendant's plea. (*Marsh v. Bulteel*, 5 B. & Ald. 507.)

When a pleading is clearly bad in substance, it is generally advisable to demur to it, as the judgment upon the demurrer (except a judgment for the plaintiff on a demurrer to a plea in abatement) will be final, and determine the cause, or the part of it to which the demurrer relates, in the simplest and cheapest manner; and the demurrer will prevent the possibility of the defect being aided by pleading over or by verdict. As to the effect of a verdict in curing defects in pleading, see 1 Wms. Saund. 228; *Lord Delamere v. The Queen*, 36 L. J. Q. B. 313; L. R. 2 H. L. 419.

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It may frequently happen that a party who is in a position to demur to the preceding pleading may be able to strengthen his own case by adding some fact which does not yet appear on the record; in such case the most advisable course is to abstain from demurring, and to plead the additional fact or facts as if by way of answer to the preceding pleading, and then the other party will be compelled to demur (assuming the new facts to be true), and will thereby admit the new facts; and the party pleading will thus gain the advantage of objecting upon the argument to the original defective pleading with the benefit of the added facts.

Where a pleading states a deed or an agreement or other written document according to its supposed legal effect, and the opposite party admits the instrument in fact but disputes the construction put upon it, it is often convenient for the latter to set out the writing *verbatim* in his pleading in order that the party relying on the document may be compelled to demur, and so raise the question as to the legal construction upon the demurrer. (See C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 56; *ante*, p. 438; *Sim v. Edmands*, 15 C. B. 240; and see *ante*, p. 467.)

It is often practicable and advisable to raise the real question in the case by means of a demurrer, in the manner above described, which has the advantage of a special case without the necessity of the mutual agreement of the parties. When it is intended to adopt this course, care must be taken not to insert any allegation in the pleading which can be successfully traversed.

Pleading and Demurring to the same Pleading.]—At common law a party had the alternative either to plead or to demur to the pleading of his opponent, but was not at liberty both to plead and demur to the same pleading. (*Bayley v. Baker*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 891.) It was thought expedient to allow this liberty, subject to the leave of the Court or a judge. Accordingly it was enacted by the C. L. P. Act, 1862, s. 80, that “either party may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead and demur to the same pleading at the same time, upon an affidavit by such party or his attorney, if required by the Court or a judge, to the effect that he is advised and believes that he has just ground to traverse the several matters proposed to be traversed by him, and that the several matters sought to be pleaded by way of confession and avoidance are respectively true in substance and in fact, and that he is further advised and believes that the objections raised by such demurrer are good and valid objections in law; and that it shall be in the discretion of the Court or a judge to direct which issue shall be first disposed of.”

By r. 62, H. T. 1853, “Where issues in law and fact are raised, the costs of the several issues, both in law and fact, will follow the finding or judgment, and if the party entitled to the general costs of the cause obtain a verdict on any material issue, he will also be entitled to the general costs of the trial; but if no material issue in fact be found for the party otherwise entitled to the general costs of the cause, the costs of the trial shall be allowed to the opposite party.”

It is discretionary in the Court or a judge to allow a party to plead and demur together, although an affidavit is made as required by the above section. (*Thompson v. Knowles*, 24 L. J. Ex. 43.) Where the defendant obtained leave to traverse and demur to the surrejoinder, and judgment was given against him on the demurrer on the ground that his plea was bad, the Court refused to rescind the order as to the traverse, because the defendant was entitled to a writ of error on the plea. (*Sheehy v. The Professional Life Ass. Co.*, 13 C. B. 801.) After judgment on the demurrer the Court has no power to postpone the trial of the issue in fact until the issue in law has been finally disposed of in a court of error. (*Lumley v. Gye*, 2 E. & B. 216.) The affidavit mentioned in s. 80 (*supra*) is seldom required.

If issues in fact are raised, it is not advisable for a plaintiff to demur, where he can with safety avoid it, as he would thereby delay the final judgment and the recovery of his demand. Where there is a demurrer, either party may set it down for argument; so that although the plaintiff only (unless the Court or a judge interferes, or the plaintiff is in default) has the control of the issues in fact (see *Crucknell v. Trueman*, 9 M. & W. 684), the defendant may be able, where it is in his interest to do so, to get the demurrer tried first. In determining which issues should be tried first, it must be borne in mind that no amendment of a defective pleading is allowed on the demurrer after the trial of the issues of fact. (*Crucknell v. Trueman*, *supra*.) Before the C. L. P. Act, 1852, it was the interest of both parties

Demurrer to a Declaration. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 89.)

In the Queen's Bench [or Common Pleas or Exchequer of Pleas].

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant, by G. H. his attorney [or in person,
ats. } or if there is a plea preceding the demurrer the defen-
B. } dant] says that the declaration is bad in substance.

A matter

of law intended to be argued is [state a substantial ground of demurrer (a)].

to argue the demurrer first in so far as one might obtain leave to amend the pleading demurred to, and the other might obtain leave to withdraw his demurrer and plead; but since that Act, as the party demurring generally pleads also, he cannot in any event improve his position; and it is his interest to try the issues in fact first, so as to preclude his opponent from amending his pleading upon the argument of the demurrer.

Cross Demurrers.]—Cross demurrers are where each party demurs to some pleading of his adversary. In arguing cross demurrers the practice in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas is for the plaintiff to begin; but in the Court of Exchequer the party demurring first is held entitled to begin. (*Halhead v. Young*, 6 E. & B. 312; 25 L. J. Q. B. 290, *Hill v. Cowdery*, 1 H. & N. 360; 25 L. J. Ex. 285; *Churchward v. The Queen*, L. R. 1 Q. B. 173, 184; *Redway v. Sweeting*, L. R. 2 Ex. 400; 36 L. J. Ex. 185; *Eagle v. Charing Cross Ry. Co.*, L. R. 2 C. P. 638, 640; 36 L. J. C. P. 297.) The party beginning has the right to reply.

(a) *Marginal Note.*]—The statement in the margin required by the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 89, of the substantial matter of law intended to be argued, must be something more particular than a mere repetition of the demurrer; thus under the former rule of Court to the same effect the marginal statement "that the matters disclosed by the plea contained no justification," was held insufficient. (*Ross v. Robeson*, 3 Dowl. 779.) The statement of one point is enough. (*Ib.*) Where several demurrers were pleaded to several pleas on the same grounds, it was held sufficient to make the statement in full in the marginal note to the first demurrer, and to refer to it in the others. (*Braham v. Watkins*, 16 M. & W. 77.) A statement of the matter to be argued will not be deemed frivolous if the point raised by it be arguable, because the effect of setting aside a demurrer is to deprive the party of his writ of error; but if it be obviously frivolous, or be pleaded in direct opposition to some decided case, or amount to saying nothing, the demurrer would be set aside and judgment allowed as for want of a plea. (*Papineau v. King*, 2 Dowl. N. S. 228; *Tucker v. Barnesley*, 16 M. & W. 56; and see *Hall v. Conder*, 2 C. B. N. S. 22; 26 L. J. C. P. 251.) The omission or insufficiency of the marginal statement is an irregularity, and is ground for setting aside the demurrer under the above section; but it is no objection to the demurrer being argued. (*Lacey v. Umbers*, 3 Dowl. 732; and see as to the application to set aside the demurrer, 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 926.)

The marginal statement of the ground of demurrer is altogether distinct from the points which are to be delivered to the judges with the demurrer books. The object of the latter is to inform the Court of the points of law intended to be argued; whereas the marginal note is only required as a voucher for the sufficiency or *bona fides* of the demurrer. The points for argument are not restricted by the marginal statement.

Demurrer to Part of a Declaration (a).

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

F. } The defendant, by *G. H.* his attorney, [or in person,
ats. } or if there is a plea preceding the demurrer the de-
B. } fendant] as to the — count of the declaration, [or the
A matter breach first or secondly, or as the case may be, above as-
of law in- signed, or as to so much of the — count as alleges
tended to that or as charges the defendant with or as relates to,
be argued etc.,] says that it is bad in substance.
is [state a
substantial ground of demurrer].

(a) The demurrer should be confined to that part of the declaration which is insufficient, as in the above form. (See *Wyatt v. Harrison*, 3 B. & Ad. 871.) It was formerly the practice of the courts if a demurrer was too large, that is, if it covered matters which were sufficient in law, to give judgment for the plaintiff on the whole demurrer. (*Hinde v. Gray*, 1 M. & G. 195, 201 (a); *Price v. Williams*, 1 M. & W. 6; *Teague v. Morse*, 2 M. & W. 599; *Parratt Navigation Co. v. Stower*, 6 M. & W. 564.) But it has since been recognized that the practice of overruling demurrers as being too large is wrong, and that judgment should be given upon the whole record, and should be for the plaintiff only for so much of the declaration as is sufficient and against him for the residue. (*Briscoe v. Hill*, 10 M. & W. 735; per Parke, B., *Dawson v. Wrench*, 3 Ex. 359, 365; and see 1 Wms. Saund. 285 b, (9); 2 Ib. 379.) Thus, in the case of a general demurrer to two counts, one of which is good and the other bad, the plaintiff has judgment on the good count and not on the other. (*Briscoe v. Hill*, supra.) So where a declaration assigned two breaches, and one of them only was well assigned, but the demurrer went to the whole declaration, the judgment for the plaintiff was confined to that breach which was well assigned. (*Slade v. Hawley*, 13 M. & W. 757.)

But where a plea is pleaded to several counts or breaches, and is bad as to some of them, upon demurrer it is bad altogether, and it cannot be construed distributively under the C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 75, ante, pp. 438, 440, so as to be good in part. (Steph. Pl. 7th ed. 355; *Parratt v. Goddard*, 1 Dowl. N. S. 874; *Christopherson v. Bare*, 11 Q. B. 473; *Chappell v. Davidson*, 18 C. B. 194; 25 L. J. C. P. 225; see *Blagrove v. Bristol Waterworks Co.*, 1 H. & N. 369; 26 L. J. Ex. 57; *Goldsmid v. Hampton*, 5 C. B. N. S. 94, 103.) As to which party is entitled to succeed upon a demurrer to an immaterial allegation, see *Reindel v. Schell*, 4 C. B. N. S. 97; 27 L. J. C. P. 146; *Stranks v. St. John*, 36 L. J. C. P. 118.

Upon a demurrer to one count or part of a count the plaintiff may enter a *nolle prosequi* as to the causes of action to which the demurrer is pleaded (*Milliken v. Fox*, 1 B. & P. 157; *Bertram v. Gordon*, 6 Taunt. 445), or to the residue of the declaration. (See *Quarrington v. Arthur*, 11 M. & W. 491.) But the defendant cannot enter a *nolle prosequi* as to part of the matter demurred to, where by so doing he would take away the grounds of demurrer; as in the case of a demurrer to the whole declaration for a misjoinder of counts, a *nolle prosequi* cannot be entered as to one of the counts (*Drummond v. Dorant*, 4 T. R. 360; *Butler v. Mapp*, 10 Bing. 391; see *Kitchenman v. Skeel*, 3 Ex. 49); and see further as to meeting a demurrer by a *nolle prosequi*, 1 Wms. Saund. 207 a; 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 1513.

Demurrer to a Plea or subsequent Pleading.

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B.) *F.*) The plaintiff [or defendant] says that the plea [or
v.) or ats.) — plea or the replication or the replication to the
F.) *B.*) — plea or the rejoinder, or as the case may be, par-
 A matter ticularizing the pleading to which the demurrer is
 of law in- addressed] is bad in substance.
 tended to
 be argued is [state a substantial ground of demurrer].

Joinder in Demurrer. (C. L. P. Act, 1852, s. 89 (a).)

In the —.

The — day of —, A.D. —.

B.) *F.*) The plaintiff [or defendant] says that the declaration
v.) or ats.) [or — count or plea or — plea or as the case may
F.) *B.*) be] is good in substance.

(a) By the r. 14, H. T. 1853, "The party demurring may give a notice to the opposite party to join in demurrer in four days, which notice may be delivered separately or indorsed on the demurrer, otherwise judgment." (See Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 492.)

The plaintiff cannot himself add the joinder in demurrer, as he might a joinder in issue. (*Mullins v. Cox*, 7 Dowl. 660.) But he sometimes obtains the right of doing so by its being imposed on the defendant as a condition of allowing the latter to plead a questionable plea together with others, or for some like cause, where the plaintiff might otherwise be delayed. Where the plaintiff has added a joinder of issue for the defendant (see *ante*, p. 458), the defendant may within four days strike out the joinder of issue and demur, giving notice to the plaintiff to that effect. (See Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 493.)

As to the making up and delivery of the demurrer books and points for argument, and further as to the proceedings upon demurrer, see r. 14–17, H. T. 1853; and see 2 Chit. Pr. 12th ed. 928; Chit. Forms, 10th ed. 494.

In making up the demurrer book care should be taken to insert the date of the writ of summons, as in an issue in fact (see *ante*, p. 459), the date being often material upon the argument. The Court is presumed to have the writ before them on demurrer. (*Ryalls v. Bramall*, 1 Ex. 734.)

APPENDIX

OF

RECENT STATUTES AND GENERAL RULES RELATING TO PLEADING (a).

THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT, 1852.

(15 & 16 VICT. CAP. 76.)

An Act to amend the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and in the Superior Courts of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.

[30th June, 1852.]

WHEREAS the process, practice, and mode of pleading in the superior courts of common law at Westminster may be rendered more simple and speedy : be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :

1. The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two. Commence-
ment of Act.

And with respect to the writs for the commencement of personal actions in the said Courts against defendants, whether in or out of the jurisdiction of the Courts, be it enacted as follows :

*Writs for
Commence-
ment of
Actions.*

2. All personal actions brought in her Majesty's superior Courts of common law, where the defendant is residing or supposed to reside within the jurisdiction of the said Courts, shall be commenced by writ of summons in the form contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 1, and in every such writ and copy thereof the place and county of the residence or supposed residence of the party defendant, or wherein the defendant shall be or shall be supposed to be, shall be mentioned ; and such writ shall be issued by any one of the officers of the said Courts respectively by whom like process hath been heretofore issued from such Court, or by such other officer as the Court shall direct. (See *ante*, p. 642.) Personal ac-
tions, when
defendant
resides
within the
jurisdiction,
to be com-
menced by
writ of sum-
mons in
Form, No. 1,
of Schedule
(A).

(a) References are given throughout the Appendix to the passages in the body of the work in which the several enactments and rules are commented on or cited.

No form or cause of action to be mentioned in writ.

Writ to state names of all defendants and for only one action.

Writ to be dated of day of issuing, and tested in name of chief or senior judge.

Indorsement of debt and costs on writ and copy of writ for a debt, with notice that proceedings will be stayed on payment within four days.

Renewal of writ of summons to save the Statute of Limitations, and for other purposes.

Production of renewed writ evidence of

3. It shall not be necessary to mention any form or cause of action in any writ of summons, or in any notice of writ of summons, issued under the authority of this Act. (See *ante*, pp. 11, 36, 58, 94, 274.)

4. Every writ of summons shall contain the names of all the defendants, and shall not contain the name or names of any defendant or defendants in more actions than one. (See *ante*, p. 5.)

5. Every writ of summons shall bear date on the day on which the same shall be issued, and shall be tested in the name of the Lord Chief Justice or Lord Chief Baron of the Court from which the same shall issue; or in case of a vacancy of such office, then in the name of a senior puisne judge of the said Court.

6. [Writ to be indorsed with name and abode of attorney, or a memorandum that writ has been sued out by plaintiff in person.]

7. [Attorney on demand to declare whether writ issued by his authority, and to declare name and abode of his client, if ordered.]

8. Upon the writ and copy of any writ served for the payment of any debt the amount of the debt shall be stated, and the amount of what the plaintiff's attorney claims for the costs of such writ, copy, and service, and attendance to receive debt and costs, and it shall be further stated that upon payment thereof within four days to the plaintiff or his attorney further proceedings will be stayed; which indorsement shall be written or printed in the following form or to the like effect:—

“The plaintiff claims £ for debt, and £ for costs; and if the amount thereof be paid to the plaintiff or to his attorney within four days from the service hereof further proceedings will be stayed.”

But the defendant shall be at liberty, notwithstanding such payment, to have the costs taxed; and if more than one-sixth shall be disallowed, the plaintiff's attorney shall pay the costs of taxation.

9. [Concurrent writs may be issued.]

10. [The provisions of 2 Will. IV, c. 39 as to *alias* and *pluries* writs, etc., repealed.]

11. No original writ of summons shall be in force for more than six months from the day of the date thereof, including the day of such date; but if any defendant therein named may not have been served therewith, the original or concurrent writ of summons may be renewed at any time before its expiration for six months from the date of such renewal, and so from time to time during the currency of the renewed writ, by being marked with a seal, bearing the date of the day, month, and year, of such renewal; such seal to be provided and kept for that purpose at the offices of the Masters of the said Superior Courts, and to be impressed upon the writ by the proper officer of the Court out of which such writ issued, upon delivery to him by the plaintiff or his attorney of a *præcipe* in such form as has heretofore been required to be delivered upon the obtaining of an *alias* writ; and a writ of summons so renewed shall remain in force and be available to prevent the operation of any statute whereby the time for the commencement of the action may be limited, and for all other purposes, from the date of the issuing of the original writ of summons. (See *ante*, p. 642.)

12. [Renewal of writs issued before this Act.]

13. The production of a writ of summons purporting to be marked with the seal of the Court, showing the same to have

been renewed according to this Act, shall be sufficient evidence of its having been so renewed, and of the commencement of the action, as of the first date of such renewed writ for all purposes. (See *ante*, p. 642.)

commence-
ment of ac-
tion.
Writ may be
served in
any county.

14. The writ of summons in any action may be served in any county.

15. [Indorsement of service to be made.]

16. [As to service of writ on corporation and inhabitants of hundreds and towns.] (See *ante*, p. 30.)

17. The service of the writ of summons, wherever it may be practicable, shall, as heretofore, be personal; but it shall be lawful for the plaintiff to apply from time to time, on affidavit, to the Court out of which the writ of summons issued, or to a judge; and in case it shall appear to such Court or judge that reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, and either that the writ has come to the knowledge of the defendant or that he wilfully evades service of the same and has not appeared thereto, it shall be lawful for such Court or judge to order that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed as if personal service had been effected, subject to such conditions as to the Court or judge may seem fit.

Proceedings
where per-
sonal service
cannot be
effected, but
defendant
knows of the
writ and
evades ser-
vice.

18. In case any defendant, being a British subject, is residing out of the jurisdiction of the said superior Courts in any place except in Scotland or Ireland, it shall be lawful for the plaintiff to issue a writ of summons in the form contained in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 2, which writ shall bear the indorsement contained in the said form purporting that such writ is for service out of the jurisdiction of the said superior Courts; and the time for appearance by the defendant to such writ shall be regulated by the distance from England of the place where the defendant is residing; and it shall be lawful for the Court or judge, upon being satisfied by affidavit that there is a cause of action which arose within the jurisdiction, or in respect of the breach of a contract made within the jurisdiction, and that the writ was personally served upon the defendant, or that reasonable efforts were made to effect personal service thereof upon the defendant, and that it came to his knowledge, and either that the defendant wilfully neglects to appear to such writ, or that he is living out of the jurisdiction of the said Courts in order to defraud and delay his creditors, to direct from time to time that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed in the action in such manner and subject to such conditions as to such Court or judge may seem fit, having regard to the time allowed for the defendant to appear being reasonable, and to the other circumstances of the case: Provided always, that the plaintiff shall and he is hereby required to prove the amount of the debt or damages claimed by him in such action, either before a jury upon a writ of inquiry, or before one of the masters of the said superior Courts in the manner hereinafter provided, according to the nature of the case, as such Court or judge may direct; and the making such proof shall be a condition precedent to his obtaining judgment. (See *ante*, p. 30.)

As to ac-
tions against
British sub-
jects residing
out of the
jurisdiction
of superior
Courts.

19. In any action against a person residing out of the jurisdiction of the said Courts, and not being a British subject, the like proceedings may be taken as against a British subject resident out of the jurisdiction, save that in lieu of the form of writ of summons in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed marked No. 2, the plaintiff shall issue a writ of summons according to the form contained in the said schedule (A.) marked No. 3, and

As to ac-
tions against
foreigners
residing out
of the juris-
diction of
superior
Courts.

shall in manner aforesaid serve a notice of such last-mentioned writ upon the defendant therein mentioned, which notice shall be in the form contained in the said schedule also marked No. 3; and such service shall be of the same force and effect as the service of the writ of summons in any action against a British subject resident abroad, and by leave of the Court or a judge, upon their or his being satisfied by affidavit as aforesaid, the like proceedings may be had and taken thereupon. (See *ante*, p. 30.)

20. [Omission to insert or indorse matters in or on writ not to nullify it.]

21. [Substitution by mistake or inadvertence of one form of writ for another may be amended by judge without costs.]

22. [Writs for service within and without jurisdiction may be concurrent, and *vice versa*.]

23. [Affidavits in certain cases may be sworn before a consul.]

24. [Distringas to compel appearance or to proceed to outlawry abolished.]

Special indorsement of the particulars of debts or liquidated demands may be made on the writ.

25. In all cases where the defendant resides within the jurisdiction of the Court, and the claim is for a debt or liquidated demand in money, with or without interest, arising upon a contract, express or implied, as, for instance, on a bill of exchange, promissory note, or cheque, or other simple contract debt, or on a bond or contract under seal for payment of a liquidated amount of money, or on a statute where the sum sought to be recovered is a fixed sum of money, or in the nature of a debt, or on a guarantee, whether under seal or not, where the claim against the principal is in respect of such debt or liquidated demand, bill, cheque, or note, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to make upon the writ of summons and copy thereof a special indorsement of the particulars of his claim, in the form contained in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 4, or to the like effect; and when a writ of summons has been indorsed in the special form hereinbefore mentioned, the indorsement shall be considered as particulars of demand, and no further or other particulars of demand need be delivered, unless ordered by the Court or a judge. (See *ante*, pp. 16, 35, 55, 57, 163.)

Special indorsement to stand for particulars of demand.

Appearance, and Proceedings in Default of Appearance.

Final judgment upon writ specially indorsed in default of appearance.

And with respect to the appearance of the defendant, and proceedings of the plaintiff in default of appearance, be it enacted as follows:

26. [Appearance according to provisions of Acts of 12 Geo. I. c. 29, and 2 Will. IV, c. 39, abolished.]

27. In case of non-appearance by the defendant, where the writ of summons is indorsed in the special form hereinbefore provided, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff, on filing an affidavit of personal service of the writ of summons, or a judge's order for leave to proceed under the provisions of this Act, and a copy of the writ of summons, at once to sign final judgment in the form contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 5, (on which judgment no proceeding in error shall lie,) for any sum not exceeding the sum indorsed on the writ, together with interest at the rate specified, if any, to the date of the judgment, and a sum for costs, (to be fixed by the masters of the said superior Courts, or any three of them, subject to the approval of the judges thereof, or any eight of them, of whom the Lords Chief Justices and the Lord Chief Baron shall be three,) unless the plaintiff claim more than such fixed sum, in which case the costs shall be taxed in the ordinary way; and the plaintiff may upon such judgment issue execution at the expiration of eight days from the last day for appearance, and not before: pro-

vided always, that it shall be lawful for the Court or a judge, either before or after final judgment, to let in the defendant to defend upon an application, supported by satisfactory affidavits accounting for the non-appearance, and disclosing a defence upon the merits. (See *ante*, p. 1.)

28. In case of such non-appearance, where the writ of summons is not indorsed in the special form hereinbefore provided, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff, on filing an affidavit of personal service of the writ of summons, or a judge's order for leave to proceed under the provisions of this Act, and a copy of the writ of summons, to file a declaration indorsed with a notice to plead in eight days, and to sign judgment by default at the expiration of the time to plead, so indorsed as aforesaid; and in the event of no plea being delivered, where the cause of action mentioned in the declaration is for any of the claims which might have been inserted in the special indorsement on the writ of summons hereinbefore provided, and the amount claimed is indorsed on the writ of summons, the judgment shall be final, and execution may issue for an amount not exceeding the amount indorsed on the writ of summons, with interest at the rate specified, if any, and the sum fixed by the masters for costs, as hereinbefore mentioned, unless the plaintiff claim more, in which case the costs shall be taxed in the ordinary way: provided always, that in such case the plaintiff shall not be entitled to more costs than if he had made such special indorsement, and signed judgment upon non-appearance. (See *ante*, p. 1.)

Judgment for non-appearance where the writ is not indorsed in the special form.

29. The defendant may appear at any time before judgment, and if he appear after the time specified either in the writ of summons, or in any rule or order to proceed as if personal service had been effected, he shall, after notice of such appearance to the plaintiff or his attorney, as the case may be, be in the same position as to pleadings and other proceedings in the action as if he had appeared in time: provided always, that a defendant appearing after the time appointed by the writ shall not be entitled to any further time for pleading or any other proceeding than if he had appeared within such appointed time.

Appearance to be entered at any time before judgment.

30. [Appearance by the defendant in person to give an address at which proceedings may be served.]

31. [Mode of appearance to writ of summons.]

32. [Proceedings mentioned in writ or notice may be had and taken.]

33. In any action brought against two or more defendants, where the writ of summons is indorsed in the special form hereinbefore provided, if one or more of such defendants only shall appear, and another or others of them shall not appear, it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff to sign judgment against such defendant or defendants only as shall not have appeared, and, before declaration against the other defendant or defendants, to issue execution thereupon, in which case he shall be taken to have abandoned his action against the defendant or defendants who shall have appeared; or the plaintiff may, before issuing such execution, declare against such defendant or defendants as shall have appeared, stating, by way of suggestion, the judgment obtained against the other defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared, in which case the judgment so obtained against the defendant or defendants who shall not have appeared shall operate and take effect in like manner as a judgment by default obtained before the commencement of this Act against one or more of the several defendants in an action of debt before the commencement of this Act. (See *ante*, p. 16.)

Proceedings where only some of the defendants appear to a writ specially indorsed.

Joinder of Parties.

Non-joinder and mis-joinder of plaintiffs may be amended before trial.

And with respect to the joinder of parties to actions, be it enacted as follows :

34. It shall and may be lawful for the Court or a judge, at any time before the trial of any cause, to order that any person or persons, not joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs in such cause, shall be so joined ; or that any person or persons, originally joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs, shall be struck out from such cause, if it shall appear to such Court or judge that injustice will not be done by such amendment, and that the person or persons, to be added as aforesaid, consent, either in person or by writing, under his, her, or their hands, to be so joined, or that the person or persons to be struck out as aforesaid, were originally introduced without his, her, or their consent, or that such person or persons consent in manner aforesaid to be so struck out ; and such amendment shall be made upon such terms as to the amendment of the pleadings (if any), postponement of the trial, and otherwise, as the Court or judge by whom such amendment is made shall think proper ; and when any such amendment shall have been made, the liability of any person or persons, who shall have been added as co-plaintiff or co-plaintiffs, shall, subject to any terms imposed as aforesaid, be the same as if such person or persons had been originally joined in such cause. (See *ante*, pp. 469, 470, 708.)

Non-joinder and mis-joinder of plaintiffs may be amended at the trial, as in cases of amendments of variances under 3 & 4 Will. IV, c. 42.

35. In case it shall appear at the trial of any action that there has been a misjoinder of plaintiffs, or that some person or persons, not joined as plaintiff or plaintiffs, ought to have been so joined, and the defendant shall not, at or before the time of pleading, have given notice in writing that he objects to such non-joinder, specifying therein the name or names of such person or persons, such misjoinder or non-joinder may be amended as a variance, at the trial, by any Court of record holding plea in civil actions, and by any judge sitting at nisi prius, or other presiding officer, in like manner as to the mode of amendment, and proceedings consequent thereon, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit, as in the case of amendments of variances under an Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the further Amendment of the Law, and the better Advancement of Justice," if it shall appear to such Court, or judge, or other presiding officer, that such misjoinder or non-joinder was not for the purpose of obtaining an undue advantage, and that injustice will not be done by such amendment, and that the person or persons, to be added as aforesaid, consent, either in person or by writing under his, her, or their hands, to be so joined, or that the person or persons to be struck out as aforesaid, were originally introduced without his, her, or their consent, or that such person or persons consent, in manner aforesaid, to be so struck out ; and such amendment shall be made upon such terms as the Court, or judge, or other presiding officer, by whom such amendment is made, shall think proper ; and when any such amendment shall have been made, the liability of any person or persons who shall have been added as co-plaintiff or co-plaintiffs, shall, subject to any terms imposed as aforesaid, be the same as if such person or persons had been originally joined in such action. (See *ante*, pp. 470, 708.)

Upon notice or plea of non-joinder of plaintiffs, proceedings

36. In case such notice be given, or any plea in abatement of non-joinder of a person or persons as co-plaintiff or co-plaintiffs, in cases where such plea in abatement may be pleaded, be pleaded by the defendant, the plaintiff shall be at liberty, without any

order, to amend the writ and other proceedings before plea, by adding the name or names of the person or persons named in such notice or plea in abatement, and to proceed in the action, without any further appearance, on payment of the costs of, and occasioned by, such amendment only, and in such case the defendant shall be at liberty to plead *de novo*. (See *ante*, pp. 470, 476, 708.)

may be amended.

37. It shall and may be lawful for the Court or a judge in the case of the joinder of too many defendants in any action on contract, at any time before the trial of such cause, to order that the name or names of one or more of such defendants be struck out, if it shall appear to such Court or judge that injustice will not be done by such amendment: and the amendment shall be made upon such terms as the Court or judge, by whom such amendment is made, shall think proper; and in case it shall appear at the trial of any action on contract that there has been a misjoinder of defendants, such misjoinder may be amended, as a variance, at the trial, in like manner as the misjoinder of plaintiffs has been hereinbefore directed to be amended, and upon such terms as the Court or judge, or other presiding officer, by whom such amendment is made, shall think proper. (See *ante*, p. 470.)

Misjoinder of defendants may be amended before or at trial.

38. In any action on contract where the non-joinder of any person or persons as a co-defendant or co-defendants has been pleaded in abatement, the plaintiff shall be at liberty, without any order, to amend the writ of summons and the declaration, by adding the name or names of the person or persons named in such plea in abatement as joint contractors, and to serve the amended writ upon the person or persons so named in such plea in abatement, and to proceed against the original defendant or defendants, and the person or persons so named in such plea in abatement: provided that the date of such amendment shall, as between the person or persons so named in such plea in abatement and the plaintiff, be considered for all purposes as the commencement of the action. (See *ante*, pp. 471, 476.)

Upon plea in abatement for non-joinder of defendants, proceedings may be amended.

39. In all cases after such plea in abatement and amendment, if it shall appear upon the trial of the action that the person or persons so named in such plea in abatement was or were jointly liable with the original defendant or defendants, the original defendant or defendants shall be entitled as against the plaintiff to the costs of such plea in abatement and amendment; but if at such trial it shall appear that the original defendant or any of the original defendants is or are liable, but that one or more of the persons named in such plea in abatement is or are not liable as a contracting party or parties, the plaintiff shall nevertheless be entitled to judgment against the other defendant or defendants who shall appear to be liable; and every defendant who is not so liable shall have judgment, and shall be entitled to his costs as against the plaintiff, who shall be allowed the same, together with the costs of the plea in abatement and amendment, as costs in the cause against the original defendant or defendants who shall have so pleaded in abatement the non-joinder of such person: provided that any such defendant who shall have so pleaded in abatement shall be at liberty on the trial to adduce evidence of the liability of the defendants named by him in such plea in abatement. (See *ante*, p. 471.)

Provision in the case of subsequent proceedings against the persons named in a plea in abatement for non-joinder of defendants.

40. In any action brought by a man and his wife for an injury done to the wife, in respect of which she is necessarily joined as co-plaintiff, it shall be lawful for the husband to add thereto

Joinder of claims by husband and wife with

claims in
right of hus-
band.

claims in his own right, and separate actions brought in respect of such claims may be consolidated, if the Court or a judge shall think fit : provided that in the case of the death of either plaintiff such suit, so far only as relates to the causes of action, if any, which do not survive, shall abate. (See *ante*, pp. 11, 22, 338, 412, 455.)

And with respect to joinder of causes of action, be it enacted as follows :

*Joinder of
Causes of
Actions.*

Different
causes of
action may
be joined,
but separate
trials may be
ordered.

41. Causes of action, of whatever kind, provided they be by and against the same parties and in the same rights, may be joined in the same suit ; but this shall not extend to replevin or ejectment ; and where two or more of the causes of action so joined are local, and arise in different counties, the venue may be laid in either of such counties ; but the Court or a judge shall have power to prevent the trial of different causes of action together, if such trial would be inexpedient, and in such case such Court or judge may order separate records to be made up, and separate trials to be had. (See *ante*, pp. 2, 11, 36, 274, 393.)

*Questions
by Consent
without
Pleading.*

Questions of
fact may,
after writ
issued by
consent and
leave of a
judge, be
raised with-
out plead-
ings.

And for the determination of questions raised by consent of the parties without pleading, be it enacted as follows :

42. Where the parties to an action are agreed as to the question or questions of fact to be decided between them, they may, after writ issued, and before judgment, by consent and order of a judge (which order any judge shall have power to make, upon being satisfied that the parties have a *bonâ fide* interest in the decision of such question or questions, and that the same is or are fit to be tried), proceed to the trial of any question or questions of fact without formal pleadings ; and such question or questions may be stated for trial in an issue in the form contained in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 6, and such issue may be entered for trial and tried accordingly in the same manner as any issue joined in an ordinary action ; and the proceedings in such action and issue shall be under and subject to the ordinary control and jurisdiction of the Court as in other actions.

Agreement
may be en-
tered into
for the pay-
ment of
money and
costs accord-
ing to the re-
sult of the
issue.

43. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, and which shall be embodied in the said or any subsequent order, that upon the finding of the jury in the affirmative or negative of such issue or issues, a sum of money fixed by the parties, or to be ascertained by the jury upon a question inserted in the issue for that purpose, shall be paid by one of such parties to the other of them, either with or without the costs of the action.

Judgment to
be entered
according to
the agree-
ment, and
execution
issued forth-
with, unless
stayed.

44. Upon the finding of the jury in any such issue judgment may be entered for such sum as shall be so agreed or ascertained as aforesaid, with or without costs as the case may be, and execution may issue upon such judgment forthwith, unless otherwise agreed, or unless the Court or a judge shall otherwise order, for the purpose of giving either party an opportunity for moving to set aside the verdict, or for a new trial.

Proceedings
upon issue
may be re-
corded.

45. The proceedings upon such issue may be recorded at the instance of either party, and the judgment, whether actually recorded or not, shall have the same effect as any other judgment in a contested action.

Questions of
law may be
raised after
writ issued,
by consent,
etc., without
pleading.

46. The parties may, after writ issued, and before judgment, by consent and order of a judge, state any question or questions of law in a special case for the opinion of the Court, without any pleadings.

47. The parties may, if they think fit, enter into an agreement in writing, which shall not be subject to any stamp duty, and which shall be embodied in the said or any subsequent order, that upon the judgment of the Court being given in the affirmative or negative of the question or questions of law raised by such special case, a sum of money, fixed by the parties, or to be ascertained by the Court, or in such manner as the Court may direct, shall be paid by one of such parties to the other of them, either with or without costs of the action; and the judgment of the Court may be entered for such sum as shall be so agreed or ascertained, with or without costs, as the case may be, and execution may issue upon such judgment forthwith, unless otherwise agreed, or unless stayed by proceedings in error.

Agreement as to payment of money and costs, according to judgment upon special case.

48. In case no agreement shall be entered into as to the costs of such action, the costs shall follow the event, and be recovered by the successful party.

Costs to follow the event, unless otherwise agreed.

And with respect to the language and form of pleadings in general, be it enacted as follows:

Pleadings in general.

49. All statements which need not be proved, such as the statement of time, quantity, quality, and value, where these are immaterial; the statement of losing and finding, and bailment, in actions for goods or their value; the statement of acts of trespass having been committed with force and arms, and against the peace of our lady the Queen; the statement of promises which need not be proved, as promises in indebitatus counts, and mutual promises to perform agreements; and all statements of a like kind, shall be omitted. (See *ante*, pp. 9, 36, 290, 293, 294, 312, 412, 437, 804.)

Fictitious and needless averments not to be made.

50. Either party may object by demurrer to the pleading of the opposite party, on the ground that such pleading does not set forth sufficient ground of action, defence, or reply, as the case may be; and where issue is joined on such demurrer, the Court shall proceed and give judgment according as the very right of the cause and matter in law shall appear unto them, without regarding any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form; and no judgment shall be arrested, stayed, or reversed for any such imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 819.)

Judgment upon demurrer to be given according to the very right of the cause.

51. No pleading shall be deemed insufficient for any defect which could heretofore only be objected to by special demurrer. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 437, 461, 819.)

Objections by way of special demurrer

52. If any pleading be so framed as to prejudice, embarrass, or delay the fair trial of the action, the opposite party may apply to the Court or a judge to strike out or amend such pleading, and the Court or any judge shall make such order respecting the same, and also respecting the costs of the application, as such Court or judge shall see fit. (See *ante*, pp. 8, 10, 207, 420, 438, 461, 819.)

taken away.

Pleadings framed to embarrass may be struck out or amended.

53. Rules to declare, or declare peremptorily, and rules to reply, and plead subsequent pleadings, shall not be necessary, and instead thereof a notice shall be substituted requiring the opposite party to declare, reply, rejoin, or as the case may be, within four days, otherwise judgment, such notice to be delivered separately or indorsed on any pleading to which the opposite party is required to reply, rejoin, or as the case may be. (See *ante*, pp. 1, 453.)

Four days' notice substituted for rule to declare, reply, or rejoin.

54. Every declaration and other pleading shall be entitled of the proper Court, and of the day of the month and the year when the same was pleaded, and shall bear no other time or date, and

Pleadings to be dated and entered as

of time of pleading, unless order to the contrary. every declaration and other pleading shall also be entered on the record made up for trial and on the judgment roll under the date of the day of the month and the year when the same respectively took place, and without reference to any other time or date, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court or a judge. (See *ante*, pp. 1, 433, 820.)

Profert and oyer abolished. 55. It shall not be necessary to make profert of any deed or other document mentioned or relied on in any pleading; and if profert shall be made it shall not entitle the opposite party to crave oyer of or set out upon oyer such deed or other document. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 438.)

Document may be set forth, and be considered a part of the pleading in which it is set forth. 56. A party pleading in answer to any pleading in which any document is mentioned or referred to shall be at liberty to set out the whole or such part thereof as may be material, and the matter so set out shall be deemed and taken to be part of the pleading in which it is set out. (See *ante*, pp. 58, 438, 467, 543, 821.)

Performance of conditions precedent may be averred generally. 57. It shall be lawful for the plaintiff or defendant in any action to aver performance of conditions precedent generally, and the opposite party shall not deny such averment generally, but shall specify in his pleading the condition or conditions precedent the performance of which he intends to contest. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 61, 147, 435, 438, 467, 543, 564.)

Declaration. — And with regard to the time and manner of declaring, and to particulars of demand, be it enacted as follows:

Plaintiff to declare within a year. 58. A plaintiff shall be deemed out of Court, unless he declare within one year after the writ of summons is returnable. (See *ante*, p. 1.)

Forms of commencement, etc., of declaration. 59. Every declaration shall commence as follows, or to the like effect: [Venue.] "A. B. by E. F., his attorney," [or "in person," as the case may be,] "sues C. D. for" [here state the cause of action]; and shall conclude as follows, or to the like effect:

"And the plaintiff claims £ ," [or if the action is brought to recover specific goods, "the plaintiff claims a return of the said goods or their value, and £ for their detention."] (See *ante*, pp. 1, 15.)

Commencement of declaration after plea of non-joinder. 60. In all cases in which, after a plea in abatement of the non-joinder of another person as defendant, the plaintiff shall, without having proceeded to trial on an issue thereon, commence another action against the defendant or defendants in the action in which such plea in abatement shall have been pleaded, and the person or persons named in such plea in abatement as joint contractors, or shall amend by adding the omitted defendant or defendants, the commencement of the declaration shall be in the following form, or to the like effect:

[Venue.] "A. B. by E. F., his attorney," [or "in his own proper person," etc.,] "sues C. D. and G. H., which said C. D. has heretofore pleaded in abatement the non-joinder of the said G. H. for," etc.

(See *ante*, p. 16.)

Declaration for libel or slander. 61. In actions of libel and slander the plaintiff shall be at liberty to aver that the words or matter complained of were used in a defamatory sense, specifying such defamatory sense without any prefatory averment to show how such words or matter were used in that sense, and such averment shall be put in issue by the denial of the alleged libel or slander; and where the words or matter set forth, with or without the alleged meaning, show a

cause of action, the declaration shall be sufficient. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 305, 725.)

Pleas and subsequent Pleadings.

And as to pleas and subsequent pleadings, be it enacted as follows :

Rules to plead and demand of plea abolished.

62. No rule to plead or demand of plea shall be necessary, and the notice to plead indorsed on the declaration or delivered separately shall be sufficient. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

Time for pleading, where defendant is within jurisdiction, to be eight days.

63. In cases where the defendant is within the jurisdiction, the time for pleading in bar, unless extended by the Court or a judge, shall be eight days ; and a notice requiring the defendant to plead thereto in eight days, otherwise judgment, may, whether the declaration be delivered or filed, be indorsed upon the declaration, or delivered separately. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

Express colour abolished.

64. Express colour shall no longer be necessary in any pleading. (See *ante*, pp. 438, 804.)

Special traverses abolished.

65. Special traverses shall not be necessary in any pleading. (See *ante*, p. 438.)

Formal commencement and prayer of judgment unnecessary.

66. In a plea or subsequent pleading it shall not be necessary to use any allegation of *actionem non* or *actionem ulterius non*, or to the like effect, or any prayer of judgment, nor shall it be necessary in any replication or subsequent pleading, to use any allegation of *præcludi non*, or to the like effect, or any prayer of judgment. (See *ante*, pp. 438, 450.)

67. No formal defence shall be required in a plea, or avowry, or cognizance, and it shall commence as follows, or to the like effect :

Commencement of plea.

"The defendant by his attorney," [or "in person," or as the case may be,] "says that" [*here state the first defence*] ;

and it shall not be necessary to state in a second or other plea, or avowry, or cognizance, that it is pleaded by leave of the Court or a judge, or according to the form of the statute, or to that effect ; but every such plea, avowry, or cognizance shall be written in a separate paragraph, and numbered, and shall commence as follows, or to the like effect :

"And for a second [*etc.*] plea the defendant says that" [*here state second, etc. defence*] ;

or if pleaded to part only, then as follows, or to the like effect :

"And for a second [*etc.*] plea to" [*stating to what it is pleaded*], "the defendant says that," *etc.*

and no formal conclusion shall be necessary to any plea, avowry, cognizance, or subsequent pleading. (See *ante*, pp. 433, 446, 450, 777, 780.)

68. Any defence arising after the commencement of any action shall be pleaded according to the fact, without any formal commencement or conclusion ; and any plea which does not state whether the defence therein set up arose before or after action shall be deemed to be a plea of matter arising before action. (See *ante*, p. 451.)

Plea of matter subsequent to action.

69. In cases in which a plea *puis darrein continuance* has heretofore been pleadable in banc or at nisi prius, the same defence may be pleaded, with an allegation that the matter arose after the last pleading ; and such plea may, when necessary, be pleaded at nisi prius, between the tenth of August and twenty-fourth of October ; but no such plea shall be allowed unless accompanied by an affidavit that the matter thereof arose within eight days next before the pleading of such plea, or unless the Court or a judge shall otherwise order. (See *ante*, pp. 435, 452.)

Plea *puis darrein continuance*, when and how to be pleaded.

Payment
into Court in
certain ac-
tions.

70. It shall be lawful for the defendant in all actions (except actions for assault and battery, false imprisonment, libel, slander, malicious arrest or prosecution, criminal conversation, or debauching of the plaintiff's daughter or servant), and, by leave of the Court or a judge, upon such terms as they or he may think fit, for one or more of several defendants to pay into Court a sum of money by way of compensation or amends: provided that nothing herein contained shall be taken to affect the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to amend the Law respecting defamatory Words and Libel." (See *ante*, pp. 545, 549, 664, 727, 750, 751, 767, 792.)

Payment in-
to Court,
how pleaded.

71. When money is paid into Court, such payment shall be pleaded in all cases, as near as may be, in the following form, *mutatis mutandis*:

"The defendant by his attorney" [*or* "in person," *etc.*] [*if pleaded to part say*, "as to £ parcel of the money claimed"], "brings into Court the sum of £ and says that the same sum is enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter herein pleaded to.

(See *ante*, pp. 664, 767, 768.)

No order to
pay money
into Court.

72. No rule or judge's order to pay money into Court shall be necessary, except in the case of one or more of several defendants, but the money shall be paid to the proper officer of each Court, who shall give a receipt for the amount in the margin of the plea, and the said sum shall be paid out to the plaintiff or to his attorney, upon a written authority from the plaintiff, on demand. (See *ante*, pp. 664, 767.)

Proceeding
by plaintiff
after pay-
ment into
Court.

73. The plaintiff, after the delivery of a plea of payment of money into Court, shall be at liberty to reply to the same by accepting the sum so paid into Court in full satisfaction and discharge of the cause of action in respect of which it has been paid in, and he shall be at liberty in that case to tax his costs of suit, and, in case of non-payment thereof within forty-eight hours, to sign judgment for his costs of suit so taxed, or the plaintiff may reply that the sum paid into Court is not enough to satisfy the claim of the plaintiff in respect of the matter to which the plea is pleaded; and in the event of an issue thereon being found for the defendant, the defendant shall be entitled to judgment and his costs of suit. (See *ante*, pp. 664, 667, 668, 767, 769.)

Pleas to ac-
tions par-
taking both
of breach of
contract and
wrong.

74. Whereas certain causes of action may be considered to partake of the character both of breaches of contract and of wrongs, and doubts may arise as to the form of pleas in such actions, and it is expedient to preclude such doubts. Any plea, which shall be good in substance, shall not be objectionable on the ground of its treating the declaration either as framed for a breach of contract, or for a wrong. (See *ante*, pp. 266, 273, 461, 504, 547, 697.)

Payment,
set-off, and
other plead-
ings which
can be con-
strued dis-
tributively
shall be so
construed.

75. Pleas of payment and set-off, and all other pleadings capable of being construed distributively, shall be taken distributively, and if issue is taken thereon, and so much thereof as shall be sufficient answer to part of the causes of action proved shall be found true by the jury, a verdict shall pass for the defendant in respect of so much of the causes of action as shall be answered, and for the plaintiff in respect of so much of the causes of action as shall not be so answered. (See *ante*, pp. 438, 661, 683, 823.)

Traverse of
the declara-
tion.

76. A defendant may either traverse generally such of the facts contained in the declaration as might have been denied by one

plea, or may select and traverse separately any material allegation in the declaration, although it might have been included in a general traverse. (See *ante*, pp. 435, 461.)

77. A plaintiff shall be at liberty to traverse the whole of any plea or subsequent pleading of the defendant by a general denial, or, admitting some part or parts thereof, to deny all the rest, or to deny any one or more allegations. (See *ante*, pp. 454, 564, 775, 780, 804.)

Traverse of plea or subsequent pleading of defendant.

78. A defendant shall be at liberty in like manner to deny the whole or part of a replication or subsequent pleading of the plaintiff. (See *ante*, pp. 454, 564, 780.)

Traverse of replication or subsequent pleading of the plaintiff.

79. Either party may plead, in answer to the plea or subsequent pleading of his adversary, that he joins issue thereon, which joinder of issue may be as follows, or to the like effect :

Joinder of issue.

The plaintiff joins issue upon the defendant's first [*etc.*, *specifying what or what part*] plea :

The defendant joins issue upon the plaintiff's replication to the first [*etc.*, *specifying what*] plea :

and such form of joinder of issue shall be deemed to be a denial of the substance of the plea or other subsequent pleading, and an issue thereon ; and in all cases where the plaintiff's pleading is in denial of the pleading of the defendant, or some part of it, the plaintiff may add a joinder of issue for the defendant. (See *ante*, pp. 454, 458, 775, 780, 815.)

80. Either party may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead and demur to the same pleading at the same time, upon an affidavit by such party, or his attorney, if required by the Court or judge, to the effect that he is advised and believes that he has just ground to traverse the several matters proposed to be traversed by him, and that the several matters sought to be pleaded as aforesaid by way of confession and avoidance are respectively true in substance and in fact, and that he is further advised and believes that the objections raised by such demurrer are good and valid objections in law, and it shall be in the discretion of the Court or a judge to direct which issue shall be first disposed of. (See *ante*, pp. 445, 454, 821.)

As to plead-

81. The plaintiff in any action may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead in answer to the plea, or the subsequent pleading of the defendant, as many several matters as he shall think necessary to sustain his action ; and the defendant in any action may, by leave of the Court or a judge, plead in answer to the declaration, or other subsequent pleading of the plaintiff, as many several matters as he shall think necessary for his defence, upon an affidavit of the party making such application, or his attorney, if required by the Court or judge, to the effect that he is advised and believes that he has just ground to traverse the several matters proposed to be traversed by him, and that the several matters sought to be pleaded as aforesaid by way of confession and avoidance are respectively true in substance and in fact ; provided that the costs of any issue, either of fact or law, shall follow the finding or judgment upon such issue, and be adjudged to the successful party, whatever may be the result of the other issue or issues. (See *ante*, pp. 436, 438, 441, 819.)

Several matters may be pleaded at any stage of the pleadings.

82. No rule of Court for leave to plead several matters shall be necessary where a judge's order has been made for the same purpose.

Judge's order to plead several matters sufficient.

83. All objections to the pleading of several pleas, replications, or subsequent pleadings, or several avowries or cognizances, on the ground that they are founded on the same ground of answer

Objections to pleadings to be heard on

- summons to plead several matters. Certain pleas may be pleaded together without leave.
- or defence, shall be heard upon the summons to plead several matters. (See *ante*, pp. 442, 780.)
84. The following pleas, or any two or more of them, may be pleaded together as of course, without leave of the Court or a judge; that is to say, a plea denying any contract or debt alleged in the declaration; a plea of tender as to part; a plea of the Statute of Limitations, set-off, bankruptcy of the defendant, discharge under an insolvent Act, plene administravit, plene administravit præter, infancy, coverture, payment, accord and satisfaction, release, not guilty, a denial that the property an injury to which is complained of is the plaintiff's, leave and licence, son assault demesne, and any other pleas which the judges of the said superior Courts, or any eight or more of them, of whom the chief judges of the said Courts shall be three, shall by any rule or order, to be from time to time by them made in term or vacation, order or direct. (See *ante*, pp. 442, 694, 728.)
- Signature of counsel.
85. The signature of counsel shall not be required to any pleading.
- For pleading several matters without leave, judgment may be signed.
86. Except in the cases herein specifically provided for, if either party plead several pleas, replications, avowries, cognizances, or other pleadings, without leave of the Court or a judge, the opposite party shall be at liberty to sign judgment; provided that such judgment may be set aside by the Court or a judge, upon an affidavit of merits, and such terms as to costs and otherwise as they or he may think fit. (See *ante*, p. 442.)
- One new assignment only allowed in respect of the same cause of action.
87. One new assignment only shall be pleaded to any number of pleas to the same cause of action; and such new assignment shall be consistent with and confined by the particulars delivered in the action, if any, and shall state that the plaintiff proceeds for causes of action different from all those which the pleas profess to justify, or for an excess over and above what all the defences set up in such pleas justify, or both. (See *ante*, pp. 56, 654, 655, 756, 757.)
- Pleas not to be repeated.
88. No plea, which has already been pleaded to the declaration, shall be pleaded to such new assignment, except a plea in denial, unless by leave of the Court or a judge; and such leave shall only be granted upon satisfactory proof that the repetition of such plea is essential to a trial on the merits. (See *ante*, pp. 655, 656, 756.)
- Form of demurrer and joinder in demurrer.
89. The form of a demurrer, except in the cases herein specifically provided for, shall be as follows, or to the like effect:
- The defendant, by his attorney [*or* "in person," etc., *or* "plaintiff"] says, that the declaration [*or* "plea," etc.] is bad in substance;
- and in the margin thereof some substantial matter of law intended to be argued shall be stated; and if any demurrer shall be delivered without such statement, or with a frivolous statement, it may be set aside by the Court or a judge, and leave may be given to sign judgment as for want of a plea; and the form of a joinder in demurrer shall be as follows, or to the like effect:
- The plaintiff [*or* "defendant"] says that the declaration [*or* "plea," etc.] is good in substance.
- (See *ante*, pp. 819, 822.)
- Time for pleading amendment.
90. Where an amendment of any pleading is allowed, no new notice to plead thereto shall be necessary; but the opposite party shall be bound to plead to the amended pleading within the time specified in the original notice to plead, or within two days after amendment, whichever shall last expire, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge; and in case the amended pleading has

been pleaded to before amendment, and is not pleaded to *de novo* within two days after amendment, or within such other time as the Court or a judge shall allow, the pleadings originally pleaded, thereto shall stand and be considered as pleaded in answer to such amended pleading. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

And whereas it is desirable that examples should be given of the statements of causes of action, and of forms of pleading, be it enacted as follows:

Examples of Pleading.

91. The forms contained in the Schedule (B.) to this Act annexed shall be sufficient, and those and the like forms may be used, with such modifications as may be necessary to meet the facts of the case; but nothing herein contained shall render it erroneous or irregular to depart from the letter of such forms, so long as the substance is expressed without prolixity. (See *ante*, p. 37.)

Forms in schedule may be adopted.

And with respect to judgment by default, and the mode of ascertaining the amount to be recovered thereupon, be it enacted as follows:

Judgment by Default, and ascertaining Amount to be recovered.

92. No rule to compute shall be necessary or used; but nothing in this Act contained shall invalidate any proceedings already taken or to be taken by reason of any rule to compute, made or applied for before the commencement of this Act.

Rule to compute abolished.

93. In actions where the plaintiff seeks to recover a debt or liquidated demand in money, judgment by default shall be final. (See *ante*, p. 36.)

Judgment by default for liquidated

94. In actions in which it shall appear to the Court or a judge that the amount of damages sought to be recovered by the plaintiff is substantially a matter of calculation, it shall not be necessary to issue a writ of inquiry, but the Court or a judge may direct that the amount, for which final judgment is to be signed, shall be ascertained by one of the masters of the said Court; and the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents before such master may be compelled by subpoena, in the same manner as before a jury upon a writ of inquiry; and it shall be lawful for such master to adjourn the inquiry from time to time, as occasion may require; and the master shall indorse upon the rule or order for referring the amount of damages to him, the amount found by him, and shall deliver the rule or order, with such indorsement to the plaintiff; and such and the like proceedings may thereupon be had as to taxation of costs, signing judgment, and otherwise, as upon the finding of a jury upon a writ of inquiry. (See *ante*, p. 36.)

may be directed to take place before the master.

95. In all actions where the plaintiff recovers a sum of money, the amount to which he is entitled may be awarded to him by the judgment generally, without any distinction being therein made as to whether such sum is recovered by way of a debt or damages. (See *ante*, p. 36.)

Judgment for money demands without distinction between debt and damages

96. Nothing in this Act contained shall in any way affect the provisions of a certain Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of his Majesty King William the Third, intituled "An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits," as to the assignment or suggestion of breaches, or as to judgment for a penalty as a security for damages in respect of further breaches. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 115.)

Saving as to certain provisions of 8 & 9 Will. III, c. 11.

*Trial, In-
quiry, and
Counter-
mand.*

Time for
notice of
trial and in-

Notice of
counter-
mand.

Costs of the
day.

And with respect to notice of trial and inquiry, and countermand thereof, be it enacted as follows :

97. Ten days' notice of trial or inquiry shall be given, and shall be sufficient in all cases, whether at bar or Nisi Prius, in town or country, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge.

98. A countermand of notice of trial shall be given four days before the time mentioned in the notice of trial, unless short notice of trial has been given, and then two days before the time mentioned in the notice of trial, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge, or by consent.

99. A rule for costs of the day for not proceeding to trial pursuant to notice, or not countermanding in sufficient time, may be drawn up on affidavit, without motion.

*nt for
eed-
Trial.*

*Nisi Prius
Record.*

*Jury and
Jury Process.*

And with respect to judgment for default in not proceeding to trial, be it enacted as follows :

100, 101. [Sections 100 and 101 relate to judgment for not proceeding to trial.]

And with respect to the nisi prius record, be it enacted as follows :

102, 103. [Sections 102 and 103 relate to the nisi prius record.]

And with respect to juries and jury process, be it enacted as follows :

104-115. [Sections 104 to 115 inclusive relate to the jury and the jury process.]

Defendant's
right to try,
upon default
of the plain-
tiff, pre-
served.

*Admission of
Documents*

116. Nothing herein contained shall affect the right of a defendant to take down a cause for trial, after default by the plaintiff to proceed to trial, according to the course and practice of the Court ; and if records are entered for trial both by the plaintiff and the defendant, the defendant's record shall be treated as standing next in order after the plaintiff's record in the list of causes, and the trial of the cause shall take place accordingly.

And with respect to the admission of documents, be it enacted

117-119. [Sections 117 to 119 inclusive relate to the admission of documents.]

And with respect to execution, be it enacted as follows :

120-127. [Sections 120-127 inclusive relate to execution.]

*Proceedings
to revive.*

Execution in
six years
without re-
vival.

Judgment to
be revived
by writ or
with leave of
Court or
judge, by
suggestion.

And with respect to proceedings for the revival of judgments and other proceedings by and against persons not parties to the record, be it enacted as follows :

128. During the lives of the parties to a judgment, or those of them during whose lives execution may at present issue within a year and a day without a *scire facias*, and within six years from the recovery of the judgment, execution may issue without a revival of the judgment. (See *ante*, p. 621.)

129. In cases where it shall become necessary to revive a judgment by reason either of lapse of time, or of a change, by death or otherwise, of the parties entitled or liable to execution, the party alleging himself to be entitled to execution may either sue out a writ of revivor in the form hereinafter mentioned, or apply to the Court or a judge for leave to enter a suggestion upon the roll, to the effect that it manifestly appears to the Court that such party is entitled to have execution of the judgment and to issue

execution thereupon ; such leave to be granted by the Court or a judge upon a rule to show cause or a summons, to be served according to the present practice, or in such other manner as such Court or judge may direct, and which rule or summons may be in the form contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 7, or to the like effect. (See *ante*, p. 621.)

130. Upon such application, in case it manifestly appears that the party making the same is entitled to execution, the Court or judge shall allow such suggestion as aforesaid to be entered in the form contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 8, or to the like effect, and execution to issue thereupon, and shall order whether or not the costs of such application shall be paid to the party making the same ; and in case it does not manifestly so appear, the Court or judge shall discharge the rule or dismiss the summons with or without costs : provided nevertheless, that in such last-mentioned case the party making such application shall be at liberty to proceed by writ of revivor or action upon the judgment. (See *ante*, p. 621.)

Proceedings upon application for suggestion to revive judgment.

131. The writ of revivor shall be directed to the party called upon to show cause why execution should not be awarded, and shall bear teste on the day of its issuing ; and, after reciting the reason why such writ has become necessary, it shall call upon the party to whom it is directed, to appear, within eight days after service thereof, in the Court out of which it issues, to show cause why the party at whose instance such writ has been issued should not have execution against the party to whom such writ is directed, and it shall give notice that, in default of appearance, the party issuing such writ may proceed to execution ; and such writ may be in the form contained in the Schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 9, or to the like effect, and may be served in any county, and otherwise proceeded upon, whether in term or vacation, in the same manner as a writ of summons ; and the venue in a declaration upon such writ may be laid in any county ; and the pleadings and proceedings thereupon, and the rights of the parties respectively to costs, shall be the same as in an ordinary action. (See *ante*, pp. 88, 193, 621.)

Writ of revivor, and proceedings thereon.

132. All writs of *scire facias* issued out of any of the superior Courts of law at Westminster against bail on a recognizance ; *ad audiendum errores* ; against members of a joint-stock company or other body, upon a judgment recorded against a public officer or other person sued as representing such company or body, or against such company or body itself ; by or against a husband to have execution of a judgment for or against a wife ; for restitution after a reversal in error ; upon a suggestion of further breaches after judgment for any penal sum, pursuant to the statute passed in the session holden in the eighth and ninth years of the reign of King William the Third, intituled " An Act for the better preventing frivolous and vexatious Suits ; " or for recovery of land taken under an *elegit*, shall be tested, directed, and proceeded upon, in like manner as writs of revivor. (See *ante*, pp. 88, 193, 621.)

Writs of *scire facias* in other cases to be tested, directed, and proceeded upon in like manner.

133. Notice in writing to the plaintiff, his attorney or agent, shall be sufficient appearance to a writ of revivor. (See *ante*, p. 621.)

Appearance to writ of revivor.

134. A writ of revivor to revive a judgment less than ten years old shall be allowed without any rule or order ; if more than ten years old, not without a rule of Court or a judge's order ; nor, if more than fifteen, without a rule to show cause. (See *ante*, p. 621.)

As to issue of writ of revivor upon judgment more than ten years old.

Death, Marriage, and Bankruptcy.

And with respect to the effect of death, marriage, and bankruptcy upon the proceedings in an action, be it enacted as follows :

Action not to abate by death.

135. The death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the action to abate, but it may be continued as hereinafter mentioned. (See *ante*, pp. 16, 645.)

Proceedings in case of death of one or more of several plaintiffs or defendants.

136. If there be two or more plaintiffs or defendants, and one or more of them should die, if the cause of such action shall survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs, or against the surviving defendant or defendants, the action shall not be thereby abated ; but such death being suggested upon the record, the action shall proceed at the suit of the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs against the surviving defendant or defendants. (See *ante*, p. 16.)

Proceeding in case of sole plaintiff.

137. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of such plaintiff may, by leave of the Court or a judge, enter a suggestion of the death, and that he is such legal representative, and the action shall thereupon proceed ; and, if such suggestion be made before the trial, the truth of the suggestion shall be tried thereat, together with the title of deceased plaintiff, and such judgment shall follow upon the verdict in favour of or against the person making such suggestion, as if such person were originally the plaintiff. (See *ante*, pp. 18, 21, 645.)

Proceeding upon death of sole or sole surviving defendant.

138. In case of the death of a sole defendant or sole surviving defendant, where the action survives, the plaintiff may make a suggestion, either in any of the pleadings, if the cause has not arrived at issue, or in a copy of the issue, if it has so arrived, of the death, and that a person named therein is the executor or administrator of the deceased ; and may thereupon serve such executor or administrator with a copy of the writ and suggestion, and with a notice, signed by the plaintiff or his attorney, requiring such executor or administrator to appear within eight days after service of the notice, inclusive of the day of such service, and that in default of his so doing the plaintiff may sign judgment against him as such executor or administrator ; and the same proceedings may be had and taken in case of non-appearance after such notice, as upon a writ against such executor or administrator in respect of the cause for which the action was brought ; and in case no pleadings have taken place before the death, the suggestion shall form part of the declaration, and the declaration and suggestion may be served together, and the new defendant shall plead thereto at the same time ; and in case the plaintiff shall have declared, but the defendant shall not have pleaded before the death, the new defendant shall plead at the same time to the declaration and suggestion ; and in case the defendant shall have pleaded before the death, the new defendant shall be at liberty to plead to the suggestion, only by way of denial, or such plea as may be appropriate to and rendered necessary by his character of executor or administrator, unless by leave of the Court or a judge, he should be permitted to plead fresh matter in answer to the declaration ; and in case the defendant shall have pleaded before the death, but the pleadings shall not have arrived at issue, the new defendant, besides pleading to the suggestion, shall continue the pleadings to issue in the same manner as the deceased might have done, and the pleadings upon the declaration and the pleadings upon the suggestion shall be tried together ; and in case the plaintiff shall recover, he shall be entitled to the like judgment in respect of the debt or sum sought to be recovered and in respect of the

costs prior to the suggestion, and in respect of the costs of the suggestion and subsequent thereto, he shall be entitled to the like judgment as in an action originally commenced against the executor or administrator. (See *ante*, pp. 19, 21, 645.)

139. The death of either party between the verdict and the judgment shall not hereafter be alleged for error, so as such judgment be entered within two terms after such verdict.

Death between verdict and judgment. Proceedings in case of death after interlocutory, and before final judgment.

140. If the plaintiff in any action happen to die after an interlocutory judgment and before a final judgment obtained therein, the said action shall not abate by reason thereof, if such action might be originally prosecuted or maintained by the executor or administrator of such plaintiff; and if the defendant die after such interlocutory judgment and before final judgment therein obtained, the said action shall not abate, if such action might be originally prosecuted or maintained against the executor or administrator of such defendant; and the plaintiff, or, if he be dead after such interlocutory judgment, his executors or administrators, shall and may have a writ of revivor, in the form contained in the schedule (A.) to this Act annexed, marked No. 9, or to the like effect, against the defendant, if living after such interlocutory judgment, or if he be dead, then against his executors or administrators, to show cause why damages in such action should not be assessed and recovered by him or them; and if such defendant, his executors or administrators, shall appear at the return of such writ, and not show or allege any matter sufficient to arrest the final judgment, or shall make default, a writ of inquiry of damages shall be thereupon awarded, or the amount for which final judgment is to be signed shall be referred to one of the Masters, as hereinbefore provided; and upon the return of the writ, or delivery of the order with the amount indorsed thereon to the plaintiff, his executors or administrators, judgment final shall be given for the said plaintiff, his executors or administrators, prosecuting such writ of revivor, against such defendant, his executors or administrators respectively.

141. The marriage of a woman plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the action to abate, but the action may, notwithstanding, be proceeded with to judgment; and such judgment may be executed against the wife alone, or, by suggestion or writ of revivor pursuant to this Act, judgment may be obtained against the husband and wife, and execution issue thereon; and in case of a judgment for the wife, execution may be issued thereupon by the authority of the husband without any writ of revivor or suggestion; and if in any such action the wife shall sue or defend by attorney appointed by her when sole, such attorney shall have authority to continue the action or defence, unless such authority be countermanded by the husband, and the attorney changed according to the practice of the Court. (See *ante*, pp. 173, 473, 598.)

Marriage not to abate action.

142. The bankruptcy or insolvency of the plaintiff in any action which the assignees might maintain for the benefit of the creditors, shall not be pleaded in bar to such action, unless the assignees shall decline to continue, and give security for the costs thereof, upon a judge's order to be obtained for that purpose, within such reasonable time as the judge may order, but the proceedings may be stayed until such election is made; and in case the assignees neglect or refuse to continue the action, and give such security within the time limited by the order, the defendant may within eight days after such neglect or refusal, plead the bankruptcy. (See *ante*, pp. 474, 507, 608.)

Bankruptcy and insolvency of plaintiff, when not to abate action.

*Arrest of
Judgment
and Judg-
ment non
obstante
Veredicto.*

Upon motion
in arrest of
judgment,
pursuant to

c. 7, or for
judgment
*non obstante
veredicto*,
omitted facts
may by leave
of the Court
be suggested

Judgment to
follow result
of suggestion

Costs of
abortive is-
sues.

Error.

Ejectment.

Amendment.

Amendment.

And with respect to the proceedings upon motions to arrest the judgment, and for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, be it enacted as follows :

143. Upon any motion made in arrest of judgment, or to enter an arrest of judgment, pursuant to the statute passed in the first year of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the more speedy Judgment and Execution in Actions brought in his Majesty's Courts of Law at Westminster, and in the Court of Common Pleas of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and for amending the Law as to judgment on a *Cognovit actionem* in cases of Bankruptcy," or for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, by reason of the non-averment of some alleged material fact or facts or material allegation, or other cause, the party, whose pleading is alleged or adjudged to be therein defective, may, by leave of the Court, suggest the existence of the omitted fact or facts, or other matter, which, if true, would remedy the alleged defect ; and such suggestion may be pleaded to by the opposite party within eight days after notice thereof, or such further time as the Court or a judge may allow : and the proceedings for trial of any issues joined upon such pleadings shall be the same as in an ordinary action. (See *ante*, p. 820.)

144. If the fact or facts suggested be admitted, or found to be true, the party suggesting shall be entitled to such judgment as he would have been entitled to if such fact or facts or allegations had been originally stated in such pleading, and proved or admitted on the trial, together with the costs of, and occasioned by, the suggestion and proceedings thereon ; but if such fact or facts be found untrue, the opposite party shall be entitled to his costs of, and occasioned by, the suggestion and proceedings thereon, in addition to any other costs to which he may be entitled. (See *ante*, p. 820.)

145. Upon an arrest of judgment, or judgment *non obstante veredicto*, the Court shall adjudge to the party against whom such judgment is given the costs occasioned by the trial of any issues of fact, arising out of the pleading for defect of which such judgment is given, upon which such party shall have succeeded ; and such costs shall be set off against any money or costs adjudged to the opposite party, and execution may issue for the balance, if any. (See *ante*, p. 820.)

And with respect to proceedings in error, be it enacted as follows :

146-167. [Sections 146 to 147 inclusive relate to error.]

And with respect to the action of ejectment, be it enacted as follows :

168-221. [Sections 168 to 221 inclusive relate to the action of ejectment.]

And whereas the power of amendment now vested in the Courts and the judges thereof is insufficient to enable them to prevent the failure of justice by reason of mistakes and objections of form, be it enacted as follows :

222. It shall be lawful for the superior Courts of common law, and every judge thereof, and any judge sitting at nisi prius, at all times to amend all defects and errors in any proceeding in civil causes, whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not ; and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as to the Court or judge may

seem fit; and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made. (See *ante*, pp. 12, 171, 469, 707.)

And in order to enable the Courts and judges to carry this Act thoroughly into effect, and to enable them from time to time to make rules and regulations and to frame writs and proceedings for that purpose, be it enacted as follows :

Power to Judge to make Rules and frame Writs and Proceedings.

223. [General rules may be made by the judges.] (See *ante*, p. 462.)

224. [New forms of writs and other proceedings.]

225. [Rules may be made by each Court for government of its officers.]

And whereas it is expedient that injunctions and orders to stay proceedings should be rendered more effectual, be it enacted as follows :

Effect of Injunction.

226. In case any action, suit, or proceeding in any Court of law or equity shall be commenced, sued, or prosecuted, in disobedience of and contrary to any writ of injunction, rule, or order of either of the superior Courts of law or equity at Westminster, or of any judge thereof, in any other Court than that by or in which such injunction may have been issued, or rule or order made, upon the production to any such other Court or judge thereof of such writ of injunction, rule, or order, the said other Court (in which such action, suit, or proceeding may be commenced, prosecuted or taken), or any judge thereof, shall stay all further proceedings contrary to any such injunction, rule, or order; and thenceforth all further and subsequent proceedings shall be utterly null and void to all intents and purposes: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held to diminish, alter, abridge, or vary the liability of any person or persons commencing, suing, or prosecuting any such action, suit, or proceeding contrary to any injunction, rule, or order of either of the Courts aforesaid, to any attachment, punishment, or other proceeding to which any such person or persons are, may, or shall be liable in cases of contempt of either of the Courts aforesaid, in regard to the commencing, suing, or prosecuting such action, suit, or proceeding. (See *ante*, p. 572.)

Injunctions and orders to stay proceedings to have a specific effect.

And be it enacted as follows :

227. In the construction of this Act the word "court" shall be understood to mean any one of the superior Courts of common law at Westminster in which any action is brought; and the word "judge" shall be understood to mean a judge or baron of any of the said Courts; and the word "master" shall be understood to mean a master of any of the said Courts; and the word "action" shall be understood to mean any personal action brought by writ of summons in any of the said Courts; and no part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nor the islands of Man, Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, nor any islands adjacent to any of them, being part of the dominions of her Majesty, shall be deemed to be "beyond the seas" within the meaning of this Act: and wherever in this Act, in describing or referring to any person or party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applicable to several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and

Interpretation of terms

females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing, unless it otherwise be provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

228. [Her Majesty may direct all or part of this Act to extend to any Court of record.]

229. [Certain of the provisions of this Act to extend and apply to the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and the Court of Pleas at Durham.]

230. [Powers given by this Act to the judges of the superior Courts at Westminster to make rules, etc., may be exercised by judges of the Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham as to those Courts.]

231. [Judges may make rules for applying other provisions of this Act to Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham.]

232. [Provisions to apply to masters of Courts at Westminster, to apply to prothonotaries of Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham, and their deputies, etc.]

233. [As to proceedings in error.]

234. [Certain provisions of 4 & 5 Will. IV, c. 62, and 2 & 3 Vict. c. 16, repealed.]

Short title
of Act.

235. In citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852."

Act not to
extend to
Ireland or
Scotland.

236. Nothing in this Act shall extend to Ireland or Scotland, except in the cases herein specially mentioned.

SCHEDULE (B.).

FORMS OF PLEADINGS.

STATEMENTS OF CAUSES OF ACTION.

On Contracts.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| Goods sold. | 1. Money payable by the defendant to the plaintiff for [<i>these words</i> "money payable," etc., <i>should precede money counts like 1 to 14, but need only be inserted in the first</i>] goods bargained and sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. (See <i>ante</i> , pp. 38, 39, 54, 237.) |
| Work and materials. | 2. Work done and materials provided by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 40.) |
| Money lent. | 3. Money lent by the plaintiff to the defendant. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 41.) |
| Money paid. | 4. Money paid by the plaintiff for the defendant at his request. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 42.) |
| Money received. | 5. Money received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 44.) |
| Account stated. | 6. Money found to be due from the defendant to the plaintiff on accounts stated between them. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 52.) |
| For an estate sold. | 7. A messuage and lands sold and conveyed by the plaintiff to the defendant. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 246.) |
| For goodwill. | 8. The goodwill of a business of the plaintiff, sold and given up by the plaintiff to the defendant. (See <i>ante</i> , p. 261.) |

9. The defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of mes- For the use
suages and lands of the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 196.) of a house
and land.
10. The defendant's use, by the plaintiff's permission, of a For the use
fishery of the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 198.) of a fishery.
11. Fines payable by the defendant as tenant of customary For copy-
tenements of the manor of to the plaintiff as lord of the hold fines.
said manor, for the admission of the defendant into the said cus-
tomary tenements. (See *ante*, p. 149.)
12. The hire of [*as the case may be*], by the plaintiff let to For hire of
hire to the defendant. (See *ante*, p. 170.) goods, etc.
13. Freight for the conveyance by the plaintiff for the defen- For freight.
dant at his request of goods in ships. (See *ante*, p. 129.)
14. The demurrage of a ship of the plaintiff kept on demur- For demur-
rage by the defendant. (See *ante*, p. 130.) rage.
15. That the defendant, on the day of , A.D. , by Payee
his promissory note, now overdue, promised to pay to the against
plaintiff £ [two] months after date, but did not pay the maker of
same. (See *ante*, p. 109.) note.
16. That one A., on *etc.*, [*date*], by his promissory note, now Indorse e
overdue, promised to pay to the defendant, or order, £ [two] against in-
months after date; and the defendant indorsed the same to the dorser of
plaintiff; and the said note was duly presented for payment and note.
was dishonoured, whereof the defendant had due notice, but did
not pay the same. (See *ante*, p. 111.)
17. That the plaintiff, on *etc.* [*date*], by his bill of exchange, Drawee
now overdue, directed to the defendant, required the defendant against ac-
to pay to the plaintiff £ [two] months after date; and ceptor of bill.
the defendant accepted the said bill, but did not pay the same. (See
ante, p. 94.)
18. That the defendant, on *etc.*, [*date*], by his bill of exchange, Payee
directed to A., required A. to pay to the plaintiff £ [two] against
months after date; and the said bill was duly presented for ac- drawer.
ceptance, and was dishonoured, of which the defendant had due
notice, but did not pay the same. (See *ante*, p. 97.)
19. That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one an- Breach of
other, and a reasonable time for such marriage has elapsed, and promise of
the plaintiff has always been ready and willing to marry the de- marriage.
fendant, yet the defendant has neglected and refused to marry
the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 219.)
20. That the plaintiff and defendant agreed to marry one
another on a day now elapsed, and the plaintiff was ready
and willing to marry the defendant on that day, yet the defen-
dant neglected and refused to marry the plaintiff. (See *ante*, pp.
219, 647.)
21. That the defendant, by warranting a horse to be then sound Warranty of
and quiet to ride, sold the said horse to the plaintiff, yet the said a horse.
horse was not then sound and quiet to ride. (See *ante*, pp. 264,
266, 696.)
22. That the plaintiff and the defendant agreed, by charter- For not load-
party, that the plaintiff's ship called the 'Ariel' should with all
convenient speed sail to R., or so near thereto as she could safely
get, and that the defendant should there load her with a full
cargo of tallow or other lawful merchandise, which she should
carry to H., and there deliver, on payment of freight, £ per
ton, and that the defendant should be allowed ten days for load-
ing, and ten for discharge, and ten days for demurrage, if required,
at £ per day; and that the plaintiff did all things necessary
on his part to entitle him to have the agreed cargo loaded on
board the said ship at R., and that the time for so doing has

- elapsed, yet the defendant made default in loading the agreed cargo. (See *ante*, pp. 139, 147.)
- Upon a lease for rent. 23. That the plaintiff let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, for seven years, to hold from the day of , A.D. , at £ a year, payable quarterly, of which rent quarters are due and unpaid. (See *ante*, p. 199.)
- Upon a covenant to repair. 24. That the plaintiff by deed let to the defendant a house, No. 401, Piccadilly, to hold for seven years from the day of , A.D. , and the defendant by the said deed covenanted with the plaintiff well and substantially to repair the said house during the said term [*according to the covenant*], yet the said house was during the said term out of good and substantial repair. (See *ante*, p. 201.)

For Wrongs independent of Contract.

- Trespass to land. 25. That the defendant broke and entered certain land of the plaintiff, called the Big Field, and depastured the same with cattle. (See *ante*, p. 415.)
- Assault, battery, and false imprisonment. 26. That the defendant assaulted and beat the plaintiff, gave him into custody to a policeman, and caused him to be imprisoned in a police office. (See *ante*, p. 412.)
- Criminal conversation. 27. That the defendant debauched and carnally knew the plaintiff's wife. (See *ante*, pp. 360, 702, 751.)
- Wrongful conversion of goods. 28. That the defendant converted to his own use, or wrongfully deprived the plaintiff of the use and possession of the plaintiff's goods; that is to say, iron, hops, household furniture [*or as the case may be*]. (See *ante*, pp. 290, 293.)
- Wrongful detention of property, etc. 29. That the defendant detained from the plaintiff his title deeds of land called Belmont in the county of ; that is to say, [*describe the deeds*]. (See *ante*, p. 314.)
- Diverting water from a mill. 30. That the plaintiff was possessed of a mill, and by reason thereof was entitled to the flow of a stream for working the same, and the defendant, by cutting the bank of the said stream, diverted the water thereof away from the said mill. (See *ante*, p. 428.)
- Infringement of a patent. 31. That the plaintiff was the first and true inventor of a certain new manufacture, that is to say, of "certain improvements in the manufacture of sulphuric acid," and thereupon her Majesty Queen Victoria, by letters patent under the great seal of England, granted the plaintiff the sole privilege to make, use, exercise, and vend the said invention within England for the term of fourteen years from the day of, A.D. , subject to a condition that the plaintiff should within six calendar months next after the date of the said letters patent cause to be enrolled in the High Court of Chancery an instrument in writing under his hand and seal, particularly describing and ascertaining the nature of his said invention, and in what manner the same was to be and might be performed, and the plaintiff did within the time prescribed fulfil the said condition, and the defendant during the said term did infringe the said patent right. (See *ante*, pp. 385, 765.)
- Defamation of character. 32. That the defendant falsely and maliciously spoke and published of the plaintiff the words following; that is to say, "he is a thief;"
- [if there be any special damage, here state it with such reasonable particularity as to give notice to the defendant of the peculiar injury complained of; for instance,]*

whereby the plaintiff lost his situation as gamekeeper in the employ of A. (See *ante*, pp. 304, 308.)

33. That the defendant falsely and maliciously printed and published of the plaintiff in a newspaper called ' ' the words following; that is to say, "he is a regular prover under bankruptcies," the defendant meaning thereby that the plaintiff had proved and was in the habit of proving fictitious debts against the estates of bankrupts, with the knowledge that such debts were fictitious. (See *ante*, pp. 304, 305.)

COMMENCEMENT OF PLEA.

34. The defendant by his attorney [*or "in person"*] says [*here state the substance of the plea*]. (See *ante*, p. 433.)

35. And for a second plea the defendant says [*here state the second plea*]. (See *ante*, p. 446.)

Pleas in Actions on Contracts.

36. That he never was indebted as alleged.

[*This plea is applicable to declarations like those numbered 1 to 14.*] (See *ante*, p. 461.) Denial of debt.

37. That he did not promise as alleged.

[*This plea is applicable to other declarations on simple contracts, not on bills and notes, such as those numbered 19 to 22. It would be unobjectionable to use "did not warrant," "did not agree," or any other appropriate denial.*] (See *ante*, pp. 465, 696.) Denial of contract.

38. That the alleged deed is not his deed. (See *ante*, p. 467.) Denial of deed.

39. That the alleged cause of action did not accrue within six years [*state the period of limitation applicable to the case*] before this suit. (See *ante*, pp. 644, 747.) Statute of Limitations.

40. That before action he satisfied and discharged the plaintiff's claim by payment. (See *ante*, p. 660.) Payment.

41. That the plaintiff at the commencement of this suit was, and still is, indebted to the defendant in an amount equal to the plaintiff's claim, for [*here state the cause of set-off, as in a declaration; see forms, ante*], which amount the defendant is willing to set off against the plaintiff's claim. (See *ante*, p. 682.) Set-off.

42. That after the alleged claim accrued, and before this suit, the plaintiff by deed released the defendant therefrom. (See *ante*, p. 670.) Release

Pleas in Actions for Wrongs independent of Contract.

43. That he is not guilty. (See *ante*, p. 697.)

44. That he did what is complained of by the plaintiff's leave. (See *ante*, p. 740.) Not guilty. Leave and licence.

45. That the plaintiff first assaulted the defendant, who thereupon necessarily committed the alleged assault in his own defence. (See *ante*, pp. 755, 792.) Self-defence.

46. That the defendant, at the time of the alleged trespass, was possessed of land, the occupiers whereof for twenty years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption a way on foot and with cattle from a public highway over the said land of the plaintiff to the said land of the defendant, and from the said land of the defendant over the said land of the plaintiff to the said public highway, at all times of the year, for the more Right of way.

convenient occupation of the said land of the defendant, and that the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said way. (See *ante*, p. 811.)

Right of
common.

47. That the defendant, at the time of the alleged trespass, was possessed of land, the occupiers whereof for thirty years before this suit enjoyed as of right and without interruption, common of pasture over the said land of the plaintiff for all their cattle, levant and couchant, upon the said land of the defendant, at all times of the year, as to the said land of the defendant appertaining, and that the alleged trespass was a use by the defendant of the said right of common. (See *ante*, p. 711.)

REPLICATIONS.

Joinder of
issue.

48. The plaintiff takes issue upon the defendant's 1st, 2nd, etc., pleas. (See *ante*, p. 453.)

Replication
to pleas con-
taining new
matter.

49. The plaintiff as to the second plea says [*here state the answer to the plea as in the following forms*]. (See *ante*, p. 454.)

To plea of
release.

50. That the alleged release is not the plaintiff's deed. (See *ante*, p. 671.)

To plea of
set-off.

51. That the alleged release was procured by the fraud of the defendant. (See *ante*, p. 671.)

To self-de-
fence.

52. That the alleged set-off did not accrue within six years before this suit. (See *ante*, p. 691.)

53. That the plaintiff was possessed of land whereon the defendant was trespassing and doing damage, whereupon the plaintiff requested the defendant to leave the said land, which the defendant refused to do; and thereupon the plaintiff gently laid his hands on the defendant in order to remove him, doing no more than was necessary for that purpose, which is the alleged first assault by the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 792.)

To right of
way.

54. That the occupiers of the said land did not for twenty years before this suit enjoy as of right and without interruption the alleged way. (See *ante*, pp. 714, 815.)

NEW ASSIGNMENT.

To the pleas
of right of
way and
common.

55. The plaintiff, as to the and pleas, says, that he sues not for the trespasses therein admitted, but for trespasses committed by the defendant in excess of the alleged rights, and also in other parts of the said land and on other occasions, and for other purposes than those referred to in the said plea. (See *ante*, p. 757.)

[*If the plaintiff replies and new assigns, the new assignment may be as follows:*]

56. And the plaintiff, as to the and pleas, further says, that he sues not only for the trespasses in those pleas admitted, but also for, etc. (See *ante*, p. 457.)

[*If the plaintiff replies and new assigns to some of the pleas, and new assigns only to the other, the form may be as follows:*]

57. And the plaintiff, as to the and pleas, further says, that he sues not for the trespasses in the pleas [*the pleas not replied to*] admitted, but for the trespasses in the pleas [*the pleas replied to*] admitted, and also for, etc. (See *ante*, p. 457.)

THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT, 1854.

(17 & 18 VICT. CAP. 125.)

An Act for the further Amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster, and of the Superior Courts of Common Law of the Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham.
[12th August, 1854.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The parties to any cause may, by consent in writing, signed by them or their attorneys, as the case may be, leave the decision of any issue of fact to the Court, provided that the Court, upon a rule to show cause, or a judge on summons, shall, in their or his discretion, think fit to allow such trial; or provided the judges of the superior Courts of Law at Westminster shall, in pursuance of the power hereinafter given to them, make any general rule or order dispensing with such allowance, either in all cases or in any particular class or classes of cases to be defined in such rule or order; and such issue of fact may thereupon be tried and determined, and damages assessed where necessary, in open court, either in term or vacation, by any judge who might otherwise have presided at the trial thereof by jury, either with or without the assistance of any other judge or judges of the same Court, or included in the same commission at the assizes; and the verdict of such judge or judges shall be of the same effect as the verdict of a jury, save that it shall not be questioned upon the ground of being against the weight of evidence; and the proceedings upon and after such trial, as to the power of the Court or judge, the evidence, and otherwise, shall be the same as in the case of trial by jury.

Judge may, by consent, try questions of fact.

2. [Two judges may sit at same time for trial of causes pending in the same Court.]

3. If it be made appear, at any time after the issuing of the writ, to the satisfaction of the Court or a judge, upon the application of either party, that the matter in dispute consists wholly or in part of matters of mere account which cannot conveniently be tried in the ordinary way, it shall be lawful for such Court or judge, upon such application, if they or he think fit to decide such matter in a summary manner, or to order that such matter, either wholly or in part, be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the parties, or to an officer of the Court, or in country causes to the judge of any county court, upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as such Court or judge shall think reasonable; and the decision or order of such Court or judge, or the award or certificate of such referee, shall be enforceable by the same process as the finding of a jury upon the matter referred.

Power to Court or judge to direct arbitration before trial.

4. If it shall appear to the Court or a judge that the allowance or disallowance of any particular item or items in such account depends upon a question of law fit to be decided by the Court, or upon a question of fact fit to be decided by a jury, or by a judge upon the consent of both parties as hereinbefore provided, it shall be lawful for such Court or judge to direct a case

Special case may be stated and question of fact tried.

to be stated, or an issue or issues to be tried; and the decision of the Court upon such case, and the finding of the jury or judge upon such issue or issues, shall be taken and acted upon by the arbitrator as conclusive.

Arbitrator
may state
special case.

5. It shall be lawful for the arbitrator upon any compulsory reference under this Act, or upon any reference by consent of parties where the submission is or may be made a rule or order of any of the superior Courts of Law or Equity at Westminster, if he shall think fit, and if it is not provided to the contrary, to state his award, as to the whole or any part thereof, in the form of a special case for the opinion of the Court, and when an action is referred, judgment, if so ordered, may be entered according to the opinion of the Court.

Power to
judge to
direct arbi-
tration at
time of trial,
when issues
of fact left to
his decision.

6. If upon the trial of any issue of fact by a judge under this Act it shall appear to the judge that the questions arising thereon involve matter of account which cannot conveniently be tried before him, it shall be lawful for him, at his discretion, to order that such matter of account be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the parties, or to an officer of the Court, or, in country causes, to a judge of any county court, upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as such judge shall think reasonable; and the award or certificate of such referee shall have the same effect as hereinbefore provided as to the award or certificate of a referee before trial; and it shall be competent for the judge to proceed to try and dispose of any other matters in question, not referred, in like manner as if no reference had been made.

Proceedings
before and
power of
such arbitra-
tor.

7. The proceedings upon any such arbitration as aforesaid shall, except otherwise directed hereby or by the submission or document authorizing the reference, be conducted in like manner, and subject to the same rules and enactments, as to the power of the arbitrator and of the Court, the attendance of witnesses, the production of documents, enforcing or setting aside the award, and otherwise, as upon a reference made by consent under a rule of court or judge's order.

Power to
send back
to arbitra-
tor.

8. In any case where reference shall be made to arbitration as aforesaid the Court or a judge shall have power at any time, and from to time, to remit the matters referred, or any or either of them, to the reconsideration and redetermination of the said arbitrator, upon such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as to the said Court or judge may seem proper.

Application
to set aside
the award.

9. All applications to set aside any award made on a compulsory reference under this Act shall and may be made within the first seven days of the Term next following the publication of the award to the parties, whether made in vacation or term; and if no such application is made, or if no rule is granted thereon, or if any rule granted thereon is afterwards discharged, such award shall be final between the parties.

Enforcing of
awards with-
in period for
setting them
aside.

10. Any award made on a compulsory reference under this Act may, by authority of a judge, on such terms as to him may seem reasonable, be enforced at any time after seven days from the time of publication, notwithstanding that the time for moving to set it aside has not elapsed.

If action
commenced
by one party
after all have
agreed to ar-
bitration,
Court or
judge may
stay pro-
ceedings.

11. Whenever the parties to any deed or instrument in writing to be hereafter made or executed, or any of them, shall agree that any then existing or future differences between them or any of them shall be referred to arbitration, and any one or more of the parties so agreeing, or any person or persons claiming through or under him or them, shall nevertheless commence any action at law or suit in equity against the other party or parties, or any

of them, or against any person or persons claiming through or under him or them in respect of the matters so agreed to be referred, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the Court in which action or suit is brought, or a judge thereof, on application by the defendant or defendants, or any of them, after appearance and before plea or answer, upon being satisfied that no sufficient reason exists why such matters cannot be or ought not to be referred to arbitration according to such agreement as aforesaid, and that the defendant was at the time of the bringing of such action or suit and still is ready and willing to join and concur in all acts necessary and proper for causing such matters so to be decided by arbitration, to make a rule or order staying all proceedings in such action or suit, on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such Court or judge may seem fit: Provided always, that any such rule or order may at any time afterwards be discharged or varied as justice may require.

12. [On failure of parties or arbitrators, judge may appoint single arbitrator or umpire.]

13. [When reference is to two arbitrators and one party fail to appoint, other party may appoint arbitrator to act alone.]

14. [Two arbitrators may appoint umpire.]

15. [Award to be made in three months unless parties or Court enlarge time.]

16. [Rule to deliver possession of land pursuant to award to be enforced as a judgment in ejectment.]

17. Every agreement or submission to arbitration by consent, whether by deed or instrument in writing not under seal, may be made a rule of any one of the superior Courts of Law or Equity at Westminster, on the application of any party thereto, unless such agreement or submission contain words purporting that the parties intend that it should not be made a rule of Court; and if in any such agreement or submission it is provided that the same shall or may be made a rule of one in particular of such superior Courts, it may be made a rule of that Court only; and if when there is no such provision a case be stated in the award for the opinion of one of the superior Courts, and such Court be specified in the award, and the document authorizing the reference have not, before the publication of the award to the parties, been made a rule of Court, such document may be made a rule only of the Court specified in the award; and when in any case the document authorizing the reference is or has been made a rule or order of any one of such superior Courts, no other of such Courts shall have any jurisdiction to entertain any motion respecting the arbitration or award.

Agreement or submission in writing may be made rule of Court, unless a contrary intention appear.

18-31. [Sections 18 to 31 inclusive relate to proceedings at the trial and evidence.]

32. [Error may be brought on a special case.]

33. [Grounds to be stated in rule nisi for new trial.]

34-42. [Sections 34 to 42 inclusive relate to appeal upon motions and rules to enter a verdict or nonsuit or for a new trial.]

43. [Error upon award of trial *de novo*.]

[Payment of costs upon new trial on matter of fact.]

45. [Affidavits on new matter.]

46-49. [Sections 46 to 49 inclusive relate to oral examination of witnesses.]

50. [Discovery of documents.]

51-57. [Sections 51 to 57 inclusive relate to examination of party, orally and by written interrogatories.]

58. [Inspection by jury or parties or witnesses.]

59. [Rule or order for summoning jury.]

Examina-
tion of judg-
ment debtor
as to debts
due to him.

60. It shall be lawful for any creditor who has obtained a judgment in any of the superior Courts to apply to the Court or a judge for a rule or order that the judgment debtor should be orally examined as to any and what debts are owing to him before a master of the Court, or such other person as the Court or judge shall appoint; and the Court or judge may make such rule or order for the examination of such judgment debtor, and for the production of any books or documents, and the examination shall be conducted in the same manner as in the case of an oral examination of an opposite party before a master under this Act.

Judge may
order an
attachment
of debts.

61. It shall be lawful for a judge, upon the *ex parte* application of such judgment creditor, either before or after such oral examination, and upon affidavit by himself or his attorney stating that judgment has been recovered, and that it is still unsatisfied, and to what amount, and that any other person is indebted to the judgment debtor, and is within the jurisdiction, to order that all debts owing or accruing from such third person (hereinafter called the garnishee) to the judgment debtor shall be attached to answer the judgment debt; and by the same or any subsequent order it may be ordered that the garnishee shall appear before the judge or a master of the Court, as such judge shall appoint, to show cause why he should not pay the judgment creditor the debt due from him to the judgment debtor, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment debt. (See *ante*, p. 494.)

Order for at-
tachment to
bind debts.

62. Service of an order that debts due or accruing to the judgment debtor shall be attached, or notice thereof to the garnishee, in such manner as the judge shall direct, shall bind such debts in his hands. (See *ante*, pp. 494, 495.)

Proceedings
to levy
amount due
from gar-
nishee to
judgment
debtor.

63. If the garnishee does not forthwith pay into court the amount due from him to the judgment debtor, or an amount equal to the judgment debt, and does not dispute the debt due or claimed to be due from him to the judgment debtor, or if he does not appear upon summons, then the judge may order execution to issue, and it may be sued forth accordingly, without any previous writ or process, to levy the amount due from such garnishee towards satisfaction of the judgment debt. (See *ante*, p. 495.)

Judge may
allow judg-
ment credi-
tor to sue
garnishee.

64. If the garnishee disputes his liability, the judge, instead of making an order that execution shall issue, may order that the judgment creditor shall be at liberty to proceed against the garnishee by writ, calling upon him to show cause why there should not be execution against him for the alleged debt, or for the amount due to the judgment debtor, if less than the judgment debt, and for costs of suit; and the proceedings upon such suit shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as upon a writ of revivor issued under "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852." (See *ante*, pp. 34, 82, 495.)

Garnishee
discharged.

65. Payment made by or execution levied upon the garnishee under any such proceeding as aforesaid shall be a valid discharge to him as against the judgment debtor to the amount paid or levied, although such proceeding may be set aside or the judgment reversed.

Attachment
book to be
kept by the
masters of
each Court.

66. In each of the superior Courts there shall be kept at the master's office a debt attachment book, and in such book entries shall be made of the attachment and proceedings thereon, with names, dates, and statements of the amount recovered, and otherwise; and the mode of keeping such books shall be the same in

all the Courts; and copies of any entries made therein may be taken by any person upon application to any master.

67. The costs of any application for an attachment of debt under this Act, and of any proceedings arising from or incidental to such application, shall be in the discretion of the Court or a judge. Costs of application.

68. The plaintiff in any action in any of the superior Courts, except replevin and ejectment, may indorse upon the writ and copy to be served a notice that the plaintiff intends to claim a writ of mandamus, and the plaintiff may thereupon claim in the declaration, either together with any other demand which may now be enforced in such action, or separately, a writ of mandamus commanding the defendant to fulfil any duty in the fulfilment of which the plaintiff is personally interested. (See *ante*, p. 356.) Action for mandamus to enforce the performance of duties.

69. The declaration in such action shall set forth sufficient grounds upon which such claim is founded, and shall set forth that the plaintiff is personally interested therein, and that he sustains or may sustain damage by the non-performance of such duty, and that performance thereof has been demanded by him, and refused or neglected. (See *ante*, p. 356.) Declaration in action for mandamus.

70. The pleadings and other proceedings in any action in which a writ of mandamus is claimed, shall be the same in all respects, as nearly as may be, and costs shall be recoverable by either party, as in an ordinary action for the recovery of damages. (See *ante*, p. 356.) Proceedings upon claim for mandamus.

71. In case judgment shall be given to the plaintiff that a mandamus do issue, it shall be lawful for the Court in which such judgment is given, if it shall see fit, besides issuing execution in the ordinary way for the costs and damages, also to issue a peremptory writ of mandamus to the defendant, commanding him forthwith to perform the duty to be enforced. Judgment and execution.

72. The writ need not recite the declaration or other proceedings, or the matter therein stated, but shall simply command the performance of the duty, and in other respects shall be in the form of an ordinary writ of execution, except that it shall be directed to the party and not to the sheriff, and may be issued in term or vacation, and returnable forthwith; and no return thereto, except that of compliance, shall be allowed, but time to return it may, upon sufficient grounds, be allowed by the Court or a judge, either with or without terms. Form of writ.

73. The writ of mandamus so issued as aforesaid shall have the same force and effect as a peremptory writ of mandamus issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench, and in case of disobedience may be enforced by attachment. (See *ante*, p. 356.) Effect of writ in proceedings to enforce it.

74. The Court may, upon application by the plaintiff, besides or instead of proceeding against the disobedient party by attachment, direct that the Act required to be done may be done by the plaintiff or some other person appointed by the Court, at the expense of the defendant; and upon the act being done, the amount of such expense may be ascertained by the Court, either by writ of inquiry or reference to a master, as the Court or a judge may order; and the Court may order payment of the amount of such expenses and costs, and enforce payment thereof by execution. The Court may order the act to be done at the expense of the defendant.

75. Nothing herein contained shall take away the jurisdiction of the Court of Queen's Bench to grant writs of mandamus; nor shall any writ of mandamus issued out of that Court be invalid by reason of the right of the prosecutor to proceed by action for mandamus under this Act. Prerogative writ of mandamus preserved.

- Proceedings for prerogative writ of mandamus accelerated.** 76. Upon application by motion for any writ of mandamus in the Court of Queen's Bench, the rule may in all cases be absolute in the first instance, if the Court shall think fit; and the writ may bear teste on the day of its issuing, and may be made returnable forthwith, whether in term or in vacation, but time may be allowed to return it, by the Court or a judge, either with or without terms.
- Proceedings on prerogative writ of mandamus.** 77. The provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," and of this Act, so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the pleadings and proceedings upon a prerogative writ of mandamus issued by the Court of Queen's Bench.
- Specific delivery of chattels.** 78. The Court or a judge shall have power, if they or he see fit so to do, upon the application of the plaintiff in any action for the detention of any chattel, to order that execution shall issue for the return of the chattel detained, without giving the defendant the option of retaining such chattel upon paying the value assessed, and that if the said chattel cannot be found, and unless the Court or a judge should otherwise order, the sheriff shall distrain the defendant by all his lands and chattels in the said sheriff's bailiwick, till the defendant render such chattel, or, at the option of the plaintiff, that he cause to be made of the defendant's goods the assessed value of such chattel; provided that the plaintiff shall, either by the same or a separate writ of execution, be entitled to have made of the defendant's goods the damages, costs, and interest in such action. (See *ante*, pp. 313, 728, 767.)
- Claim of writ of injunction** 79. In all cases of breach of contract or other injury, where the party injured is entitled to maintain and has brought an action, he may, in like case and manner as hereinbefore provided with respect to mandamus, claim a writ of injunction against the repetition or continuance of such breach of contract, or other injury, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind, arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right; and he may also in the same action include a claim for damages or other redress. (See *ante*, p. 341.)
- Form of writ of summons and indorsement thereon.** 80. The writ of summons in such action shall be in the same form as the writ of summons in any personal action, but on every such writ and copy thereof there shall be indorsed a notice that in default of appearance the plaintiff may, besides proceeding to judgment and execution for damages and costs, apply for and obtain a writ of injunction.
- Form of proceedings and of judgment.** 81. The proceedings in such action shall be the same, as nearly as may be, and subject to the like control, as the proceedings in an action to obtain a mandamus under the provisions hereinbefore contained; and in such action judgment may be given that the writ of injunction do or do not issue, as justice may require; and in case of disobedience such writ of injunction may be enforced by attachment by the Court, or, when such Courts shall not be sitting, by a judge. (See *ante*, p. 341.)
- Writ of injunction may be applied for at any stage of the cause.** 82. It shall be lawful for the plaintiff at any time after the commencement of the action, and whether before or after judgment, to apply *ex parte* to the Court or a judge for a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant in such action from the repetition or continuance of the wrongful act or breach of contract complained of, or the committal of any breach of contract or injury of a like kind, arising out of the same contract, or relating to the same property or right; and such writ may be granted or denied by the Court or judge upon such terms as to the duration of the writ, keeping an account, giving security, or otherwise, as to such Court or judge

shall seem reasonable and just ; and in case of disobedience such writ may be enforced by attachment by the Court, or, when such Courts shall not be sitting, by a judge : provided always that any order for a writ of injunction made by a judge, or any writ issued by virtue thereof, may be discharged or varied or set aside by the Court on application made thereto by any party dissatisfied with such order.

83. It shall be lawful for the defendant or plaintiff in replevin in any cause in any of the superior Courts in which, if judgment were obtained, he would be entitled to relief against such judgment on equitable grounds, to plead the facts which entitle him to such relief by way of defence, and the said Courts are hereby empowered to receive such defence by way of plea ; provided that such plea shall begin with the words "for defence on equitable grounds," or words to the like effect. (See *ante*, pp. 437, 450, 566, 567, 733.)

Equitable defence may be pleaded.

84. Any such matter which, if it arose before or during the time for pleading, would be an answer to the action by way of plea, may, if it arise after the lapse of the period during which it could be pleaded, be set up by way of *auditâ querelâ*. (See *ante*, pp. 566, 733.)

Equitable defence after judgment.

85. The plaintiff may reply, in answer to any plea of the defendant, facts which avoid such plea upon equitable grounds ; provided that such replication shall begin with the words "for replication on equitable grounds," or words to the like effect. (See *ante*, pp. 456, 567, 733.)

Equitable replication.

86. Provided always, that in case it shall appear to the Court or any judge thereof, that any such equitable plea or equitable replication cannot be dealt with by a court of law so as to do justice between the parties, it shall be lawful for such Court or judge to order the same to be struck out on such terms as to costs and otherwise as to such Court or judge may seem reasonable. (See *ante*, pp. 567, 733.)

Court or judge may strike out equitable plea or replication.

87. In case of any action founded upon a bill of exchange or other negotiable instrument, it shall be lawful for the Court or a judge to order that the loss of such instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court or judge, or a master, against the claims of any other person upon such negotiable instrument. (See *ante*, p. 534.)

Actions on lost instruments.

88. [Jurisdiction under Shipowners Act.]

89. [False evidence.]

90. [Execution to fix bail.]

91. Proceedings against executors upon a judgment of assets *in futuro* may be had and taken in the manner provided by "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," as to writs of revivor. (See *ante*, p. 579.)

Scire facias on judgment of assets *in futuro*.

92. Where an action would, but for the provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," have abated by reason of the death of either party, and in which the proceedings may be revived and continued under that Act, the defendant or person against whom the action may be so continued may apply by summons to compel the plaintiff, or person entitled to proceed with the action in the room of the plaintiff, to proceed according to the provisions of the said Act within such time as the judge shall order ; and in default of such proceeding the defendant, or other person against whom the action may be so continued as aforesaid, shall be entitled to enter a suggestion of such default, and of the representative character of the person by or against whom the action may be proceeded with, as the case may be, and

To compel continuance or abandonment of action in case of death.

to have judgment for the costs of the action and suggestion against the plaintiff, or against the person entitled to proceed in his room, as the case may be, and in the latter case to be levied of the goods of the testator or intestate.

93. [Claimant in second ejectment for same premises against same defendant may be ordered to give security for costs.]

94. [As to writs of execution issued before the 24th October, 1852.]

95. [Courts may appoint sittings.]

Amend-
ments.

96. It shall be lawful for the superior courts of common law, and every judge thereof, and any judge sitting at nisi prius, at all times to amend all defects and errors in any proceedings under the provisions of this Act, whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not, and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not; and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as to the Court or judge may seem fit; and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made, if duly applied for.

97. [General rules may be made by the judges.]

98. [New forms of writs and other proceedings.]

Interpreta-
tion of terms

99. In the construction of this Act the word "court" shall be understood to mean any one of the superior courts of common law at *Westminster*; and the word "judge" shall be understood to mean a judge or baron of any of the said courts; and the word "master" shall be understood to mean a master of any of the said courts; and the word "action" shall be understood to mean any personal action in any of the said courts.

100. [Provisions relating to superior courts to apply to Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham.]

101. [Provisions as to Masters of superior Courts to apply to Prothonotaries of Palatinate Courts.]

102. [Court of Queen's Bench to be the Court of Appeal from Palatinate Courts.]

103. [Enactments in ss. 19 to 32 to apply to every civil court of judicature in England and Ireland.]

Commence-
ment of Act.

104. The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

105. [Her Majesty may direct all or part of this Act to extend to any Court of Record.]

Short title of
Act.

106. In citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854."

Extent of
Act.

107. Nothing in this Act shall extend to Ireland or Scotland, save as

THE COMMON LAW PROCEDURE ACT, 1860.

(23 & 24 VICT. CAP. 125.)

An Act for the further Amendment of the Process, Practice, and Mode of Pleading in and enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster.
[28th August, 1860.]

WHEREAS it is desirable further to improve the process, prac-

tice, and mode of pleading in, and, in some respects, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Common Law: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1-3. [Sections 1 to 3 inclusive relate to Relief against Forfeiture.]

4-11. [Sections 4 to 11 inclusive relate to Appeal from order of judge under this Act.]

12-18. [Sections 12 to 18 inclusive relate to Interpleader Proceedings.]

Procedure and Practice.

19. The joinder of too many plaintiffs shall not be fatal, but every action may be brought in the name of all the persons in whom the legal right may be supposed to exist; and judgment may be given in favour of the plaintiffs by whom the action is brought, or of one or more of them, or, in case of any question of misjoinder being raised, then in favour of such one or more of them as shall be adjudged by the Court to be entitled to recover: provided always, that the defendant, though unsuccessful, shall be entitled to his costs occasioned by joining any person or persons in whose favour judgment is not given, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge. (See *ante*, pp. 5, 229, 469, 680, 708.)

Joinder as plaintiffs of all persons supposed to be legally entitled.

20. Upon the trial of such cause a defendant who has therein pleaded a set-off may obtain the benefit of his set-off by proving either that all the parties named as plaintiffs are indebted to him, notwithstanding that one or more of such plaintiffs was or were improperly joined, or on proving that the plaintiff or plaintiffs who establish their right to maintain the cause is or are indebted to him. (See *ante*, p. 680.)

Defendant to have benefit of set-off though some plaintiffs improperly joined.

21. No other action shall be brought against the defendant by any person so joined as plaintiff in respect of the same cause of action.

No other action for same claim to be brought.

22. The provisions of an Act passed in the session of parliament held in the nineteenth and twentieth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter one hundred and eight, which relate to replevin, shall be deemed and taken to apply to all cases of replevin, in like manner as to the cases of replevin of goods distrained for rent or damage feasant. (See *ante*, pp. 235, 393.)

Provisions of 19 & 20 Vict. c. 108, as to replevin, extended to all cases of replevin.

23. The plaintiff in replevin may in answer to an avowry pay money into court in satisfaction, in like manner and subject to the same proceedings as to costs and otherwise as upon a payment into court by a defendant in other actions. (See *ante*, pp. 235, 767, 777, 784.)

Payment into court in replevin.

24. Such payment into court in replevin shall not, nor shall the acceptance thereof by the defendant in satisfaction, work a forfeiture of the replevin bond. (See *ante*, pp. 235, 777.)

Effect of such payment.

25. In any action brought upon a bond which has a condition or defeasance to make void the same upon payment of a lesser sum at a day or place certain, with a penalty, and in any action for detaining the goods of the plaintiff, it shall be lawful for the defendant, by leave of the Court or a judge, and upon such terms as they or he shall think fit, to pay into court a sum of money to answer the claim of the plaintiff in respect of such bond in the former case, and in the latter case to the value of the goods alleged to be detained; and such payment into court shall be

Payment into court in action on money bonds, and for detainer.

made and pleaded in like manner, and according to the provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852;" and the like proceedings may be had and taken thereupon as to costs and otherwise. (See *ante*, pp. 115, 313, 544, 545, 664, 728, 767.)

Dower, writ of right of dower, and *quare impedit* abolished as real actions, and to be commenced by writ of summons.

26. No writ of right of dower or writ of dower *unde nihil habet*, and no plaint for free bench or dower in the nature of any such writ, and no *quare impedit*, shall be brought after the commencement of this Act in any court whatsoever; but where any such writ, action or plaint would now lie, either in a superior or in any other court, an action may be commenced by writ of summons issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas in the same manner and form as the writ of summons in an ordinary action; and upon such writ shall be indorsed a notice that the plaintiff intends to declare in dower, or for free bench, or in *quare impedit*, as the case may be.

Writ, and all proceedings thereupon, to be same as in ordinary actions.

27. The service of the writ, appearance of the defendant, proceedings in default of appearance, pleadings, judgment, execution, and all other proceedings and costs upon such writ, shall be subject to the same rules and practice, as nearly as may be, as the proceedings in an ordinary action commenced by writ of summons; and the provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," and of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," shall apply to the writ and pleadings, and proceedings thereupon.

Judge may refuse to interfere in proceedings to attach debts.

28. In proceedings to obtain an attachment of debts under "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," the judge may, in his discretion, refuse to interfere, where, from the smallness of the amount to be recovered, or of the debt sought to be attached, or otherwise, the remedy sought would be worthless or vexatious.

Proceedings where third person has a lien on the debt.

29. Whenever in proceedings to obtain an attachment of debts under the Act above mentioned it is suggested by the garnishee that the debt sought to be attached belongs to some third person who has a lien or charge upon it, the judge may order such third person to appear before him, and state the nature and particulars of his claim upon such debt.

Judge may bar claim of third person, and make orders.

30. After hearing the allegations of such third person under such order, and of any other person whom by the same or any subsequent order the judge may think fit to call before him, or in case of such third person not appearing before him upon such summons, the judge may order execution to issue to levy the amount due from such garnishee, or the judgment creditor to proceed against the garnishee, according to the provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," and he may bar the claim of such third person, or make such other order as he shall think fit, upon such terms, in all cases with respect to the lien or charge (if any) of such third person, and to costs, as he shall think just and reasonable.

Provisions of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125, to apply to orders.

31. The provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," so far as they are applicable, shall apply to any order, and the proceedings thereon, made and taken in pursuance of the herein next before mentioned powers under this Act.

Costs of writs of mandamus and injunction may be included in writs.

32. In all cases in which a writ of mandamus or of injunction is issued under the provisions of "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1854," such writ shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a judge, in addition to the matter directed to be inserted therein, command the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the costs of preparing, issuing, and serving such writ; and payment of such costs may be enforced in the same manner as costs payable under a rule of Court are now by law enforceable. (See *ante*, pp. 341, 356.)

33. Writs of injunction against a corporation may be enforced either by attachment against the directors or other officers thereof, as in the case of a mandamus, or by writ of sequestration against their property and effects, to be issued in such form and tested and returnable in like manner as writs of execution, and to be proceeded upon and executed in like manner as writs of sequestration issuing out of the Court of Chancery. (See *ante*, pp. 342, 356.)

Mode of enforcing
of injunctions.
Corporations.

34. When the plaintiff in any action for an alleged wrong in any of the superior Courts recovers by the verdict of a jury less than five pounds, he shall not be entitled to recover or obtain from the defendant any costs whatever in respect of such verdict, whether given upon any issue or issues tried, or judgment passed by default, in case the judge or presiding officer before whom such verdict is obtained shall immediately afterwards certify on the back of the record, or on the writ of trial or writ of inquiry, that the action was not really brought to try a right besides the mere right to recover damages, and that the trespass or grievance in respect of which the action was brought was not wilful and malicious, and that the action was not fit to be brought. (See *ante*, p. 312.)

Costs not recoverable in action for injury, and verdict less than £5, if judge certifies.

35. [Enactment in lieu of s. 88 of 17 & 18 Vict. c. 125.]

36. It shall be lawful for the superior Courts of common law, and every judge thereof, and any judge sitting at nisi prius, at all times to amend all defects and errors in any proceedings under the provisions of this Act, whether there is anything in writing to amend by or not; and whether the defect or error be that of the party applying to amend or not; and all such amendments may be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as to the Court or judge may seem fit, and all such amendments as may be necessary for the purpose of determining in the existing suit the real question in controversy between the parties shall be so made, if duly applied for.

Amendments.

37. [General rules may be made by the judges.]

38. [New forms of writs and other proceedings.]

39. In the construction of this Act the word "court" shall be understood to mean any one of the superior Courts of common law at *Westminster*; and the word "judge" shall be understood to mean a judge or baron of any of the said Courts; and the word "master" shall be understood to mean a master of any of the said Courts; and the word "action" shall be understood to mean any action in any of the said Courts.

Interpretation of terms.

40. [Provisions relating to superior Courts to apply to Court of Common Pleas at Lancaster and Court of Pleas at Durham.]

41. [Provisions as to masters of Courts at Westminster to apply to prothonotaries of Palatinate Courts.]

42. [As to proceedings in appeal.]

43. The provisions of this Act shall come into operation on the tenth day of *October* in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Commencement of Act.

44. [Her Majesty may direct all or part of this Act to extend to any Court of record.]

45. In citing this Act in any instrument, document, or proceeding, it shall be sufficient to use the expression "The Common Law Procedure Act, 1860."

Short title.

46. Nothing in this Act shall extend to Ireland or Scotland.

Extent of Act.

GENERAL RULES AS TO PRACTICE, OF HILARY TERM, 1853.

WHEREAS the practice of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, in civil actions, in respect of which the said Courts possess a common jurisdiction, has been to a great extent superseded or altered by the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and it is expedient that the written rules of practice of the said Courts should be consolidated and rendered uniform : it is ordered, that all existing written rules of practice in any of the said Courts in regard to such civil actions, save and except as regards any step or proceeding heretofore taken, shall be and the same are hereby annulled, and that the practice to be observed in the said Courts with respect to the matters hereafter mentioned shall be as follows ; that is to say :—

Joinder of Parties.

6. Whenever a plaintiff shall amend the writ after notice by the defendant, or a plea in abatement of a non-joinder by virtue of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, s. 36, he shall file a consent in writing of the party or parties whose name or names are to be added, together with an affidavit of the handwriting, and give notice thereof to the defendant, unless the filing of such consent be dispensed with by order of the Court or a judge. (See *ante*, p. 470.)

Pleadings.

7. No side bar rule for time to declare shall be granted. (See *ante*, p. 1.)

8. The defendant shall not be at liberty to waive his plea, or enter a *relictâ verificatione* after a demurrer, without leave of the Court or a judge, unless by consent of the plaintiff or his attorney. (See *ante*, pp. 657, 672.)

9. In case the time for pleading to any declaration, or for answering any pleadings, shall not have expired before the 10th day of August in any year, the party called upon to plead, reply, etc., shall have the same number of days for that purpose after the 24th day of October, as if the declaration or preceding pleading had been delivered or filed on the 24th of October. (See *ante*, p. 435.)

10. Where a defendant shall plead a plea of judgment recovered, he shall in the margin of such plea state the date of such judgment, and if such judgment shall be in a Court of record the number of the roll on which such proceedings are entered, if any ; and in default of his so doing, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to sign judgment as for want of a plea ; and in case the same be falsely stated by the defendant, the plaintiff, on producing a certificate from the proper officer or person having the custody of the records or proceedings of the Court where such judgment is alleged to have been recovered, that there is no such record or entry of a judgment as therein stated, shall be at liberty to sign judgment as for want of a plea. (See *ante*, pp. 625, 626.)

Payment of Money into Court.

11. No affidavit shall be necessary to verify the plaintiff's signature to the written authority to his attorney to take money out of court, unless specially required by the master.

12. When money is paid into court in respect of any particular sum or cause of action in the declaration, and the plaintiff accepts the same in satisfaction, the plaintiff, when the costs of the cause are taxed, shall be entitled to the costs of the cause in respect of that part of his claim so satisfied, up to the time the money is so paid in and taken out, whatever may be the result of any issue or issues in respect of other causes of action; and if the defendant succeeds in defeating the residue of the claim, he will be entitled to the costs of the cause in respect of such defence, commencing at "Instructions for Plea," but not before. (See *ante*, pp. 665, 668, 767.)

13. Where money is paid into court in several actions which are consolidated, and the plaintiff, without taxing costs, proceeds to trial on one and fails, he shall be entitled to costs on the others up to the time of paying money into court. (See *ante*, p. 665.)

Demurrer.

14. The party demurring may give a notice to the opposite party to join in demurrer in four days, which notice may be delivered separately, or indorsed on the demurrer, otherwise judgment. (See *ante*, p. 824.)

15. No motion or rule for a *concilium* shall be required, but demurrers as well as all special cases, special verdicts, and appeals from County Courts, shall be set down for argument in the special paper at the request of either party, four clear days before the day on which the same are to be argued, and notice thereof shall be given forthwith by such party to the opposite party. (See *ante*, p. 824.)

16. Four clear days before the day appointed for argument the plaintiff shall deliver copies of the demurrer book, special case, special verdict, or appeal cases, with the points intended to be insisted on, to the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, or Chief Baron, as the case may be, and the senior puisne judge of the court in which the action is brought; and the defendant shall deliver copies to the two other judges of the court next in seniority; and in default thereof by either party, the other party may on the day following deliver such copies as ought to have been so delivered by the party making default; and the party making default shall not be heard until he shall have paid for such copies, or deposited with the Master a sufficient sum to pay for such copies. If the statements of the points have not been exchanged between the parties, each party shall, in addition to the two copies left by him, deliver also his statement of the points to the other two judges, either by marking the same in the margin of the books delivered, or on separate papers. (See *ante*, p. 824.)

17. When there shall be a demurrer to part only of the declaration or other subsequent pleadings, those parts only of the declarations and pleadings to which such demurrer relates shall be copied into the demurrer books; and if any other parts shall be copied, the master shall not allow the costs thereof, on taxation, either as between party and party, or as between attorney and client. (See *ante*, pp. 448, 824.)

Venue, Change of.

18. No venue shall be changed without a special order of the court or a judge, unless by consent of the parties. (See *ante*, p. 3.)

Particulars of Demand or Set-off.

19. With every declaration (unless the writ has been specially indorsed under the provisions contained in the 25th section of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852), delivered or filed, containing causes of action such as those set forth in Schedule (B.) of that Act, and numbered from 1 to 14 inclusive, or of a like nature, the plaintiff shall deliver or file full particulars of his demand under such claim, where such particulars can be comprised within three folios; and where the same cannot be comprised within three folios, he shall deliver or file such a statement of the nature of his claim, and the amount of the sum or balance which he claims to be due, as may be comprised within that number of folios; and with every plea of set-off containing claims of a similar nature as those in respect of which a plaintiff is required to deliver or file particulars, the defendant shall in like manner deliver particulars of his set-off. And to secure the delivery or filing of particulars in all such cases, it is ordered, that if any such declaration shall be delivered or filed, or any plea of set-off delivered, without such particulars or such statement as aforesaid, and a judge shall afterwards order a delivery of particulars, the plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be, shall not be allowed any costs in respect of any summons for the purpose of obtaining such order, or of the particulars he may afterwards deliver; and a copy of the particulars of the demand, and set-off, shall be annexed by the plaintiff's attorney to every record at the time it is entered with the proper officer. (See *ante*, pp. 35, 55, 445, 683.)

20. A summons for particulars, and order thereon, may be obtained by a defendant before appearance, and may be made, if the judge think fit, without the production of any affidavit.

21. A defendant shall be allowed the same time for pleading after the delivery of particulars under a judge's order which he had at the return of the summons, unless otherwise provided for in such order. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

Security for Costs.

22. An application to compel the plaintiff to give security for costs must, in ordinary cases, be made before issue joined.

Discontinuance.

23. To entitle a plaintiff to discontinue after plea pleaded, it shall not be necessary to obtain the defendant's consent, but the rule shall contain an undertaking on the part of the plaintiff to pay the costs, and a consent that if they are not paid within four days after taxation defendant shall be at liberty to sign judgment of *non pros*.

Staying Proceedings.

24. In any action against an acceptor of a bill of exchange or the maker of a promissory note, the defendant shall be at liberty to stay proceedings on payment of the debt and costs in that action only. (See *ante*, p. 537.)

Notice of Trial.

35. The expression "Short notice of trial," or "Short notice of inquiry," shall in all cases be taken to mean four days.

38. On a replication or other pleading denying the existence

of a record pleaded by the defendant, a rule for the defendant to produce the record shall not be necessary or used, and instead thereof a four days' notice shall be substituted, requiring the defendant to produce the record, otherwise judgment (s. 119).

40. In all cases where the plaintiff's pleading is in denial of the pleading of the defendant, *without joining issue*, the plaintiff's attorney may give notice of trial at the time of delivering his replication or other subsequent pleading; and in case issue shall afterwards be joined, such notice shall be available; but if issue be not joined on such replication, or other subsequent pleading, and the plaintiff shall sign judgment for want thereof, and forthwith give notice of executing a writ of inquiry, such notice shall operate from the time that notice of trial was given as aforesaid; and in all cases where the defendant demurs to the plaintiff's declaration, replication, or other subsequent pleading, the defendant's attorney, or the defendant if he plead in person, shall be obliged to accept notice of executing a writ of inquiry on the back of the joinder in demurrer; and in case the defendant pleads a plea in bar, or rejoinder, etc., to which the plaintiff demurs, the defendant's attorney, or the defendant if he plead in person, shall be obliged to accept notice of executing a writ of inquiry on the back of such demurrer.

Judgment.

55. No rule for judgment shall be necessary; and after the return of a writ of inquiry judgment may be signed at the expiration of four days from such return.

56. All judgments, whether interlocutory or final, shall be entered of record of the day of the month and year, whether in term or vacation, when signed, and shall not have relation to any other day; but it shall be competent for the Court or a judge to order a judgment to be entered *nunc pro tunc*.

57. When a plaintiff or defendant has obtained a verdict in term, or in case a plaintiff has been nonsuited at a trial in or out of term, judgment may be signed and execution issued thereon in fourteen days, unless the judge who tries the cause, or some other judge, or the Court, shall order execution to issue at an earlier or later period, with or without terms.

Costs; Setting-off Damages or Costs.

62. When issues in law and fact are raised, the costs of the several issues both in law and fact will follow the finding or judgment, and if the party entitled to the general costs of the cause obtain a verdict on any material issue, he will also be entitled to the general costs of the trial; but if no material issue in fact be found for the party otherwise entitled to the general costs of the cause, the costs of the trial shall be allowed to the opposite party. (See *ante*, p. 821.)

63. No set-off of damages or costs between parties shall be allowed to the prejudice of the attorney's lien for costs in the particular suit against which the set-off is sought; provided nevertheless, that interlocutory costs in the same suit, awarded to the adverse party, may be deducted.

Miscellaneous.

174. In all cases in which any particular number of days, not expressed to be clear days, is prescribed by the rules or practice of the Court, the same shall be reckoned exclusively of the first

day, and inclusively of the last day, unless the last day shall happen to fall on a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day appointed for a public fast or thanksgiving, in which case the time shall be reckoned exclusively of that day also. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

175. The days between Thursday next before, and the Wednesday next after Easter Day, and Christmas Day, and the three following days, shall not be reckoned or included in any rules, notices, or other proceedings, except notices of trial or notices of inquiry. (See *ante*, p. 434.)

176. In all cases in which there have been no proceedings for one year from the last proceeding had, the party, whether plaintiff or defendant, who desires to proceed, shall give a calendar month's notice to the other party of his intention to proceed. The summons of a judge, if no order be made thereupon, shall not be deemed a proceeding within this rule. Notice of trial, though afterwards countermanded, shall be deemed a proceeding within it.

GENERAL RULES AS TO PLEADING, OF TRINITY TERM, 1853 (*a*).

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of the statute passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act for the further Amendment of the law and the better Advancement of Justice," the Judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster made certain rules, orders, and regulations as to the mode of pleading, and other matters in the said Act mentioned, which said rules, orders, and regulations were duly laid before both Houses of Parliament, as required by that statute, and came into effect and operation respectively on the first day of Easter Term, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and the first day of Michaelmas term, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight :

And whereas it is provided by the "Common Law Procedure Act, 1852," that it should be lawful for the Judges of the Courts of Common Law at Westminster, or any eight or more of them, of whom the chiefs of each of the said Courts should be three, from time to time to make all such general rules and orders for the effectual execution of that Act, and of the intention and object thereof, and for fixing the costs to be allowed for and in respect of the matters therein contained, and the performance thereof, and for apportioning the costs of issues, and for other purposes mentioned in the said Act, as in their judgment should

(*a*) These rules were dated of Hilary Term, 1853, but were ordered to be in force from and after the first day of Trinity Term then next; they are therefore sometimes cited as the rules of Trinity Term, 1853 (r. T. T. 1853), and may thus be distinguished from the practice rules of Hilary Term, 1853 (cited as r. H. T. 1853).

be necessary or proper ; and to exercise all the powers and authority given to them by an Act of Parliament passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled “ An Act to enable the Judges of the Courts of Common Law at Westminster to alter the Forms of Pleading,” with respect to any matter therein contained relative to practice or pleading ; and the provisions of the said last-mentioned Act, as to the rules, orders, or regulations made in pursuance thereof, should be held applicable to any rules, orders, or regulations which should be made in pursuance of the said Common Law Procedure Act, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two :

And whereas by the said Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of the reign of her present Majesty powers were given to the Judges of the Courts of Common Law at Westminster, by rules and orders, to make alterations in the forms of pleading in the said Courts, and respecting other matters in that Act mentioned ; and it was enacted that all such rules, orders, or regulations should be laid before both Houses of Parliament in manner directed by the said Act, and that no such rule, order, or regulation should have effect until three months after the same should have been so laid before both Houses of Parliament ; and that any rule, order, or regulation so made should from and after such time aforesaid be binding and obligatory on the said Courts, and all other Courts of Common Law, and on all Courts of Error, and be of like force and effect as if the provisions contained therein had been expressly enacted by Parliament :

And whereas it is expedient for the effectual execution of the said “ Common Law Procedure Act, 1852,” that the said rules, orders, and regulations, respectively made in pursuance of the said statute passed in the session of Parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, should be repealed, and that other rules, orders, and regulations should be framed in lieu thereof :

It is therefore ordered, that from and after the first day of Trinity Term next inclusive, unless Parliament shall in the meantime otherwise enact, the said rules, orders, and regulations made respectively in pursuance of the said statute passed in the session of parliament held in the third and fourth years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth shall be and are hereby repealed, excepting so far as the same or any of them are necessary or applicable to any pleadings, proceedings, or other matters to which they relate, had or taken previous to the said first day of Trinity Term next ; and the following rules, orders, and regulations shall be in force ; that is to say :—

1. Except as hereinafter provided, several counts on the same cause of action shall not be allowed, and any count or counts used in violation of this rule may, on the application of the party objecting, within a reasonable time, or before an order made for time to plead, be struck out or amended by the Court or a judge, on such terms, as to costs or otherwise, as such Court or judge may think fit. (See *ante*, p. 10.)

2. Several pleas, replications, or subsequent pleadings, or several avowries or cognizances founded on the same ground of answer or defence, shall not be allowed ; provided, that on an application to the Court or a judge to strike out any count, or on an objection taken before the judge on a summons to plead several matters to the allowance of several pleas, replications, or

subsequent pleadings, avowries, or cognizances on the ground of such counts or other pleadings being in violation of this rule, the Court or the judge may allow such counts on the same cause of action, or such pleas, replications, or subsequent pleadings, or such avowries or cognizances founded on the same ground of answer or defence, as may appear to such Court or judge to be proper for the determining the real question in controversy between the parties on its merits, subject to such terms, as to costs and otherwise, as the Court or judge may think fit. (See *ante*, pp. 10, 442.)

3. When no such rule or order has been made as to costs by the Court or judge, and on the trial there is more than one count, plea, replication, or subsequent pleading, avowry, or cognizance, on the record, founded on the same cause of action or ground of answer or defence, and the judge or presiding officer before whom the cause is tried shall at the trial certify to that effect on the record, the party so pleading shall be liable to the opposite party for all costs occasioned by such count, plea, or other pleading in respect of which he has failed to establish a distinct cause of action or distinct ground of answer or defence, including those of the evidence as well as those of the pleading. (See *ante*, pp. 11, 443.)

4. The name of a county shall in all cases be stated in the margin of a declaration, and shall be taken to be the venue intended by the plaintiff, and no venue shall be stated in the body of the declaration, or in any subsequent pleading.

Provided that, in cases where local description is now required, such local description shall be given. (See *ante*, pp. 2, 418.)

5. In all actions by and against assignees of a bankrupt or insolvent, or executors or administrators, or persons authorized by Act of Parliament to sue or be sued as nominal parties, the character in which the plaintiff or defendant is stated on the record to sue or be sued shall not in any case be considered as in issue, unless specially denied. (See *ante*, pp. 6, 492, 577.)

6. In all actions on simple contract, except as hereinafter excepted, the plea of *non assumpsit*, or a plea traversing the contract or agreement alleged in the declaration, shall operate only as a denial in fact of the express contract, promise, or agreement alleged, or of the matters of fact from which the contract, promise, or agreement alleged may be implied by law. (See *ante*, p. 503.)

Exempli gratia. In an action on a warranty, such pleas will operate as a denial of the fact of the sale and warranty having been given, but not of the breach; and, in an action on a policy of insurance, of the subscription to the alleged policy by the defendant, but not of the interest, of the commencement of the risk, of the loss, or of the alleged compliance with warranties. (See *ante*, pp. 611, 696.)

In actions against carriers and other bailees for not delivering or not keeping goods safe, or not returning them on request, and in actions against agents for not accounting, such pleas will operate as a denial of any express or implied contract to the effect alleged in the declaration, but not of the breach. (See *ante*, pp. 465, 547.)

To causes of action to which the plea of "never was indebted" is applicable, as provided in Schedule B. (36) of the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and to those of a like nature, the plea of *non assumpsit* shall be inadmissible, and

the plea of "never was indebted" will operate as a denial of those matters of fact from which the liability of the defendant arises; *exempli gratiâ*, in actions for goods bargained and sold, or sold and delivered, the plea will operate as a denial of the bargain and sale, or sale and delivery, in point of fact; in the like action for money had and received it will operate as a denial both of the receipt of money and the existence of those facts which make such receipt by the defendant a receipt to the use of the plaintiff. (See *ante*, p. 462.)

7. In all actions upon bills of exchange and promissory notes, the plea of "*non assumpsit*," and "never indebted" shall be inadmissible. In such actions, therefore, a plea in denial must traverse some matter of fact; *exempli gratiâ*, the drawing, or making, or indorsing, or accepting, or presenting, or notice of dishonour of the bill or note. (See *ante*, pp. 520, 689.)

8. In every species of actions on contract, all matters in confession and avoidance, including not only those by way of discharge, but those which show the transaction to be either void or voidable in point of law, on the ground of fraud or otherwise, shall be specially pleaded; *exempli gratiâ*, infancy, coverture, release, payment, performance, illegality of consideration, either by statute or common law, drawing, indorsing, accepting, etc., bills or notes by way of accommodation, set-off, mutual credit, unseaworthiness, misrepresentation, concealment, deviation, and various other defences, must be pleaded. (See *ante*, pp. 437, 460, 463, 465, 525, 565, 566, 599, 606, 611, 616, 632, 669, 679, 689.)

9. In actions on policies of assurance, the interest of the assured may be averred thus:—"That A., B., C., and D. [or some or one of them] were or was interested," etc. And it may also be averred, "that the insurance was made for the use and benefit, and on the account, of the person or persons so interested." (See *ante*, p. 181.)

10. In actions on specialties and covenants, the plea of *non est factum* shall operate as a denial of the execution of the deed in point of fact only, and all other defences shall be specially pleaded, including matters which make the deed absolutely void, as well as those which make it voidable. (See *ante*, pp. 467, 542, 616, 653.)

11. The plea of "*nil debet*" shall not be allowed in any action. (See *ante*, pp. 462, 543, 632, 653.)

12. All matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as above directed in actions on simple contracts. (See *ante*, pp. 437, 460, 467, 543, 616, 653.)

13. In any case in which the plaintiff (in order to avoid the expense of the plea of payment or set-off) shall have given credit in the particulars of his demand for any sum or sums of money therein admitted to have been paid to the plaintiff, or which the plaintiff admits the defendant is entitled to set off, it shall not be necessary for the defendant to plead the payment or set-off of such sum or sums of money.

But this rule is not to apply to cases where the plaintiff, after stating the amount of his demand, states that he seeks to recover a certain balance, without giving credit for any particular sum or sums, or to cases of set-off where the plaintiff does not state the particulars of such set-off. (See *ante*, pp. 55, 660.)

14. Payment shall not in any case be allowed to be given in evidence in reduction of damages or debt, but shall be pleaded in bar. (See *ante*, pp. 464, 660.)

15. In actions for detaining goods, the plea of *non detinet* shall operate as a denial of the detention of the goods by the defendant, but not of the plaintiff's property therein; and no other defence than such denial shall be admissible under that plea. (See *ante*, pp. 698, 699, 728.)

16. In actions for torts, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial only of the breach of duty or wrongful act alleged to have been committed by the defendant, and not of the facts stated in the inducement, and no other defence than such denial shall be admissible under that plea; all other pleas in denial shall take issue on some particular matter of fact alleged in the declaration. (See *ante*, pp. 696, 697, 702, 709, 711, 737, 746, 752, 753, 785, 789, 791, 798, 807.)

Exempli gratiâ. In an action for a nuisance to the occupation of a house by carrying on an offensive trade, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial only that the defendant carried on the alleged trade in such a way as to be a nuisance to the occupation of the house, and will not operate as a denial of the plaintiff's occupation of the house. (See *ante*, pp. 697, 700, 761.)

In an action for obstructing a right of way, such plea will operate as a denial of the obstruction only, and not of the plaintiff's right of way. (See *ante*, pp. 697, 762, 810.)

In an action for slander of the plaintiff in his office, profession, or trade, the plea of not guilty will operate in denial of speaking the words, of speaking them maliciously and in the defamatory sense imputed, and with reference to the plaintiff's office, profession, or trade, but it will not operate as a denial of the fact of the plaintiff holding the office or being of the profession or trade alleged. (See *ante*, pp. 697, 722.)

In actions for an escape, it will operate as a denial of the neglect or default of the sheriff or his officers, but not of the debt, judgment, or preliminary proceedings. (See *ante*, pp. 698, 702, 703, 786.)

In actions against a carrier, the plea of not guilty will operate as a denial of the loss or damage, but not of the receipt of the goods by the defendant as a carrier for hire, or of the purpose for which they were received. (See *ante*, pp. 547, 698, 700, 710.)

17. All matters in confession and avoidance shall be pleaded specially, as in actions on contract. (See *ante*, pp. 437, 460, 698.)

18. In actions for trespass to land, the close or place in which etc. must be designated in the declaration by name or abutments or other description, in failure whereof the plaintiff may be ordered to amend, with costs, or give such particulars as the Court or a judge may think reasonable. (See *ante*, pp. 2, 418, 422.)

19. In actions for trespass to land, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial that the defendant committed the trespass alleged in the place mentioned, but not as a denial of the plaintiff's possession, or right of possession of that place, which, if intended to be denied, must be traversed specially. (See *ante*, pp. 698, 699, 801.)

20. In actions for taking, damaging, or converting the plaintiff's goods, the plea of not guilty shall operate as a denial of the defendant having committed the wrong alleged, by taking, damaging, or converting the goods mentioned, but not of the plaintiff's property therein. (See *ante*, pp. 698, 699, 716, 798.)

21. In every case in which a defendant shall plead the general

issue, intending to give the special matter in evidence by virtue of an Act of Parliament, he shall insert in the margin of the plea the words "By Statute," together with the year or years of the reign in which the Act or Acts of Parliament upon which he relies for that purpose were passed, and also the chapter and section of each of such Acts, and shall specify whether such Acts are public or otherwise, otherwise such plea shall be taken not to have been pleaded by virtue of any Act of Parliament; and such memorandum shall be inserted in the margin of the issue, and of the nisi prius record. (See *ante*, pp. 706, 730.)

22. A plea containing a defence arising after the commencement of the action may be pleaded, together with pleas of defences arising before the commencement of the action; provided that the plaintiff may confess such plea, and thereupon shall be entitled to the costs of the cause up to the time of the pleading of such first-mentioned plea. (See *ante*, pp. 444, 452, 658, 664.)

23. When a plea is pleaded with an allegation that the matter of defence arose after the last pleading, the plaintiff shall be at liberty to confess such plea, and shall be entitled to the costs of the cause up to the time of pleading such plea; provided that this and the preceding rule shall not apply to the case of such plea pleaded by one or more only out of several defendants. (See *ante*, pp. 444, 452, 658.)

24. Courts of error may award a repleader, or direct a trial *de novo*.

25. The cost of proceeding in error shall be taxed and allowed as costs in the cause, and no double costs in error shall be allowed to either party.

26. On error from one of the superior Courts such Courts shall have power to allow interest for such time as execution has been delayed by the proceedings in error, for the delaying thereof; and the master, on taxing the costs, may compute such interest without any rule of Court or order of a judge for that purpose.

27. In no case shall error be brought for any error in a judgment with respect to costs, but the error (if any) in that respect may be amended by the Court in which such judgment may have been given, on the application of either party.

28. A person admitted to sue *in formâ pauperis* shall not in any case be entitled to costs from the opposite party, unless by order of the Court or a judge.

29. If a plaintiff in ejectment be nonsuited at the trial, the defendant shall be entitled to judgment for his costs of suit.

30. If the plaintiff in ejectment appear at the trial, and the defendant does not appear, the plaintiff shall be entitled to a verdict without producing any evidence, and shall have judgment for his costs of suit, as in other cases.

31. No entry or continuances, by way of imparlance, *curia advisari vult*, *vicecomes non misit breve*, or otherwise, shall be made upon any record or roll whatever, or in the pleadings. (See *ante*, p. 452.)

32. All judgments, whether interlocutory or final, shall be entered of record of the day of the month or year, whether in term or vacation, when signed, and shall not have relation to any other day; provided that it shall be competent for the Court or a judge to order a judgment to be entered *nunc pro tunc*.

GENERAL RULES.

Michaelmas Vacation, 1854.

IT IS ORDERED, That the practice to be observed in the superior Courts of Common Law at Westminster with respect to the matters hereinafter mentioned, shall be as follows; that is to say,

I. The provisions as to pleadings and practice contained in the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, and the rules of practice of the superior Courts of common law made the 11th January, 1853, and also the rules of pleading which came into operation on the first day of Trinity Term, 1853, so far as the same are or may be made applicable, shall extend and apply to all proceedings to be had or taken under the Common Law Procedure Act, 1854.

INDEX:

(*The references in italics in the inner margin relate to the notes.*)

ABANDONMENT.

- of ship insured, notice of, 182, 612.
- of ancient lights, 348.

ABATEMENT.

- Commencement and conclusion of plea in abatement, 450.
- of replication to plea in abatement, 456.

Pleas in abatement.

- Non-joinder of a co-contractor as a defendant, 468.
- Non-joinder of a co-executor as a plaintiff, 472.
- Non-joinder of a co-executor as a defendant, 472.
- Coverture of the plaintiff, 473.
- Coverture of the defendant, 473.
- Another action pending for the same cause of action, 473.
- Privilege of an attorney, 474.
- Plaintiff an alien enemy, 475.
- Non-joinder of a co-plaintiff in an action of tort, 707.
- Coverture of the plaintiff or defendant in an action of tort, 708.
- Affidavit of the truth of a plea in abatement, 472.

Replications.

- The defendant solely liable, 475.
- The co-contractor not resident within the jurisdiction, 476.
- The co-contractor discharged by bankruptcy, 476.
- The co-contractor discharged under the Insolvent Act, 477.
- The co-contractor an infant, 477.
- To a plea of coverture, denying it, 477.
- Plea in abatement, nature of, 468.*
 - must give plaintiff a better writ, 468.*
 - is not an issuable plea, 468.*
- Time for pleading, 468.*
- Not allowed for misnomer, 468.*
- Mis-joinder and non-joinder of parties to actions on contracts, how objected to and amended, 469-471.*
- Parties jointly and severally liable on contracts, 471.*
- Affidavit verifying plea in abatement, 472.*
- Non-joinder of executor as plaintiff or defendant, 472.*
- Effect of coverture of plaintiff or defendant in abatement, 473.*
- Pendency of another action, 473.*
- Privilege of attorney, 474.*
- Alien enemy, 475.*
- Replication to plea in abatement, 475.*
- Judgment on plea in abatement, 476.*
- Co-contractor discharged by bankruptcy, 476.*
- Co-contractor discharged by the Statute of Limitations, 476.*
- Effect of infancy of co-contractor, 477.*
- Mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties to actions for wrongs, consequences of, 707, 708.*

ABSTRACT.

- Count for not delivering an abstract of title, 253.

ABSTRACT OF PLEAS, 445.

ABUTTALS, 418. See **TRESPASS TO LAND**.

ACCEPTANCE.

Counts against acceptor of bill, 94-97.

 against drawer for default of acceptance, 97.

Plea traversing acceptance, 521.

 And see **BILLS OF EXCHANGE**.

Count for not accepting goods sold, 239 ; see **SALE OF GOODS**.

 for not accepting shares sold, 257 ; see **SHARES**.

ACCIDENT.

Counts on policies of insurance against accidents, 192.

 by executors for accidental death caused by negligence, 326.

Accident how far evidence of negligence, 368.

Accidental act not a trespass, 411, 791.

ACCOMMODATION BILL.

Count by the acceptor of an accommodation bill on the contract to indemnify him, 175.

Pleas of bill or note given for accommodation, 525.

ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.

Pleas of accord and satisfaction.

 by work done, goods sold, etc., 479.

 after action brought, 479.

 to one of joint plaintiffs, 479.

 by various matters, 479.

 to various causes of action, 480.

 by giving a bond, 480.

 by giving a bill of exchange, 480.

 by making a promissory note, 481.

 by payment of a smaller sum by a third party, 481.

 by an agreement between plaintiff, defendant, and a third party, that defendant should be discharged and the third party accepted by plaintiff as debtor instead, and acceptance accordingly, 482.

 by acceptance of new firm as debtors on retirement of partner, 482.

 by an agreement between plaintiff, defendant and a third party, that defendant should be discharged in consideration of being accepted as debtor to the third party, and acceptance by the third party accordingly, 483.

 in an action of tort, 709.

 by one of several co-trespassers, 709.

 in action of libel, that mutual apologies should be published in satisfaction, 709.

Replication to pleas of accord and satisfaction, 483.

Accord and satisfaction, 477.

Accord before breach, 477.

Payment of smaller sum in satisfaction of larger debt, 478.

Account stated and payment of balance, 478.

Agreement taken in satisfaction, 478.

Accord without satisfaction, 478.

Accord and satisfaction made by third party, 479.

Accord and satisfaction by or to one of joint parties, 479.

Accord and satisfaction of bonds and covenants, 479.

Mode of pleading accord and satisfaction, 479.

Bills and notes given in accord and satisfaction, 480.

Acceptance of third party as debtor instead of defendant, 482.

ACCOUNT.

Count against a tenant in common of land for not rendering an account, 62.

 against a bailiff for not rendering an account of the profits of land, 63.

ACCOUNT—continued.

- against a tenant in common of goods for not rendering an account, 63.
- against an agent for not accounting, 64. •
- against a broker for not accounting for purchases, 119.
- on a guarantee for the due accounting by a clerk, 167.
- Plea traversing that the plaintiff was bailiff, 484.
- that the defendant did render an account, 484.
- Account; action of, at common law, by statute, 63.*
- No general issue in action of, 483.*
- Exception of from Statute of Limitation abolished, 483.*

ACCOUNT STATED.

- The common indebitatus count upon accounts stated, 52.
- Account stated; effect of, 52.*
- Account stated of cross demands, 53, 478.*
- Account stated by mistake; for debt without consideration; for illegal debt; for debt within the Statute of Frauds, 53.*
- How made; by writing; by bill or note; by I O U; by oral statement, must be of sum certain; to whom and by whom made, 53.*
- Account stated of future debt; of debt payable by instalments; upon contingency; of debt under seal, 53, 54.*
- Form of count, 54.*
- Effect of never indebted, 465.*
- Pleading to debts and to accounts stated respecting them, 484.*

ACTION.

- Local and transitory, 2.*
- Actions upon contracts and for wrongs, 6, 273.*
- Actions partaking of both characters, 120, 273, 461.*
- Forms of action, 58, 273.*
- Statement of form of action unnecessary, 11, 35, 58.*
- Joinder of causes of action, 10.*
- Notice of action, 758.*
- And see PARTIES.*

ACTION, NOTICE OF, 758. See NOTICE OF ACTION.

ACTION PENDING.

- Plea of another action pending, 473. See ABATEMENT.

ADMINISTRATOR.

- Commencements and conclusions of declarations by and against administrators, 19–21. See DECLARATIONS.
- And see EXECUTORS.

ADMISSION.

- By not traversing, 436.
- By payment into Court, 666, 768.

ADVERTISEMENT.

- Count on the promise in an advertisement of a reward, 237.

AFFIDAVIT.

- Affidavit verifying plea in abatement, 472.
- The common affidavit to change venue, 3.*

AFFRAY.

- Plea justifying an assault in stopping an affray, 797.

AGENT.*Counts in Contract.*

- Indebitatus count for work, etc., done by an agent, 64.
- Count by an agent employed to buy goods against his employer for not accepting a bill for the price, 64.
- by an agent for revoking the retainer, 64.
- by an agent for not supplying goods to fulfil contract of sale, 64.
- against an agent employed to sell goods for not accounting, 64.

AGENT—continued.

- against an agent for selling goods for a less price than ordered, 65.
- against an agent for selling goods on credit contrary to orders, 65.
- against an agent for negligence in conduct of agency, 65.
- against an agent for not using due care and diligence in collecting moneys, 65.
- against an agent employed to discount bills, 65.
- against a del credere agent on his guarantee of goods sold by him, 66.
- against a house-agent employed to let a house, 66.
- against an agent on the implied warranty that he had authority to contract with the plaintiff, 67.

Counts in tort.

- against a broker for selling goods on credit contrary to orders, 273.
- against an agent for selling goods at a less price than ordered, 274.
- against an accountant for negligence in making out accounts, 274.
- against an agent for drawing bills in excess of authority, 274.
- against an insurance broker for not effecting an insurance on a ship pursuant to his retainer, 274.
- against a surveyor and valuer for loss arising from ignorance and want of skill in his profession, 274.
- against an agent for falsely representing that he had authority to make a contract, 274.

Pleas.

- the general issue, 484.
- to an action for not accounting for the sale of goods, that defendant did not sell, 485.
- to a similar action, that the plaintiff did not request defendant to account, 485.
- that the defendant did account, 485.
- that the defendant contracted as agent only and not personally, 485, 572.
- of set-off against agent of plaintiff, 688.
- not guilty, 709.
- denying the retainer of the defendant, 709.

Agent ; action for commission, etc. ; description of work or services, 64.

Del credere agent, 66.

Implied warranty by agent of his authority, 67.

Damages in action against agent for want of authority, 67.

Money received by agent for principal, 45 ; money received from principal to pay over, 46 ; effect of accounting by agent, 46 ; money held by agent after revocation of authority, 46.

Action against agent for non-feasance, for misfeasance, 65.

Action may be in form of contract or in tort, 273.

When action will lie for non-feasance, 274.

Effect of the general issue in actions on contracts, 484 ; in actions of tort, 709.

AGGRAVATION.

Distinction between matters of aggravation and substantive causes of action ; when and how to plead to matters of aggravation, 420, 436.

When new assignment necessary, 755.

AGISTMENT.

- Indebitatus count for the agistment of cattle, 68.
- for the keep of horses, 68.
- for the use of pasture, 68.

Count against an agister of cattle for losing a horse, 68.

Common law duty of agister of cattle, 68.

AGREEMENT.

How pleaded, 58. How denied, 460.

Setting out verbatim, 58, 467, 821.

Objections to under the Statute of Frauds, 467 ; and see FRAUDS, STATUTE OF.

Objections under Stamp laws, 467.

Agreement with penalty for non-performance ; to pay liquidated damages, 115, 217.

ALIEN ENEMY.

Plea in abatement of, 475.

When may be pleaded in bar, 475.

ALTERATION OF WRITTEN CONTRACT.

Plea that a written contract was made void by an alteration, 485.

Pleas of alterations in contracts, 487.

Plea that a release was altered by inserting the amount, 487.

Pleas of alterations in bills and notes, 531 ; see BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Alteration of written contract ; by a party ; by a stranger ; 485.

Alteration by accident, 486.

Alteration by consent of both parties, 486.

When alteration must be specially pleaded, 486, 533.

Alteration of a bill or note, 531, 533.

ALTERNATIVE.

Breaches of alternative promises, 62, 217.

Performance of alternative conditions of bond, 545.

AMBASSADOR.

Plea that the defendant is the ambassador of a foreign state, 487, 629.

AMENDMENT.

Of misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, 469-471, 708.

Powers of amendment under the C. L. P. Act, 12, 171, 469, 707.

Amendment of pleas, 445.

Pleading to amended pleadings, 434.

AMENDS, 789. See TENDER OF AMENDS.

ANCIENT LIGHTS, 347. See LIGHTS.

ANIMAL.

*Property in animals *feræ naturæ*, 295.*

Action for keeping mischievous animals, 366. See MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS.

ANNUITY.

Count on an annuity deed for arrears, 68.

on a covenant in a deed of separation between husband and wife to pay an annuity to the wife's trustee, 69.

on an annuity bond, 117.

Plea of the general issue, 487.

that no memorial was enrolled, 487.

that the memorial enrolled is defective, 488.

of redemption of the annuity under the deed, 488.

Avowry for annuities secured by distress, 780. See REPLEVIN.

Statute 53 Geo. III., requiring enrolment of memorial of annuity deeds, repealed, 487.

APOLOGY.

Notice of intention to prove apology in action for defamation, 726.

Plea of apology and payment into court in an action for a libel in a newspaper, 726. See DEFAMATION.

APOTHECARY, 225. See MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

APPEARANCE.

Proceeding in default of, 1.

APPRAISEMENT.

Count for selling a distress without appraisement, 322 ; and see DISTRESS.

APPRAISER.

Count for work done as an appraiser, 85.

Plea that plaintiff was not duly licensed, 601.

APPRENTICE.

Count by the apprentice against the master on the indenture of apprenticeship, 69.

by the father of the apprentice against the master, 70.

against the new master after an assignment of the indenture, 70.

by the master against the father of the apprentice on the indenture of apprenticeship, 70.

against a surety to the indenture of apprenticeship for non-payment of the premium, 71.

Covenants in indenture of apprenticeship are independent, 69; defences to action on, 69, 488.

Right to return of premium on death of master or apprentice, 69.

Effect of minority of apprentice, 70.

Liability of father, 70.

Damages in action against father for removing apprentice, 70.

APPROVEMENT.

Plea of approvement of common, 715.

Replication of approvement of common, 715.

ARBITRATION AND AWARD.

Indebitatus count on an award, 71.

on an umpirage, 71.

for the costs of an action and reference, 72.

Count on an award made under a reference by a judge's order, 72.

by an order of nisi prius, 73.

by an order in Chancery, 73.

upon an award under reference by agreement, 73.

on a reference to several arbitrators, 74.

on an arbitration bond, 74.

for the breach of an agreement to refer to arbitration, 74.

for refusing to choose an arbitrator, 75.

for refusing to appoint a valuer, 75.

for revoking the arbitrator's authority, 75.

by arbitrators for their fees, 75.

Plea to an action on an award, of the general issue, 488.

denying a submission by judge's order, 488.

denying the making of the award, 489.

that the award was not final, 489.

that the award included matters not referred, 489.

of revocation of the arbitrator's authority, 489.

Plea to an action, of a reference of the action by judge's order and award, 490.

of a reference by agreement and award, 491.

of an award settling sum to be deducted from plaintiff's claim, 491.

to action on policy of insurance that amount of loss was to be settled by arbitration, 491.

of rules of Friendly Society that dispute should be referred to arbitration, 491.

of an agreement to refer other matters accepted in satisfaction, 492.

Replications to the plea of an arbitration and award, 492.

Arbitration and award; modes of enforcing; by action; by attachment or execution, 71; by suit for specific performance, 71.

Indebitatus count, when applicable, 71.

Account stated will not lie on award, 53.

Interest on award when and how recoverable, 71.

ARBITRATION AND AWARD—continued.

- Limitation of action on award, 71.*
- Costs awarded, how recoverable, 72.*
- Agreements to refer to arbitration; damages for breach of, 74.*
- Enforcing references under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, 75.*
- Remedies of arbitrator for fees, 75.*
- Effect of the general issue in an action on award, 488.*
- Effect of plea denying the making of the award, 488.*
- Grounds for application to set aside award, 489.*
- Revocation of arbitrator's authority, 489.*
- Agreement to refer to arbitration, when a defence, 490.*
- Staying proceedings contrary to agreement to refer, 490.*
- Award how far conclusive, 490.*

ARBITRATOR.

- Mode of recovering fees; under contract; by lien upon the award, 75.*
- Excessive fees, how recovered from arbitrator, 50, 75.*

ARGUMENTATIVE PLEAS, 461, 819.**ARREST.**

- Counts for malicious arrest, 351. See **MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.**
- for false imprisonment, 412. See **TRESPASS TO PERSON.**
- against sheriff for not arresting, 399, 400.
- Pleas justifying arrest under process, 770. See **PROCESS.**
- justifying arrest for felony and suspicion of felony, 795, 796.
- Arrest for felony, 795.*
- Arrest by private person and constable, 795.*
- Arrest for misdemeanour, 795.*
- Arrest for breach of the peace, 795.*
- Privilege from arrest, effect of, 353, 396.*

ASSAULT.

- Count for an assault, 411.
- Plea of son assault demesne, 792.
- And see **TRESPASS TO PERSON.**

ASSETS.

- Plea of plene administravit, 578.
- of plene administravit præter, 579. And see **EXECUTOR.**

ASSIGNEE OF DEBT.

- Declaration by assignee of book debts under the Bankruptcy Act, 26.
- by assignee of debt or chose in action, 26.
- by assignee of bail bond, 26, 86.
- by assignee of administration bond, 26.
- by assignee of debt under the Companies Act, 1862, 75.
- by assignee of bond under Companies Clauses Act, 75.
- Replication to plea of plaintiff's bankruptcy that he assigned the debt before bankruptcy, 519.
- Equitable pleadings of assignment of debt, 573.
- Debt or chose in action not assignable at law, 75.*
- Assignable in equity, 75.*
- Action by assignee in name of assignor, 75.*
- Contracts assignable at law, 75.*
- When assignee of debt can sue for money received, 45.*
- Assignment of debt by bankrupt before bankruptcy, 519.*
- Assignment of debt as ground for equitable pleadings, 570.*

ASSIGNEE OF LESSOR AND LESSEE, 207. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.**ASSIGNEES OF BANKRUPT OR INSOLVENT.**

- Commencement and conclusion of declaration by the assignees of a bankrupt, 24, 25.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt partner and the solvent partner, 24.

ASSIGNEES OF BANKRUPT OR INSOLVENT—continued.

- by a trustee under the arrangement clauses in Bankruptcy Act, 24.
- by the assignees of an insolvent, 25.
- Indebitatus count by the assignees of a bankrupt upon causes of action accrued before the bankruptcy, 76.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt upon causes of action accrued after the bankruptcy, 79.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt partner jointly with the solvent partner, 79.
- by the assignees of an insolvent upon causes of action accrued to the insolvent, 81.
- upon causes of action accrued to the assignees, 82.
- Count by the assignees of a bankrupt for not accepting goods sold by him, 80.
- by the assignee of debts sold by the assignees of a bankrupt, 80.
- on contracts made with the bankrupt not executed before the bankruptcy and adopted by the assignees, 81.
- by the assignees under an Irish bankruptcy upon causes of action accrued to the bankrupt in England, 81.
- by the trustee of a Scotch bankrupt, 81.
- by the syndics of a French bankrupt, 81.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt drawer of a bill against the acceptor, 103.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt for a conversion of goods before the bankruptcy, 295.
- for a conversion after the bankruptcy, 295.
- by the assignees of an insolvent for a conversion of goods before the insolvency, 295.
- for a conversion after the insolvency, 295.
- by the assignees of a bankrupt against his landlord for distraining for more than a year's rent, 275.
- Plea denying that the plaintiffs are assignees, 492.
- Notice to be given with the above plea, 492.
- Plea of payment to the bankrupt without notice of a previous act of bankruptcy, 493.
- Plea that the bankrupt before bankruptcy had assigned the debt to a third party with notice of the assignment to the defendant, 493.
- Plea by assignees of bankrupt lessee that they never elected to take the lease, 493.
- Pleas of set-off and mutual credit in actions by assignees, 687.
- Assignees under the B. L. C. Act, 1849, 76.*
- Vesting of bankrupt's estate in the assignees, 76.*
- Actions by the assignees; effect of death or removal of assignees, 77.*
- Assignees under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 77.*
- Vesting of bankrupts' estate in creditors' assignee, 77.*
- Duties of, and actions by, creditors' assignee and official assignee, 78.*
- Action by assignees of bankrupt partner of a firm, 79.*
- Sale and assignment by assignees of book debts, and action by purchaser, 80.*
- Jurisdiction in insolvency abolished, 25.*
- Character of assignees must be specially denied; effect of such denial, 492.*
- Notice to be given of matters disputed by such denial, 492.*
- Non-joinder of assignees, 492.*
- Assignees suing without leave of court, 492.*
- Pleading set-off and mutual credit in actions by assignees, 687.*

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBT. See ASSIGNEE OF DEBT.

ASSUMPSIT.

Action of; indebitatus assumpsit, 35, 58.

ATTACHMENT OF DEBT.

Declaration against garnishee under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, 34, 82.

Plea to declaration against garnishee, 494.

that the plaintiff took the judgment debtor in execution, 494.

of payment or execution under order of attachment, 494.

of foreign attachment in the Lord Mayor's Court, and execution

had of the debt in the hands of the defendant as garnishee, 496.

replication that the plaintiff sued as trustee, 497.

replication that the attachment was after the death of the creditor, 497.

of attachment of debts in foreign countries, 497.

Attachment of debt under C. L. P. Act, 1854, 494.

Order of attachment, 494.

Order for execution, 495.

Order for proceedings against garnishee, 495.

Payment or execution a discharge to the garnishee, 495.

Creditor cannot attach debts after taking debtor in execution, 494.

Order of attachment equivalent to security in bankruptcy, 495.

Payment by garnishee after notice of bankruptcy, 495.

Payment by garnishee under execution, 496.

Effect of attachment upon debts previously assigned, 496.

What debts may be attached, 496.

Attachment in the Lord Mayor's Court, 496.

ATTAINDER, 565. See CONVICTION.

ATTORNEY.

Counts in contract.

Indebitatus count for work done as an attorney, 82.

for work done by an agent for another attorney, 83.

Count by an attorney for a wrongful dismissal after a permanent retainer, 83.

against an attorney for negligence in conducting an action, 83.

for compromising an action contrary to orders, 83.

for negligence in defending an action, 84.

for investing money upon insufficient security, 84.

for negligence in conducting business, 84.

for disclosing a defect in his client's title, 84.

for not taking care of his client's papers, 85.

Counts in tort.

Against an attorney for negligence in defending an action, 275.

for compromising action contrary to the directions of the client, 275.

for disclosing defect in client's title, 275.

Other counts against an attorney for negligence, 83, 275.

Pleas.

the general issue, 497.

traverse of the retainer, 497.

that the plaintiff was not admitted or enrolled, 497.

that the plaintiff had not taken out a certificate, 498.

that the plaintiff did not deliver a bill a month before action, 499.

Replication that the plaintiff did deliver a bill, 500.

to a count for negligence denying the negligence, 500.

to a count for abandoning a previous action, that the defendant was not supplied with funds by the plaintiff, 501.

of the privilege of an attorney to be sued in his own court, 474.

of lien by an attorney, 744.

ATTORNEY—continued.

- Attorney, appointment of, to sue and defend, 6.*
- Who may appoint; married woman; husband and wife; infant; idiot; lunatic, 6.*
- Privileges as to court and venue; no privilege in the county courts, 82, 83. Privilege pleaded in abatement, 474.*
- Effect of general issue in actions by and against, 497.*
- Liability for negligence, 83, 84.*
- Admission of, want of admission how far a defence, 498.*
- Certificate, 498.*
- Delivery of bill of costs, when necessary, 499.*
- Authority of attorney to compromise action, 84, 500.*

AUCTION.

- Count on sale of goods by auction for not removing the lots purchased, 241.
- on sale of land by auction for not completing, 248, 252.
- Sale of land by Auction Act, 218.*
- And see SALE OF GOODS; SALE OF LAND.

AUCTIONEER.

- Indebitatus count for work done as an auctioneer and appraiser, 85.
- Count by an auctioneer against his employer on the implied indemnity against defect of title to the goods sold, 85.
- by an auctioneer against a purchaser on the conditions of sale, 85.
- against an auctioneer for not selling without reserve according to advertisement, 86.
- on sale by auction of land, 248, 252. See SALE OF LAND.

AVERAGE.

- Count on a policy of insurance upon particular goods to recover for a general average loss, 184.
- on a policy of insurance on a ship for a general average loss by goods thrown overboard, 184.
- on a policy upon cargo to recover for particular average, 184.
- by a shipowner against the owner of goods to recover general average loss in respect of damage to the ship, 187.
- by owner of goods against shipowner for general average loss in respect of goods thrown overboard, 187.
- by owner of goods lost against owner of goods saved for general average, 187.
- Plea that the loss was an average loss within the exception in the policy, 612.
- And see INSURANCE.

AVERMENT.

- part of declaration so called, 8, 61.*

AVOWRY, 777. See REPLEVIN.**AWARD, 71, 488. See ARBITRATION AND AWARD.****BAIL-BOND.**

- Count by the assignee of a bail-bond against the principal and the bail, 86.
- Count on indemnity against becoming surety to bail-bond, 176.
- Plea of non est factum, 501.
- that the bond was not assigned by the sheriff, 501.
- that bail was put in and perfected, 502.
- that the plaintiff took the debtor under a *ca. sa.*, 502.
- Replication to the plea that bail was put in, nul tiel record, 502.
- Assignment of bail-bond; action by assignee, 86.*
- Equitable relief on bail-bond, 86.*
- Action on bail-bond; by sheriff, by assignee; where to be brought, mode of declaring, 87.*

BAIL-BOND—continued.

Staying proceedings in action, 87.

Action against sheriff for refusing to assign, 87.

Effect of the general issue, 501.

BAIL, RECOGNIZANCE OF.

Count on a recognizance of bail, 88.

Plea of nul tiel record, 502.

that there was no ca. sa. against the principal, 502.

Replication that there was a ca. sa. against the principal, 503.

Action on recognizance of bail ; recognizance matter of record ; venue local, 88.

Forms of recognizance in the different courts, 88.

Plea of nul tiel record, 502.

Other defences to the action, 502.

BAILIFF.

Count against bailiff of land, 63. See ACCOUNT.

by bailiff against landlord upon indemnity against the illegality of a distress, 177.

against bailiff to recover excessive charges for a distress, 324.

See DISTRESS.

against bailiff of county court, 300.

Plea of justification by bailiff under process, 770.

Liability of sheriff for default of bailiff, 396.

Action against bailiff of county court, 301.

BAILMENT.

Indebitatus count by a warehouseman for keeping goods, 88.

by a wharfinger for wharfage and warehouse room, 89.
for the hire of goods, 170.

Count against a bailee for not re-delivering goods bailed, 89.

for not re-delivering goods pledged with him
as security for advances of money, 89.

on a joint bailment, for refusing to re-deliver, 89.

for not safely keeping goods bailed, 89.

for losing goods, 90.

against the hirer of goods for negligent use, 170.

against an agister of cattle for losing a horse, 68.

against a livery stable-keeper for not taking care of a horse, 90.

against a veterinary surgeon for negligent treatment of a horse,
90, 156.

on a bailment of foreign mining shares by way of loan for not
delivering them, 90.

against a railway company for not re-delivering goods left in
their custody at a station, 129.

Count in tort against a bailee for negligence in keeping goods, 275.

for losing goods, and for not re-delivering goods, 276.

for carelessness in using goods, 276.

by a gratuitous borrower against the lender of a machine
for damage caused by its dangerous state, 276.

for not informing bailee of dangerous nature of goods,
276.

Plea of the general issue, 503.

traversing the bailment, 504.

traversing the request to re-deliver the goods, 504.

traversing that a reasonable time had elapsed, 504.

traversing the breach in not re-delivering the goods, 504.

traversing the breach in not taking care of the goods, 504.

by bailee that the bailor's title had determined by the claim of
the rightful owner, 504.

See other pleas, 504.

BAILMENT—continued.

Bailment ; lien for charges, 89.

Joint bailment ; delivery to one of joint bailors, 89.

Liability of bailee for negligence ; gratuitous borrower, 276.

Pleas of the general issue ; effect of ; where doubtful whether count framed in contract or in tort, 503, 504.

And see CARRIER ; HIRE ; LIEN.

BANKER.

Declaration by the public officer of a banking partnership, 27.

against the public officer, 28.

Indebitatus count by bankers, 90.

Count against a banker for not paying a customer's check, 91.

for not presenting a check for payment within a reasonable time, 92.

for not complying with the instructions of a customer, 92.

for negligence in paying a crossed check, 92.

Plea of lien by bankers, 744.

Relation of banker and customer ; duty of banker to pay customer's check, 91.

Liability of banker on paying forged checks ; checks payable to order, 91 ; crossed checks, 92.

Lien of banker on securities of customer, 743.

Pleas to action for not paying customer's check, 505.

BANKER'S CHECK, 107. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE, etc.

BANKING COMPANY.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by the public officer of a banking company, 27.

against the public officer of a banking company, 28.

Plea that banking company was illegally formed, 601.

And see COMPANY.

BANK-NOTE.

Count on a Bank of England note, 111.

on a country bank-note, 111.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Counts against the Bank of England for refusing to pay dividends and transfer stock, 405 ; and see STOCK.

BANKRUPTCY.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by the assignees of a bankrupt, 24.

by a trustee under the arrangement clauses in the Bankruptcy Act, 24.

by the assignees of a bankrupt partner and the solvent partner, 24.

by the assignees of a bankrupt, before the Bankruptcy Act, 25.

Plea of the bankruptcy of the defendant, 505.

Like pleas, setting out the proceedings in bankruptcy, 506.

Plea of the defendant's discharge by foreign bankruptcy, 506.

of the defendant's bankruptcy pending action, 507.

of the bankruptcy of the plaintiff, 507.

of release by deed of arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 508.

of deed of arrangement to pay composition and tender of composition, 517. •

of deed of arrangement annulling bankruptcy, 517.

of an arrangement under the control of the court and certificate under the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849 ; 12 & 13 Vict. c. 106, ss. 211–223, 517.

of release by deed of arrangement under ss. 224–229, 517.

BANKRUPTCY—*continued.*

Plea of a composition after adjudication under ss. 230–231, 517.

Pleas of illegality under the bankruptcy laws, 517.

Pleas in actions by assignees of bankrupt, 518.

Replication to a plea of the plaintiff's bankruptcy that the plaintiff assigned the debt before bankruptcy with notice to the defendant and now sues as trustee, 519.

that plaintiff sued for rent of house as trustee, 520.

that the assignees sold the debts, being book debts, to the plaintiff, 520.

that the certificate was obtained by fraud, 520.

that the consent of creditors to composition deed was obtained by fraud, 520.

to plea of non-joinder, of bankruptcy of co-contractor, 476.

to pleas of set-off, of the discharge of the plaintiff by bankruptcy, 691.

to plea of set-off, of the bankruptcy of the defendant, 691.

Plea of defendant's bankruptcy, 505.

Order of discharge under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, effect of, 505.

Issue on plea of bankruptcy, 506.

Adjudication and proof of debt without order of discharge is no plea, 506.

Effect of foreign bankruptcy, 506.

Bankruptcy of defendant after action, 507.

Bankruptcy of plaintiff; when an issuable plea, 507.

Plea of plaintiff's bankruptcy after action; enactment of C. L. P. Act as to, 507.

Deeds of arrangement under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 508.

Conditions to be observed in such deeds, 508.

Additional conditions under the Bankruptcy Amendment Act, 1868, 509.

Meaning of creditor in the Act, 510.

Secured creditors no longer reckoned, 510.

Creditors under bills, etc., 510.

Assents of creditors, when to be given, 510.

Effect of deeds not satisfying conditions, 510.

Assignment of property, not necessary, 511.

Deed must be for benefit of all the creditors, 511.

All the creditors must be parties to the covenants, 511.

All the creditors must be placed on equal terms, 512.

What terms may be imposed on non-assenting creditors, 512.

Plea must show that the deed is valid and that it is a release or satisfaction of the action, 514.

Evidence under issue on the deed, 515.

Jurisdiction of Court of Bankruptcy over parties to deed, 515.

Protection of debtor against execution, 515.

Execution by leave of the Court, 515.

Whether debtor, omitting to plead the deed, is entitled to protection, 515.

What Court to have jurisdiction under deed, 516.

Contracts to pay debts provable under bankruptcy, 517.

Contracts on consideration to forbear opposing, etc., 518.

Assignment of debt in whole or in part before bankruptcy, 519.

Property remaining in order and disposition of bankrupt, 493, 519, 718.

Actions for anything done in pursuance of bankruptcy Acts, must be brought within three months; general issue may be pleaded; costs in, 277.

And see ASSIGNEES.

BARON AND FEME. See **HUSBAND AND WIFE.**

BARRISTER.

Cannot sue for professional services, 92.

BATTERY, 410. See **TRESPASS TO PERSON.**

BEASTS OF THE PLOUGH.

Count for distraining beasts of the plough, 317. See **DISTRESS.**

BETTING.

Money received as deposit on bet recoverable, 162; and see **GAMING.**

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, etc.

Counts on Inland Bills of Exchange.

Drawer against acceptor on a bill payable to drawer, 94.

The expense of noting charged as special damage, 95.

Drawer against acceptor on a bill payable to a third party, 95.

Drawer against acceptor on a bill accepted payable at a particular place, 95.

Drawer against acceptor on a bill accepted payable on a contingency, 96.

Payee against acceptor, 96.

Indorsee against acceptor, 97.

Payee against drawer for default acceptance, 97.

Indorsee against drawer for default acceptance, 97.

Payee against drawer for default payment, 98.

Payee against drawer for default payment of a bill drawn payable at a particular place, 98.

Payee against drawer for default payment excusing notice of dishonour, 99.

Payee against drawer for default payment excusing presentment because the drawee could not be found, 99.

Payee against drawer for default payment where the drawee was dead and no executor or administrator appointed at the time the bill became due, 99.

Payee against drawer for default payment where the defendant dispensed with presentment, 100.

Indorsee against drawer for default payment on a bill payable to the drawer or order, 100.

Indorsee against drawer for default payment on a bill payable to a third party or order, 101.

Indorsee against indorser for default acceptance, 101.

Indorsee against indorser for default payment, 101.

Executor of drawer against acceptor, 101.

Administrator of drawer against acceptor, 102.

Executor of payee against acceptor, 102.

Executor of indorsee against acceptor, 102.

Drawer against executor of acceptor, 102.

Drawer against administrator of acceptor, 102.

Indorsee of executor of drawer against acceptor, 102.

Indorsee of administrator of drawer against acceptor, 102.

Assignees of a bankrupt drawer against acceptor, 103.

Assignees of an insolvent drawer against acceptor, 103.

Husband and wife on a bill drawn by her before marriage against acceptor, 103.

Husband and wife on a promissory note made to wife, 103.

Husband on promissory note made to wife, 103.

Widow on promissory note made payable to her during marriage, 104.

Administrator of wife on promissory note, 104.

Drawer against husband and wife on a bill accepted by her before marriage, 104.

Surviving drawer against acceptor, 104.

Against a surviving joint acceptor, 104.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, etc.—
continued.

Counts on Inland Bills of Exchange—continued.

Action on bill or note under the Summary Procedure on Bills of Exchange Act; must be brought within six months, 93.

Leave to appear upon affidavit of defence; after judgment, 93.

One writ may be issued against all the parties, 93.

Provision of C. L. P. Acts applicable, 93.

Writ issued beyond six months irregular but not void, 93.

Checks are within the Act, 93.

Separate declarations when necessary, 93.

Declaration may include a count upon the consideration, 94.

Defence not restricted by affidavit, 94.

Act extends to County Courts, 94.

Declaration upon bill must describe it as overdue, 94; on bill payable at or after sight, 94.

When it may be in debt and when in assumpsit, 94.

When count on the consideration, and upon account stated may be added, 94.

Interest chargeable on bills or notes; on foreign bills; need not be charged in declaration, 94.

Mode of stating bills drawn by a firm; by parties designated by initials or contraction of name, 95.

Ambiguous instruments how pleaded, 95.

Noting and protesting a bill; expenses of noting, etc., how recoverable; under the Bills of Exchange Act, 95.

Acceptance of Bill; general or qualified; liability on qualified acceptance, 95.

Acceptance payable at a particular place, 96.

Bills drawn payable at a particular place, 96.

Indorsement, how stated; imports delivery and transfer of property; delivery without indorsement; conditional indorsement, 97.

Indorsement in blank, 97.

Striking out indorsements, 97.

Default acceptance; no new cause of action upon default payment, 97.

Default payment, 98.

Presentment for payment; where the bill is drawn payable at a particular place; where the acceptance is qualified, 98.

Mode of stating presentment, 101.

Notice of dishonour; for non-acceptance; for non-payment; reasons for; excuses for want of; reasonable delay of notice need not be excused; waiver of, 99, 100.

Indorser in position of drawer, 101.

Bills made to or by wife before or after marriage, 103.

Counts on Foreign Bills of Exchange.

Drawer against acceptor, 104.

Payee against acceptor on a bill drawn in sets, 105.

Payer supra protest against acceptor, 105.

Payee against acceptor supra protest, 105.

Indorsee against acceptor on a foreign bill payable at usances, 106.

Payee against drawer for default acceptance, 106.

Indorsee against drawer for default payment, 106.

Foreign bills of exchange; mode of suing upon; must be described as foreign bills, 104.

Expenses of noting and protesting, 104.

Interest on, 104.

Stamps on, 104.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, ETC.—
continued.

** Counts on Foreign Bills of Exchange—continued.*

Bills in sets, 105.

Acceptance supra protest, 105.

Usances, 106.

Amount recoverable on, 106.

Counts on Bankers' Checks.

Payee of check against drawer, 107.

Payee of check against drawer excusing notice of dishonour, 107.

Bearer or indorsee against drawer, 107.

Indorsee of check against indorser, 108.

Bearer of a crossed check against drawer, 108.

Bankers' checks, mode of suing on ; within the Bills of Exchange Act, 107.

Time for presentment of ; consequence of not presenting in time, 107.

Post-dated check, 107.

Indorsement of, 108.

Crossed checks ; liability of banker upon ; mode of declaring upon, 108.

Counts on Promissory Notes.

Payee against maker, 109.

On a promissory note setting it out verbatim, 109.

Payee against maker on a note payable on demand, 109.

Payee against maker on a note payable after notice, 109.

Payee against maker on a note made payable at a particular place in the body of it, 109.

Payee against maker on a note payable by instalments where the whole sum is due, 110.

Payee against maker where some only of the instalments are due, 110.

Payee against maker on a note payable by instalments, in which the whole sum is made payable on any default, 110.

Bearer against maker on a note payable to bearer, 111.

Bearer against Bank of England on bank-note, 111.

Bearer against maker on a country bank-note payable in town or country, 111.

On the debenture of a company, 111.

Indorsee against maker, 111.

Indorsee against payee, 111.

Indorsee against indorser, 112.

Executor or administrator of payee against maker, 112.

Against the executor or administrator of maker, 112.

Assignees of a bankrupt payee against maker, 112.

Husband and wife on a note payable to the wife before marriage, against maker, 112.

Against husband and wife on a note made by the wife before marriage, 112.

Surviving payee against maker, 113.

By payee against surviving maker, 113.

Promissory notes ; note payable on demand, 109.

Note payable after sight or after notice, 109.

Note payable at a particular place ; presentment at the specified place must be made and stated ; excuse of presentment, 109, 110.

Note payable by instalments ; is assignable within the statute of Anne, 110.

Note drawn payable to the maker's own order ; special indorsement of, 111.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, etc.—continued.

Miscellaneous Counts relating to Bills, etc.,

- Count for the breach of a promise to retire a bill at maturity in consideration of renewal, 113.
- against a person employed to discount a bill for negotiating it for his own use, 113.
- for not discounting or returning a bill delivered to be discounted, 114.
- for not applying the proceeds of a bill as agreed upon, 114.
- against a person employed to take up a bill for neglecting to do so, 114.
- by the acceptor of an accommodation bill on the contract to indemnify him, 175.
- by one joint maker of a bill against the other on a covenant to pay the bill, 176.
- on an indemnity to the plaintiff against taking up a bill and bringing an action upon it, 176.

Pleas to Actions on Bills, Notes, etc.

- Traverse of the drawing of the bill, 520.
- of the making of the note, 521.
- of the acceptance, 521.
- of the indorsement, 522.
- of the presentment for acceptance, 522.
- of the presentment for payment, 522.
- of the default in acceptance, 523.
- that the bill was returned to the plaintiff, 523.
- of notice of dishonour, 523.
- of the facts alleged as excuse for want of notice of dishonour [or of presentment], 523.
- of the facts alleged as excuse for want of presentment, 523.
- that the defendant dispensed with presentment, 524.
- Plea that the plaintiff was not the holder, 524.
- that the plaintiff indorsed away the bill, 524.
- of the bankruptcy of the indorser before indorsement, 524.
- that the defendant accepted the bill for the plaintiff's accommodation, 525.
- that the bill was accepted by the defendant for the accommodation of the drawer who indorsed it to the plaintiff without value, 525.
- other pleas of want of consideration, 526.
- that the bill was accepted in payment of goods sold, which the plaintiff failed to deliver, 526.
- that the bill was accepted in consideration of goods to be consigned by the plaintiff to the defendant, which the plaintiff failed to consign, 527.
- other pleas of failure of consideration, 527.
- that the defendant was induced to accept the bill by the fraud of the drawer who indorsed it to the plaintiff without value [or with notice, or when overdue], 528.
- by acceptor that the bill was accepted without consideration, and was delivered to the drawer for the special purpose of his getting it discounted for the defendant's benefit, and that it was indorsed by the drawer to the plaintiff in fraud of that purpose and without value, 528.
- by the drawer that he drew and indorsed the bill without consideration for the special purpose of getting it discounted, and that it was negotiated in fraud of that purpose, and that plaintiff gave no value, 529.
- that the note was stolen and plaintiff held it without value, 530.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, etc.—continued.***Pleas to Actions on Bills, Notes, etc.—continued.***

other pleas of fraud, 530.

pleas of illegality, 530.

in an action by the indorsee against the indorser of a bill that the plaintiff and the drawer are the same person, 531.

Replication that the defendant indorsed the bill as surety for the acceptor only and for his accommodation, 531.

of an alteration in the bill, 531.

of an alteration in a note, 533.

that a note was materially altered so as to require a new stamp, 533.

in an action by the drawer against the acceptor that the bill has been lost by the plaintiff, 534.

other pleas of lost bill, 534.

of waiver of a bill or note, 534.

in an action against the drawer that the plaintiff agreed with the acceptor to give him time for payment, 535.

other pleas of time given to prior party, 535.

on equitable grounds to an action against one of several joint makers of a promissory note that the defendant made the note as surety only for another maker to whom the plaintiff gave time, 335.

other pleas on equitable grounds of discharge by dealings with principal, 536.

Replication that the remedies against the sureties were reserved, 536.

of payment to the plaintiff, 536.

to an action by the indorsee against the drawer of payment by the acceptor, 536.

to an action by the indorsee against the acceptor of payment by the drawer, 537.

to an action by the indorsee against the acceptor of payment to the drawer after the bill was due, and subsequent indorsement by the latter, 537.

of payment to a prior holder not mentioned in the declaration, and subsequent indorsement to the plaintiff, 358.

of payment of part of a note to a prior holder, and subsequent indorsement to the plaintiff for the residue only with notice, and payment of the residue, 538.

that the defendant deposited goods with the drawer to meet the bill, out of the proceeds of which he paid himself and indorsed the bill when overdue, 538.

that the bill was accepted for the accommodation of the drawer and paid by him when due, and endorsed when overdue, 538.

that the bill was for the accommodation of the drawer and was taken up by him when due and reissued when overdue without a new stamp, 539.

that the holder at maturity recovered judgment against the defendant on the bill, and that plaintiff took it with notice, 539.

of accord and satisfaction to bills of exchange, 539.

of agreements affecting the bill or note, 539.

of set-off on bills and notes, 683.

Pleas to actions on bills, etc.; non assumpsit and never indebted inadmissible, 520.

Pleading to declaration containing counts on bills with other counts, 521.

Acceptor cannot deny the drawing, 521.

Indorser cannot deny the drawing or previous indorsement, 521.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANKERS' CHECKS, PROMISSORY NOTES, etc.—continued.*Pleas—continued.*

- Traverse of acceptance or drawing, effect of, 522.*
- Objections to stamps, how raised, 522.*
- Traverse of indorsement, effect of, 522.*
- Presentment, when necessary, and what sufficient, 523.*
- Notice of dishonour, what sufficient, excuses of, 523.*
- Holder of bill or note, traverse that plaintiff is the holder, 524.*
- Plea that plaintiff has indorsed away the bill, effect of, 524.*
- Accommodation bill, 525 ; effect of notice of, 525.*
- Want of consideration, how pleaded, 525.*
- Total or partial failure of consideration ; severance of consideration, 526.*
- Breach of warranty of goods paid for by bill, 526.*
- Bill or note accepted or drawn by fraud ; indorsee without value or with notice, or when overdue cannot recover, 528.*
- Allegations that plaintiff took the bill without value, with notice, and when overdue, how pleaded, 528.*
- Effect of fraud or illegality in the inception or negotiation of bill or note on the burden of proof, 529.*
- Illegal consideration ; not severable, 530.*
- Pleading to counts on bill, and on the consideration, and on account stated jointly, 530.*
- Defence that the bill has been reindorsed to the plaintiff, a previous indorser, when to be pleaded, 531.*
- Alteration in a bill or note ; where requiring new stamp ; effect of in pleading and in evidence, 531, 532.*
- Defence of lost bill ; indemnity against a lost bill under the C. L. P. Act, 534.*
- Waiver of bill or note, 534.*
- Effect of giving time for payment of a bill or note upon the liability of subsequent parties, 535.*
- Party primarily liable on bill can set up the rights of a surety only in a pleading upon equitable grounds, 535.*
- Effect of payments by drawer on liabilities of other parties, 537.*
- Payment after action, 537.*
- Effect of payment by drawer and acceptor before and after the bill is due, 537.*
- Indorsee of overdue bill takes it subject to all the equities attached, 537.*
- Transfer of bill after action brought, and after judgment, 539.*
- Effect of agreements relating to bills and notes upon the rights of the parties, 539.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT, Summary procedure on, 93, 521.**BILL TAKEN FOR DEBT.**

- Plea that the defendant accepted a bill of exchange on account of the debt which is still running, 540.*
- that the defendant accepted a bill on account of the debt which the plaintiff has indorsed away, 540.*
- other pleas of similar defences, 541.*
- that the defendant indorsed a bill to the plaintiff on account of the debt, 541.*
- that the defendant indorsed to the plaintiff on account of the debt, a note of a third party, 541.*
- that a third party accepted a bill drawn by the plaintiff on account of the debt, 541.*

BILL TAKEN FOR DEBT—continued.

Plea that the defendant indorsed a bill to the plaintiff on account of the debt upon which the plaintiff gave time for payment, 541.

that the defendant indorsed bills to the plaintiff on account of the debt which the defendant rendered useless, 542.

of bills and notes taken in accord and satisfaction, 480.

Replication, to plea that the defendant indorsed a bill accepted by a third party, that the bill is overdue and dishonoured, 542.

of fraud to a plea of bill taken for a debt, 587.

Giving a negotiable security on account of a debt ; when a defence, 540.

No defence to bond or other specialty ; nor to debt for rent, 540.

How pleaded and replied to ; where defendant primarily liable on the bill ; where defendant secondarily liable, 540, 542.

Payment of the bill operates as payment of the debt, 540.

If plaintiff loses the remedy on the bill, the defendant is discharged, 542.

Bills taken in accord and satisfaction, 480, 540.

BILL OF LADING.

Count by consignee of goods against master of ship on bill of lading, 132.

by indorsee of bill of lading against master, 132.

against indorsee of bill of lading, 133.

Transfer of rights and liabilities on bills of lading by indorsement, 129, 130.

Contract to pay freight or demurrage implied from acceptance of goods under bill of lading, 130.

And see CARRIERS BY WATER.

BOARD AND LODGING.

Indebitatus count for the use of lodging, 197.

for board and lodging, 197.

Contract for board and lodging is not a contract for an interest in land within the Statute of Frauds, 197.

Liability of lodging-house keeper for loss of goods of lodger, 344.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by or against a Local Board of Health, 31.

Plea justifying under the authority of a local Board of Health, 817.

Local Boards incorporated with power to sue, 31, 391.

Actions for anything done under Public Health Act, limitation, venue, general issue, tender of amends, 31, 391.

BOND.

Count on a bond without assigning a breach, 117.

on an annuity bond stating the condition and assigning a breach, 117.

on a bond with a special condition setting out the condition and assigning breaches, 118.

on a (Lloyd's) bond given by a company, 118.

by the assignee of a bond under the Comp. Clauses Consol. Act, 118.

on a bond given under 1 & 2 Vict. c. 110, s. 8, 110.

on an administration bond assigned by order of the judge of the Court of Probate, assigning breaches, 110.

against heir on the bond of his ancestor, 170.

Counts on indemnity bonds, 176. See INDEMNITY.

on bonds of guarantee, 162. See GUARANTEE.

on bonds conditioned not to exercise a trade, 263. See TRADE.

on bail-bonds, 86. See BAIL.

on replevin bonds, 235. See REPLEVIN.

BOND—continued.

Plea of non est factum to a bond, 543.

that bond was delivered as an escrow, 543.

of payment according to the condition (*solvit ad diem*), 543.

of payment after the day but before action (*solvit post diem*), 544.

payment into court to a common money bond, 544.

of performance generally of special conditions, 545.

of performance to actions on bonds of guarantee, 545.

of matter excusing performance, 546.

that bond was given for immoral consideration, 599.

to an indemnity bond, of non damnificatus, 604.

of a set-off on a bond, 684.

of set-off to an action on a bond, 686.

Suggestions of breaches, 546.

Bonds; penalty recoverable at common law; relief against the penalty in equity; by statute, 114, 115.

Common money bonds; payment post diem; payment into court of the principal and interest, 115.

Bonds with special conditions; assignment of breaches; suggestion of breaches; inquiry and assessment of damages; stay of execution on payment into court of the damages; judgment for penalty as security for future breaches; scire facias on; entry of judgment, 115.

Distinction between common money bonds and bonds with special conditions, 115.

Covenants and agreements with penal sum, 115.

Mode of declaring upon money bond, 116, 117.

Mode of declaring upon bond within the statute; assignment of and suggestion of breaches, 116.

Only one breach assignable at common law; several breaches assignable under the statute, 116, 117.

Proceedings by scire facias on the judgment for future breaches, 117.

Staying proceedings on payment of amount due, 117.

Liability on a bond is limited to the amount of the penalty, 117.

Effect of non est factum, 542.

Nil debet not allowed, 543.

Performance, how pleaded; when generally; when with particularity, 543.

Where performance not yet due, 543.

Performance of negative or alternative conditions; excuse of performance, 545.

Payment post diem cannot be pleaded to part, 544.

Tender post diem no defence, 544.

Payment into court cannot be made to bonds with special conditions, 544.

BOOK.

Count for infringing the copyright in a book, 297. See COPYRIGHT.

BOOKING-OFFICE KEEPER.

Count against, for losing goods, 128, 280.

BOTTOMRY BOND.

Count upon a policy of insurance upon a bottomry bond, 186.

BREACH.

Mode of assigning, 61.

Several breaches, 62.

Breach with exceptions, 62.

General denial of the breach, 436.

BREACH—continued.

Effect of not guilty in denying breach of contract, 461.

Assignment and suggestion of breaches in actions on bonds, 115.

See BONDS.

Breach of alternative promises, 62, 217.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE, 219. See MARRIAGE.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.

Justification of arrest to prevent, 797.

Right to arrest for breach of peace, 795.

BRIBERY.

Counts for penalty for bribery at election, 233.

BROKER.

Indebitatus count by a broker for commission, etc., 118.

Count by broker against his employer on his indemnity against payments made by the broker under the rules of the Stock Exchange, 119, 178.

on the implied promise that shares delivered to him to sell were genuine, 119.

on implied warranty of authority to sell, 119.

for not completing sale, 119.

against a sharebroker for not purchasing shares according to order, 119.

against a broker, employed to purchase or sell goods, for neglect of duty, 119, 120.

against an insurance broker for neglect of duty, 120.

by a broker employed to distrain against his employer upon an indemnity against the illegality of the distress, 177.

by an insurance broker for brokerage and premiums, 192.

Plea to an action for work done, that it was done by the plaintiff as a broker, and that he was not duly licensed, 546, 601.

Unlicensed broker cannot recover commission; may recover money paid, 118, 119, 546.

Usage of Stock Exchange; of Lloyd's, 119.

Insurance broker, 192.

Broker employed to distrain, implied indemnity of, 177.

Excessive fees paid to broker, 50, 324.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 159. See FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

BUSINESS.

Count for the price of the goodwill of a business, 261.

on contract not to carry on business within certain limits, 262. And see TRADE.

for fraud in misrepresenting the value of a business on a sale, 334.

BYE-LAW.

Count for penalties under bye-law of company, 234.

Plea by railway company justifying arrest under bye-law, 798.

CAB.

Count against a cab proprietor for the loss of a passenger's luggage from a hired cab, 136.

by a driver against his employer for defacing his licence, 276.

CALLS.

Counts by companies for calls, 140.

Pleas to actions for calls, 559. See COMPANY.

CANAL.

Indebitatus count for tonnage on canals, 131.

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 551. See CARRIER.

CANCELLATION OF DEED.

Plea that deed was cancelled with consent of plaintiff and defendant, 675.

Action for rent upon demise under cancelled deed, 199, 675.

CAPIAS.

Counts for malicious arrest on a capias to hold to bail, 351.

Counts for malicious arrest on a ca. sa., 353. See **MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.**

against the sheriff for not arresting and for escape, 399, 400.

See **SHERIFF.**

Pleas of justification under a writ of ca. sa., 772. See **PROCESS.**

CARELESSNESS, 368. See NEGLIGENCE.

CARRIAGES, COLLISION OF.

Count for negligent driving, 369. See **NEGLIGENCE.**

for collision in driving, 412. See **TRESPASS.**

CARRIER.*Carriers by Land, Counts in Contract.*

Indebitatus count by a carrier for the carriage of goods, 122.

Count against a carrier for not carrying and delivering goods within a reasonable time, 124.

for not delivering goods according to the directions of the plaintiff, 125.

for not carrying and delivering goods in time for a market, 125.

for loss of goods, 126.

for injury to goods after declaration of value under the Carriers Act, 126.

for excessive charges for packed parcels, 126.

against a railway company for not providing trucks to convey carriages, 126.

for damage done to furniture in removing it, 127.

against a railway company for not safely keeping goods left at a station, 128.

against a railway company for not forwarding goods left at a station to be forwarded, 128.

Carriers by Land, Counts in Tort.

Count against a common carrier for refusing to carry goods, 277.

for refusing to carry a passenger's luggage, 277.

by a collector of parcels against a railway company for refusing to carry packed parcels, 278.

for refusing to carry at a lawful rate of charge, 278.

for refusing to carry unless value of goods declared and insured, 278.

for not carrying and delivering within a reasonable time, 278.

for not carrying and delivering in time for a market, 278.

for damaging goods, 279.

for losing goods, 279.

for not providing proper trucks for cattle, 280.

for not taking care of goods after refusal of consignee to accept, 280.

against a booking-office keeper for losing goods, 280.

Carriers by Water, Counts in Contract.

Indebitatus count by carrier for freight, 129.

for freight payable in advance, 130.

for freight under charterparties, 137.

for demurrage, 130.

for lighterage, 131.

for tonnage on canals, 131.

Count by the carrier against the shipper for freight and primage payable in advance, 131.

CARRIER—continued.*Carriers by Water, Counts in Contract—continued.*

by the owner of a ship against the shipper and consignee of goods for not receiving the goods within a reasonable time, 131, 132.

by the carrier against the shipper upon the implied warranty that the goods shipped were not dangerous, 132.

by the consignee of goods against the master of a ship on the bill of lading for not delivering, 132.

by the indorsee of a bill of lading against the master for not delivering the goods, 132.

against the indorsee of a bill of lading, 133.

against a carrier for negligently stowing the goods, whereby they were damaged, 133.

against a carrier for damage done to goods by stowing them on deck, 133.

against a carrier for loss of the goods, 133.

against a carrier for damage to the goods, 134.

against a carrier on the implied promise that his vessel was seaworthy, 134.

against the master of a steam-tug for negligence in towing the plaintiff's ship, 134.

Carriers by Water, Counts in Tort.

Count against shipowner for the loss of goods, 281.

by the consignee against the carrier for refusing to deliver the goods, 281.

for damage to goods shipped in the defendant's ship to be carried, 281.

for damage to goods occasioned by negligent stowage, 281.

by a carrier against the shipper of goods for knowingly shipping dangerous goods without giving notice to the carrier, 282.

against shipowner for landing goods without notice under the Merchant Shipping Act, 282.

Carriers of Passengers, Counts in Contract.

Indebitatus count for passage money, 134.

Count against a carrier for not carrying a passenger who has booked his place, 135.

by a husband for loss of his wife's luggage, 135.

against a railway company for loss of a passenger's luggage, 136.

against a cab proprietor for loss of a passenger's luggage from a cab, 136.

against a railway company for delay in a train, 136.

against a railway company for not running a train as advertised by the time tables, 136.

Carriers of Passengers, Counts in Tort.

against a railway company for refusing to carry the plaintiff, 282.

for refusing to carry passenger's luggage, 283.

for refusing to admit conveyance within the station, 283.

for the loss of a passenger's luggage, 283.

for delay in a train, 284.

against a carrier for a personal injury to a passenger, 284.

by executor or administrator of a passenger killed, under Lord Campbell's Act, 326.

Carriers of Messages.

Count against an electric telegraph company for not transmitting a message correctly, 137.

for not transmitting a message, 285.

CARRIER—continued.*Carriers of Messages—continued.*

Count for injury done to a telegraphic cable by negligent navigation, 285.

Pleas to Actions by and against Carriers.

The general issue in contract, 546 ; in tort, 710.

Traverse of the delivery and receipt of the goods, 547, 710.

Traverse of the breach, 547.

Plea under the Carriers Act, 1 Will. IV. c. 68, that the goods were within the Act, and were above the value of £10, and were not declared or insured, 547.

Replication to the plea of the Carriers Act that the loss was occasioned by the felonious acts of the defendant's servants, 550.

Pleas of special contracts restricting liability, 551.

by a railway company, of special conditions, 551. -

that the breach was caused by the plaintiff's own act and default, 554.

that the plaintiff refused to pay the carriage, 554.

that the delay was caused by the line being blocked with snow, 554.

by carriers by sea, of special conditions and exceptions restricting liability, 554.

of stoppage *in transitu*, 555.

not guilty, 711.

to a count for refusing to carry, traversing that the defendant was a common carrier, 710.

to a count for refusing to carry, that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to pay the carriage, 710.

of lien by a carrier, 743.

Duties of carrier at common law ; implied contract with carrier, 120.

Declaration against carrier may be framed on contract or in tort, 120.

Effect of charging defendant as a common carrier, 120 ; *allegation of duty immaterial ; mode of charging liability of carrier ; exceptions and qualifications of liability*, 121.

Test of action being of contract or of tort, 121.

In whose name action should be brought ; when the consignee should sue and when the consignor ; consignee under a sale within the Statute of Frauds, 121, 122.

Rights and liabilities of consignee under bill of lading, and of indorsee of bill of lading, 129, 130.

Duties of carriers of goods by land, 122.

Railway companies as common carriers ; special contracts with ; Railway companies carrying over other lines, 123.

Packed parcels, 126 ; *unequal and excessive charges by*, 127.

Duties of carriers by water ; special contracts by charterparty, 129.

Action for freight ; under charterparty ; who to sue, 129.

Freight pro rata itineris, 129.

Rights and liabilities for freight under bill of lading, 129.

Indorsement of bill of lading, 129 ; *transfer of liability under ; title of indorsee*, 130.

Effect of bill of lading as evidence of shipment, 129.

Where shipowner liable for negligent stowage, 281 ; *where stevedore employed*, 281.

Action for demurrage ; against whom it will lie, 130.

Duties of carriers of passengers ; liability of railway company running over other lines, 135.

Liability for passengers' luggage, 134, 135.

CARRIER—continued.*Carriers of Messages—continued.**What is passengers' luggage, 135.**Damages for delay in carrying a passenger, 135.**Damages in actions against carrier; for loss or delay in carriage of goods, 123.**When carrier liable for wrongful conversion, 279.**Carriers of messages by telegraph, 137.**The Telegraph Act; telegraphs to be open to all persons alike; penalty for omission or delay in transmitting message or for divulging message, 137.**Effect of non assumpsit; of not guilty; where doubtful whether the action is framed on contract or in tort, 546, 710.**Carriers Act, 126, 547; articles to be declared; increased charges; public notices; non-joinder of co-partner in public conveyance; felony of servants, proof of value; payment into Court, 547, 550.**The statute a defence to counts for the loss of or injury to goods; not to counts for delay, 549.**Carrier bound to demand increased charge on declared value, 550.**Carriers partly by land and partly by water, 550.**Special contracts with carriers, 551.**The Railway and Canal Traffic Act; special contracts under, 551, 553.**Conditions which have been held reasonable, 552.**Conditions which have been held unreasonable, 552.**Provisions respecting liability for loss or injury to animals carried, 553.***CARRIERS ACT, 547. See CARRIER.****CASE, action of, 273, 639.****CATTLE.***Count for the agistment of cattle, 68.**for distraining beasts of the plough, 317.**Pleas of common of pasture, 711. See COMMON.**justifying taking cattle for distress damage feasant, 731. See DISTRESS.**Avowries for distress damage feasant, 782. See REPLEVIN.**Plea justifying detaining cattle which had strayed on the defendant's close, 800.***CERTIFICATE.***Plea that attorney had not taken out a certificate, 498.**Plea to action by conveyancer, that he was not certificated, 601.***CERTIORARI.***Commencement of declaration in an action removed by certiorari from the county court, 33.**in an action removed from the Court of Passage at Liverpool, 34.***CHAMPERTY, 646. See MAINTENANCE.****CHANGE OF VENUE, 3. See VENUE.****CHARACTER.***Character in which parties sue or are sued, 5. See PARTIES.**Actions for injuries to, 301. See DEFAMATION.**Giving character of servant, 303.**Fraudulent representations respecting, 336. See FRAUD.***CHARTERPARTY.***Indebitatus counts for freight and demurrage, 129, 130. See CARRIER.**Count by shipowner against charterer for not paying for freight by bills as agreed upon, 137.*

CHARTERPARTY—continued.

- for not paying freight according to the terms of the charterparty, 138.
- for demurrage and detention beyond the days of demurrage, 138.
- for not loading pursuant to the charterparty, 139.
- by charterer against shipowner for deviating from and abandoning the voyage to the port of loading, 139.
 - for delay and deviation in the voyage to the port of loading, 140.
 - for refusing to continue voyage, 140.
 - for not carrying and delivering according to the charterparty, 140.
 - for not repaying freight paid in advance upon failure to deliver the cargo, 140.
 - for continuing the voyage after the ship had become unseaworthy, 140.
 - for breach of warranty of class of ship, 140.
- Plea of the general issue, 555.
 - that the liability of the charterer was to cease on loading a cargo worth the freight, 556.
 - that the ship did not sail pursuant to the charterparty, 556.
 - that the plaintiff was not ready and willing to deliver the cargo, 556.
 - that the defendant, the charterer, did not keep the ship on demurrage, 556.
 - that the defendant, the charterer, did not detain the ship, 556.
 - that the detention sued for was caused by ice and excepted from the charterparty, 556.
 - that the defendant, the charterer, did load a complete cargo, 556.
 - of excuses to actions for not loading, 557.
 - that the defendant, the owner, was prevented from completing the voyage by causes excepted in the charterparty, 557.
 - that a declaration of war rendered the performance of the charterparty illegal, 557.
- Contracts by charterparty, 129 ; exceptions in charterparty, 140.*
- Freight under charterparty ; how recoverable, 129.*
- Damages for not loading pursuant to charterparty, 139.*
- Effect of non assumpsit ; of non est factum, 555.*
- Exceptions in the charterparty, how pleaded, 556.*

CHECK, 107. See **BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

CHURCH.

- Count for disturbing a right to a pew, 389.
 - for dilapidations of benefices, 315.
- Plea justifying an expulsion from church, 794.
 - by minister of church justifying expulsion from vestry, 794.
 - by vicar justifying breaking into the chancel, 806.

CHURCHWARDEN.

- Commencement and conclusion of declaration by or against churchwardens and overseers, etc., 32.

CIRCUITY OF ACTION.

- Pleas in avoidance of circuity of action, 558.
 - Where defendant entitled to recover back the damages claimed, he may plead defence to avoid circuity of action, 558.*
 - No defence if measure of damages not identical, 558.*
 - Covenant or agreement not to sue may be so pleaded, 558.*
 - Covenant not to sue and release of one of joint debtors, 559.*

CIRCUITY OF ACTION—*continued*.

Covenant not to sue for a limited time; with condition of forfeiture if action brought within the time, 559.

Indemnity by plaintiff against debt sued for, 559.

In action on a bill reindorsed to a previous indorser, 531.

Equitable pleadings founded on cross demands and set-off, 571.

CLAIM of debt or damages, 11. See DAMAGES.

CLERK.

Declarations by and against clerks to public bodies, 32.

Count on a guarantee for due accounting by a clerk, 167.

Pleas justifying the dismissal of, 650.

CLIENT.

Actions by, against attorney, 83, 275. See ATTORNEY.

CLOSE, 417. See TRESPASS TO LAND.

COGNIZANCE, form of, 777. See REPLEVIN.

COHABITATION.

Agency of wife during cohabitation, 172.

Contracts respecting illicit cohabitation, 599.

COLLISION.

Count for collision caused by negligent driving, 369, 412.

for collision caused by negligent navigation of ship, 371.

See NEGLIGENCE; TRESPASS.

COLOUR.

Express colour; unnecessary, 438, 804.

COMMENCEMENTS and conclusions of declarations, 1. See DECLARATION.
of pleas and subsequent pleadings, 433.

See PLEA; REPLICATION; REJOINDER.

COMMISSION.

Indebitatus count by agent for commission, 64.

COMMISSIONER.

Actions against commissioners of public works, 32, 376.

COMMON.

Count for a disturbance of the plaintiff's right of common of pasture by digging up the turf and soil and enclosing, 285.

for obstructing the plaintiff's right of common by putting on cattle, 288.

for disturbing a right of common by surcharging, 288.

for disturbing a right of common by removing manure, 288.

Plea of the general issue, 711.

traversing the plaintiff's possession, 711.

traversing the plaintiff's right of common of pasture, 711.

of a right of common under the statute, 711.

of a prescriptive right of common at common law, 713.

by a tenant of a right of common, 713.

justifying pulling down obstructions to right of common, 713.

justifying driving sheep because trespassing on common, 713.

of rights of common of pasture of various kinds, 713.

by a copyhold tenant of a right of common of turbary, 714.

of right to dig minerals, etc., 714.

of approvement of common, 715.

Replication traversing the right of common, 714.

that the cattle were not defendant's commonable cattle, 714.

that the close had been enclosed for twenty years, 715.

of approvement of common, 715.

New assignment to pleas of right of common, 757.

The Prescription Act, 285.

Periods of prescription for rights of common, etc., 285, 286.

Rights may be pleaded for the periods in the Act, 286.

COMMON—continued.

No presumption from less periods, 286.

Where parties under disability, 286.

Where tenancy for life or years, 286.

Interruption of enjoyment, 287.

Right of common of pasture; cattle levant and couchant, 287.

Restricted and qualified rights must be so pleaded, 287.

Effect of general issue, 711; under the Prescription Act, 711.

Pleading right of common appurtenant, and right of common in gross, 711, 712.

Pleading prescriptive rights under the statute and at common law, 712.

Repeating pleas of prescription for different periods, 712.

Provisoes, disabilities, and matters not inconsistent with enjoyment, must be pleaded specially, 712, 714.

Replication taking issue; denies the right only; when new assignment necessary, 714, 757.

Effect of licence; agreement; unity of possession, 714.

Surcharge must be new assigned, 715.

Approvement and enclosure of common, 715.

Encroachment on waste, 715.

COMMON COUNT, 35. See INDEBITATUS COUNT.

COMPANY.

Commencement and conclusion of declarations by and against a joint-stock company, 27.

by and against the public officer of a banking company, 27, 28.

by and against the public officer of a company empowered to sue by letters patent, 28.

by the secretary, etc., of a company empowered to sue by secretary, etc., 28.

by and against an official manager, 29.

by and against a foreign public company, 30.

Count by a company for calls under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 141.

for several calls on the same shares, 141.

by a company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, for calls or other moneys due, 142.

by a colonial company for calls, 143.

by a company upon the covenant contained in the deed of settlement for calls, 143.

by a company for deposits or back calls due upon shares allotted, 143.

by the committee of management against the allottee of shares in a projected company for refusing to pay the deposits, 143.

on a covenant in the subscription contract to pay expenses in the event of not obtaining an Act, 143.

by allottee of shares against a member of the managing committee of a projected company to recover deposits upon the abandonment of the undertaking, 144.

by a company registered under the Joint Stock Companies Acts, against a contributory for calls under the winding-up clauses, 144.

against a company for costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the company's Act, 144.

against a company on a Lloyd's bond, 145.

against a company for dividends on stock of the company, 145.

against a railway company for compensation under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 145.

COMPANY—continued.

- for compensation assessed upon inquisition and for the costs of the inquiry, 146.
- for compensation awarded by arbitration, 146.
- for compensation for minerals, 146.
- for a mandamus against a company to compel a jury to assess value of land taken, 146.
- on a debenture of a company, 111.
- on a bill drawn on a joint-stock company with limited liability omitting the word "limited" from their title and accepted on behalf of the company by the defendant, 146.
- against a promoter of a company provisionally registered on a contract entered into on behalf of the company, but not within the powers of the promoters, 146.
- by the assignee of a debt under the Companies Act, 75.
- against a company for refusing to register the plaintiff as a shareholder, 146, 289.
- against a company for wrongfully declaring the plaintiff's shares forfeited and selling them, 290.
- Claim for a mandamus against a company to register the plaintiff as a shareholder, 290.
- Plea of the general issue, 559.
 - traversing the incorporation of the company, 560.
 - that the company was not registered, 560.
 - that the directors were not duly appointed, 561.
 - by a contributory that the liquidators were not duly appointed, 561.
 - that the whole capital was not subscribed for according to the articles of association, 561.
 - that the public officer ought to sue or be sued, 561.
 - of informality in the contract, 561.
 - that the contract was beyond the powers of the company, 562.
 - that the contract was made by the defendants as promoters of a company before provisional registration, 562.
 - that the plaintiff was a director of the company and interested in the contract, 562.
 - that a promissory note was made by directors of a company and was binding on the company only, 562.
 - that defendant was induced to take shares by fraud, 586.
 - that defendant was an infant at the time of taking the shares, 562.
- Statutory form of action for calls under the Companies Clauses Act ; evidence at trial, register of shareholders, interest recoverable, 141, 142.*
- Calls payable by instalments, how to be sued for, 142.*
- Action for calls under the Companies Act, 1862, 142.*
- Action upon the covenant in the subscription contract, 143.*
- Action for the costs of obtaining the special Act, 144.*
- Compensation under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 146.*
- Actions against company for refusing to register, 289.*
- Summary jurisdiction to rectify register, 289.*
- Effect of plea of never indebted, 559, 561.*
- Register of shareholders prima facie evidence, 141, 142, 289, 560.*
- Register directory only and not essential, 560.*
- Limitation of actions for calls under a statute ; for calls under colonial statute ; for calls on a contributory, 561.*
- Objection that seal affixed without authority may be taken under non est factum, 561.*

COMPANY—continued.

Objection that contract ultra vires must be pleaded specially,
561.

COMPENSATION.

Counts for compensation against company under Lands Clauses Act, 145. See **COMPANY**.

Count for compensation to relatives for death by negligence, 326. See **EXECUTOR**.

Reference to arbitration of compensation for death by a railway accident, 735.

COMPOSITION FOR DEBT.

Plea that the defendant paid a composition for the debt under an agreement with the plaintiff and his other creditors, 563.

A like plea, with tender of the amount of the composition and payment into court, 563.

Plea of composition agreement accepted in satisfaction without payment, 563.

Plea of composition deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 508.

Replication that the defendant gave additional benefits to other creditors, without consent of plaintiff, 563.

COMPOUNDING OFFENCE, 602. See ILLEGALITY.**CONCEALMENT.**

Counts for fraudulent concealment of defects upon sale of goods, 334. See **FRAUD**.

Concealment of material facts in contracts of insurance, 614, 617, 620. See **INSURANCE**.

CONCLUSION OF DECLARATION, 1, 15. See DECLARATION.**CONDITION OF BOND, 114. See BOND.****CONDITION PRECEDENT.**

General averment of the performance of conditions precedent, 147.
excusing some and stating the performance of all other conditions precedent, 148.
where the performance of some of the conditions precedent has been prevented by the defendant's breach of the contract, 148.

Plea averring a condition precedent and denying the performance of it, 563.

Conditions precedent ; averment of performance. 61, 147.

General averment of performance under the C. L. P. Act, 147.

General denial of averment not admissible, 147, 564.

Excuses for non-performance, how stated, 148.

The general averment of performance imports readiness and willingness to perform all future conditions, 148.

Denial of performance of conditions not set out in the declaration, 564.

CONFESSION AND AVOIDANCE.

Pleas in confession and avoidance, 437.

Matters in confession and avoidance, must be specially pleaded, 466, 698.

CONFESSION OF PLEA, 657. See NOLLE PROSEQUI.**CONSIDERATION.**

Debt for executed consideration, how sued for, 36, 38.

Debt on several considerations, mode of pleading, 54.

Consideration of contract must be stated ; mode of stating, 59, 60.

Failure of consideration ; partial failure of consideration ; complete failure of part, 48, 49, 526.

Forbearance, when a sufficient consideration, 157.

Consideration denied by non assumpsit, 466.

Illegality of, must be pleaded, 467, 599.

CONSIDERATION—continued.

Part of consideration illegal, 599.

CONSPIRACY, 290.**CONSTABLE, 389. See POLICE.**

Arrest by, for felony, misdemeanour or breach of peace, 795.

CONTINUING TRESPASS, 418, 420.**CONTRACT.**

Action for simple contract debt, 35, 58.

Special counts on contracts, 58.

Actions on contracts under seal, on simple contracts, 58.

Mode of stating contracts, 58, 59, 60.

Setting out contracts verbatim, 58, 59, 467.

Distinction between actions on contracts and for wrongs, 121, 273.

Distinction in the general issue, 461.

Misjoinder and non-joinder of parties to actions on contracts, 469.

Joint and several contracts, 471.

CONTRACTOR.

Liability of employer for negligence of contractor, 361.

CONUSANCE OF CAUSE.

Claim of conusance of cause in the University, 629.

CONVERSION OF GOODS.

Count for the conversion of goods, 290.

for the conversion of various kinds of property, 294, 295.

by the assignees of a bankrupt for a conversion before the bankruptcy, 295.

by the assignees of a bankrupt for a conversion after the bankruptcy, 295.

by the assignees of an insolvent for a conversion before and after the insolvency, 295.

by an executor or administrator for a conversion in the lifetime of the testator or intestate, 295.

by an executor or administrator for a conversion after the death of the testator or intestate, 296.

against an executor or administrator for a conversion by the testator, 296.

by husband and wife for a conversion of the wife's goods before marriage, 296.

against husband and wife for a conversion by the wife before marriage, 296.

against husband and wife for a conversion by the wife during marriage, 297.

Plea of the general issue, 716.

traversing the plaintiff's property in the goods, 716.

to a count by the assignees of a bankrupt for a conversion before the bankruptcy traversing the property, 717.

to a count by the assignees of a bankrupt for a conversion after the bankruptcy traversing the property, 717.

that the plaintiff had recovered judgment in an action for the conversion of the same goods from a third party who had previously sold the goods to the defendant which was the conversion complained of, 718.

that the plaintiff waived the tort by claiming the proceeds of the goods, 718.

that money received was the proceeds of the goods converted, and that plaintiff had recovered judgment for the same conversion, 718.

New assignment in action for conversion of goods, 757.

Action of trover; fictitious averments abolished, 290.

CONVERSION OF GOODS—continued.

What is conversion ; evidence of ; demand and refusal ; distinction between conversion and trespass, 290, 291.

Title of the plaintiff ; when bailor may sue ; when bailee ; joint ownership, 291, 292.

Effect of possession in fact ; Jus tertii, 292.

In respect of what subjects of property the action lies ; specific personal property ; money ; fixtures ; moveables, 293.

Description of the goods in the declaration, 293.

Measure of damages ; special damage ; damages in the nature of interest, 293, 294.

Alternative form of declaration in the C. L. P. Act ; wrongful deprivation ; statement of losing and finding, 294.

Staying proceedings on return of the goods, 294.

Distinction of trover and detinue, 294.

Effect of not guilty ; denies that conversion was wrongful, 716.

Defences under not guilty, 716.

Joint ownership with plaintiff ; conversion by a joint owner, 716.

Effect of traverse of plaintiff's property, 717.

Special or temporary ownership ; lien ; possession ; jus tertii, 717.

Issue as to property is distributive, 439, 718.

Judgment for the plaintiff vests the property in the goods in the defendant, 718.

Plaintiff may claim the proceeds of goods wrongfully sold, and thereby waives the conversion, 718.

CONVEYANCER.

Plea to action by a conveyancer for fees, that he was not certificated, 601.

CONVICTION.

Plea that the plaintiff was convicted of felony, 565

A like plea, puis darrein continuance, 565.

Conviction of felony forfeits goods and chattels, 565.

Attainder forfeits lands, 565.

May be pleaded in abatement or in bar, 565.

Defendant cannot plead his own conviction or attainder, 565.

COPYHOLD.

Indebitatus count for copyhold fines, 149.

by the steward of a manor for fees, 149.

Pleas of copyhold title, 804.

of a custom in a manor to seize heriots, 721.

Excessive fees paid to steward of manor, 50.

Indebitatus count will not lie for arbitrary fines before assessment and demand, 149.

COPYRIGHT.

Count for infringing the copyright in a book by printing copies, 297.

for infringing the copyright in a book by selling copies, 298.

for infringing the copyright of a musical composition, 298.

for infringing the copyright of a print, 298.

for infringing the copyright of a bust, 299.

for infringing a design for an article of manufacture, 299.

for infringing the copyright of a print under the International Copyright Act, 299.

for penalties for infringing the copyright of a dramatic piece, 299.

Plea of the general issue, 719.

that the plaintiff was not the proprietor of the copyright, 719.

that the copyright was not subsisting, 719.

COPYRIGHT—continued.

- Plea that the book was not first printed in England, 719.
- that the book was printed and sold by the plaintiff without the name of the printer, 719.
- that the plaintiff fraudulently published the work as that of an author who did not write it, 719.
- that the copyright was not entered at Stationers' Hall, 719.
- Notice to be given with pleas in an action for piracy of a copyright, 719.
- Statutes regulating copyright ; of books ; music ; lectures ; dramatic pieces ; prints ; sculptures ; designs ; works of art, 297.*
- Infringement by photographic copies, 297.*
- Infringement by dramatic representation, 299.*
- Copyright in dictionary ; in directory ; in statistical returns ; in articles in periodicals, 297, 298.*
- International copyright, 297.*
- Property in books unlawfully printed or imported, 298.*
- Injunction against infringement, 298.*
- Effect of plea of not guilty ; circumstances avoiding the right must be pleaded, 719.*
- Notice of objections delivered with pleas ; evidence at trial confined to objections delivered, 719.*
- Limitation of action for infringement, 748.*

CORPORATION. See COMPANY.

- Form of declaration by and against, 26.
- How to sue ; corporate name ; borough ; joint-stock companies, 26, 27.*
- Liability of a corporation for wrongs ; trespass ; conversion ; libel ; malicious prosecution ; negligence in performance of duties ; keeping mischievous animal ; fraud, 299, 300.*
- Liability of corporation for acts of agent, 300.*
- Liability for acts of servant, 300, 361.*
- Corporation may sue for a libel, 300.*
- Writ of injunction against corporation, 342.*

COSTS.

- When costs of an action recoverable as damages, 67.*
- Action for costs of an action and reference under an award, 72.*
- Liability of executors and administrators for costs, 153.*
- Costs recoverable under a contract of indemnity, 175.*
- In actions for malicious prosecution, 351.*
- Costs in actions on judgments, 193.*
- Costs of investigating title to land ; of suit for specific performance of contract for sale of land, 251.*

COUNT.

- The common indebitatus counts ; special counts, 35, 58.*
- Counts in actions on contracts and for wrongs, 6, 273.*
- See JOINDER OF COUNTS.

COUNTY COURT.

- Declaration in action removed by certiorari from county court, 33.
- Count against the bailiff of a county court for wrongfully selling goods seized in execution, 300.
- Plea of judgment recovered in the county court, 626.
- in estoppel of judgment in the county court on the same matter, 576.
- of set-off upon a judgment in the county court, 685.
- of justification under process of the county court, 774.
- Jurisdiction of county court for the recovery of legacies and distributive shares, 155.*
- In action by landlord for double value, 215.*

COUNTY COURT—continued.

In action for balance of partnership accounts, and in suits for the dissolution of partnership, 229.

In actions of detinue, 313.

No jurisdiction in action for breach of promise of marriage, 219.

In action for defamation, 307.

In actions for malicious prosecution, 351.

Actions for anything done under the County Courts Acts; venue; notice of action; tender of amends; general issue, 300, 301.

Actions against bailiffs, 301.

Effect of judgment recovered in county court, 626.

COVENANT.

Counts on covenants in leases, 201. See **LANDLORD AND TENANT**.

on covenants in mortgage deeds, 226. See **MORTGAGE**.

on covenants for title, etc., in deeds of conveyance, 254. See **SALE OF LAND**.

Plea of merger of simple contract debt in covenant, 651. See **MERGER**.
of set-off on a covenant, 684.

Action of, 58.

Covenants running with land, 207, 209.

Covenant for title; for quiet enjoyment; implied covenants, 205.

Joint or several covenants, 471.

COVERTURE. See **ABATEMENT**; **HUSBAND AND WIFE**.

CRIM. CON.

Action for, abolished, 340.

CROPS.

Indebitatus count for crops sold, 149.

for work and labour expended in cultivation by an outgoing tenant, 149.

Count by an outgoing tenant against the landlord for tillages, etc., 150.

by landlord against incoming tenant for the benefit of crops, manure, etc., 150.

by outgoing tenant against incoming tenant for a valuation of crops relinquished to the latter, 150.

Liabilities between landlord and incoming and outgoing tenant for crops, 150.

CULTIVATION.

Counts against tenants for not cultivating according to the lease, 204.

See **LANDLORD AND TENANT**.

CUSTOM.

Pleas of customs, justifying trespasses, etc., thereunder, 721, 722.

Custom; must be certain, reasonable, immemorial, 720.

Evidence of custom from modern usage rebutted by proof of previous non-existence, 721.

Profits a prendre and easements, 721.

Unreasonable customs, 721.

CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY, 204, 633. See **LANDLORD AND TENANT**.

DAMAGE FEASANT.

Pleas of distress damage feasant, 731. See **DISTRESS**.

Avowries for distress damage feasant, 782. See **REPLEVIN**.

DAMAGES.

Claim of damages in declaration; jury cannot give more; remittitur of excess; should include interest up to judgment, 11, 12.

Mode of claiming interest, 12.

General and special damages; nominal damages, 12.

Special damage must be charged in declaration; particularity required, 12, 13.

Rule in Hadley v. Baxendale as to special damage, 13.

DAMAGES—continued.

Distinct cause of action cannot be charged as damage, 13.

Matters in aggravation of damages, 14.

Damages recoverable for liabilities to loss, 14; for prospective loss, 14.

Special damage cannot be pleaded to, 14, 436.

When denied by the general issue, 14.

Evidence in answer to or mitigation of damage, 14.

Costs when recoverable as damages, 67, 175, 251, 351.

Liability to pay may be charged as damages, 67.

Interest recoverable as, 51.

Measure of damages in action against an agent for want of authority, 67.

in actions for not accepting goods sold, 239.

in actions for not delivering goods sold, 241.

in actions for not delivering specific chattels, 241, 242.

on breach of contract for the sale of realty, 247, 251.

on breach of contract for the sale of shares, 257.

on breach of contract to replace stock, 258.

for breach of warranty of goods, 265, 267.

for breach of agreement to refer to arbitration, 74.

in penal actions, 33, 232.

in action against banker, 91.

in actions against carriers, 123, 135.

in action for breach of promise of marriage, 219.

in action by landlord against tenant for not repairing, 201 ;

for holding over after expiration of tenancy, 215.

for conversion of goods, 293, 294.

for detention of goods, 313.

for defamation, 305; proof of apology in mitigation of damages, 726.

for malicious prosecution, 351, 353.

for nuisances, 377.

for injuries to reversion, 394.

for wrongful and irregular distresses, 316.

for injuries resulting in death, 327.

in actions against sheriff, 396, 402.

for slander of title, 404.

for assault on wife, 413.

for trespass to land, mesne profits recoverable as, 421.

See LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

DATE.

Of declaration, irregularity in, 1; of plea, and other pleadings, 433; of demurrer, 820.

DAUGHTER.

Count for seducing the plaintiff's daughter, 359.

DEATH.

Declaration by a surviving plaintiff, 15, 16.

against a surviving defendant, 16.

by the executor of a sole plaintiff, 18.

against the executor of a sole defendant, 19.

by or against the administrator of a sole plaintiff or defendant, 21.

by the executor for death by negligence under Lord Campbell's Act, 326.

Suggestion of death, 18, 19.

Effect of death of plaintiff or defendant, 18, 19, 21.

DEBENTURE.

Count on a debenture of a company, 111.

DEBT.

Action of, 35, 58.

Actions for liquidated debts, 36.

Debt for executed consideration, 36.

Debt upon several considerations, 54.

Assignment of debt, 57.

Mortgage debt, 226. See MORTGAGE.

DECEIT. See FRAUD.

DECLARATION.

Commencements and Conclusions of.

Ordinary form, 1.

Declaration containing two or more counts, 14.

In an action to recover specific goods, 15.

By a plaintiff described in the writ by a wrong name, 15.

Against a defendant described in the writ by a wrong name, 15.

By several plaintiffs or against several defendants, 15.

By a surviving partner or joint promisee, the other having died before writ, 15.

By a surviving plaintiff, the other having died after writ issued, 16.

Against a surviving partner or joint contractor, 16.

Against two defendants after a plea of non-joinder of one, 16.

Against one of two defendants after judgment for non-appearance has been signed against the other, 16.

By an executor, 17.

By a surviving executor, 17.

By an executor of an executor, 18.

Against an executor, 18.

By the executor of a sole plaintiff who has died after writ issued, 18.

Against the executor of a sole defendant who has died after writ issued, 19.

By an administrator, 19.

By an administrator with the will annexed, 19.

By an administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, 20.

By an administrator *de bonis non*, after the death of the first administrator, 20.

By an administrator during the minority of an executor, 20.

By an administrator during the absence of the executor, 20.

Against an administrator, 21.

Against an administrator with the will annexed, 21.

Against an administrator *de bonis non* with the will annexed, 21.

By or against the administrator of a sole plaintiff or defendant who has died after writ issued, 21.

Against an heir, 21.

Against an heir and devisee jointly, 21.

Against an heir and the devisee of the devisee jointly, 22.

By husband and wife, 22.

Against husband and wife, 22.

By husband and wife executrix, 22.

Against husband and wife executrix, 23.

By husband and wife administratrix, 23.

Against husband and wife administratrix, 23.

By an infant, 23.

Against an infant, 24.

By the official assignee of a bankrupt, 24.

By the creditors' assignee of a bankrupt, 24.

By the creditors' assignee of a bankrupt partner and the solvent partner, 24.

By a trustee under the arrangement clauses of the Bankruptcy Act, 24.

DECLARATION—continued.*Commencements and Conclusions of—continued.*

- By the assignees of a bankrupt before the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 25.
- By the assignees under Irish, Scotch, and foreign bankruptcies, 25.
- By the assignees of an insolvent debtor, 25.
- By the official assignee under the arrangement clauses in the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, 1849, 26.
- By the trustee of a petitioning debtor under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70, 26.
- By the assignee of book debts sold under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 26.
- By the assignee of a bond under the Companies Clauses Act, 1845, 26.
- By the assignee of a debt under the Companies Act, 1862, 26.
- By the assignee of a bailbond, 26.
- By the assignee of an administration bond, 26.
- By or against a corporation, 26.
- By or against a joint-stock company, 27.
- By the public officer of a banking company, 27.
- Against the public officer of a banking company, 28.
- By the public officer of a company empowered by letters-patent under 1 Vict. c. 73, s. 3, 28.
- By the secretary or treasurer, etc., of a company empowered by statute to sue by their secretary, etc., 28.
- By an official manager, 29.
- Against an official manager, 29.
- By or against a foreign company, 30.
- By the trustees of a friendly or loan society, 30.
- By or against a local Board of Health, 31.
- By or against clerks, etc., to commissioners, trustees, and other public bodies, 32.
- By the guardians of the poor of a union or parish, 32.
- By or against churchwardens and overseers, etc., 32.
- Against hundredors, 33.
- By an informer suing *qui tam*, 33.
- In an action removed by certiorari from the county court, 33.
- from the Court of Passage of Liverpool, 34.
- Against a garnishee under C. L. P. Act, 1854, s. 64, 34.
- Form of commencements and conclusions of declarations ; title and date ; time for declaring*, 1.
- Venue*, 2 ; *change of venue*, 3.
- Parties ; names ; misnomer*, 4.
- Number of parties*, 5.
- Character in which the parties sue or are sued*, 5.
- Competency of the parties to sue or be sued ; and to appoint an attorney*, 6.
- Body of the declaration*, 6 ; *inducement*, 7 ; *averments*, 8.
- Several counts and joinder of counts*, 10.
- Claim of debt or damages*, 11. See DAMAGES.

DEED.

- Action on*, 58.
- Indebitatus count will not lie on*, 36.
- Separation deed*, 69, 600.
- Leases required to be by deed*, 199.
- Cancellation of deed*, 199, 675.
- Mortgage deed*, 226.
- Estoppel by deed*, 574.
- Deed of release*, 669.
- Alteration and discharge of deed*, 485, 673.
- Deed executed by wrong name*, 4.
- And see COVENANT.

DEFAMATION.

Count for a libel, 305.

by husband and wife for slander of wife, 306.

against a railway company, 306.

by a joint-stock company, 307.

by partners for slander of trade, 307.

for a libel in a foreign language, 307.

for a libel imputing felony to the plaintiff, 308.

for slander, 308.

for slander of the plaintiff in his trade, with statement of special damage, 308.

for libel and slander imputing criminal offences, 308.

for libel and slander of persons in their offices, 309.

for libel and slander of persons in their profession, trade, or occupation, 309.

for libels imputing conduct tending to degrade or disparage the plaintiff, 310.

for slander actionable by reason of special damage, 311.

for slander of title to land or goods, 404.

Plea of the general issue, 722.

to an action for slander of the plaintiff in his trade, denying that the plaintiff carried on the trade, 723.

that the alleged libel or slander is true, 723.

justifying the words used without the innuendo, 725.

justifying a general charge with reference to a particular transaction, 726.

that the matter was a fair and *bond fide* comment in a newspaper, 726.

that the libel was a correct report of an inquiry before a justice, 726.

Notice of intention to give in evidence an apology in mitigation of damages, 726.

Plea of apology and payment into court to an action for a libel contained in a newspaper or periodical, 726.

that mutual apologies were published in accord and satisfaction, 727.

Libel and slander, 301.

Defamatory matter, when actionable, 302.

Whether matter is defamatory is a question for the jury, 302.

Privileged communications, 302.

Occasions of privilege, 302, 303, 304.

Form of declaration; allegation of falsehood; malice, publication, 304.

Mode of charging the defamatory matter; when in a foreign language, 304.

Innuendo; allegation of defamatory meaning, 305.

Inducement; unnecessary by the C. L. P. Act, 305.

Damage, what recoverable; when essential to the action; special damage; mode of charging, 305, 306.

Evidence in aggravation and mitigation of damage, 307.

Effect of the plea of not guilty, 722.

Privileged occasion may be shown under not guilty; special pleas of privilege, 722, 723.

The truth of libel or slander must be pleaded specially, 723.

Plea of justification to part of libel, 724.

Form of plea of justification; particularity required, 724.

Count charging an innuendo may be supported without the innuendo; pleading justification to, 725.

Evidence of apology may be given, after notice, in mitigation of damages, 726.

Apology for libel in newspaper may be pleaded, 727.

Payment into court of amends, 727.

DEFENCE.

Plea of self-defence, 792.

justifying trespasses in defence of house and land, 793.

justifying trespasses in defence of the possession of goods, 793.

DEFENDANT. See PARTIES.

DE INJURIA.

Replication de injuriâ, 454, 775.

DEL CREDERE AGENT.

Count against del credere agent on his guarantee for the price of goods sold by him, 66.

Agreement of del credere agent not within the Statute of Frauds, 66.

DEMAND.

When necessary, in contracts of guarantee, 592 ; *of indemnity*, 603 ; *of insurance*, 611.

Note payable on demand, 109.

Demand of debt after tender, 695.

See PARTICULARS OF DEMAND.

DEMISE.

Count for rent on a demise, 199.

Plea traversing the demise, 630.

See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

DEMURRAGE.

Indebitatus count by a carrier for demurrage, 130.

Count against indorsee of bill of lading for demurrage, 133.

Special count by owner for demurrage and for detention beyond the days of demurrage, 138.

Action for demurrage ; when indebitatus count will lie ; when special count necessary, 130.

And see CARRIERS.

DEMURRER.

Demurrer to a declaration, 822.

to part of a declaration, 823.

to a plea or subsequent pleading, 824.

Joinder in demurrer, 824.

Demurrer ; general and special demurrer, 819.

No pleading to be objected to by special demurrer, 819.

Pleadings framed to prejudice, embarrass, or delay, 819.

Argumentativeness, duplicity, and departure in pleading, 819.

Form of demurrer, 819.

Effect of demurrer ; issue of law, 820.

Moving in arrest of judgment or for judgment non obstante verdicto, 820.

Suggestions of omitted facts to remedy defective pleading, 820.

Pleading additional facts instead of demurring, 821.

Pleading documents verbatim to raise question of construction by demurrer, 821.

Pleading and demurring together, 821.

Costs of issues in law and fact, 821.

Amendment of pleadings on argument of demurrer ; not allowed after trial of issues of fact, 821.

As to which issues should be tried first, 821.

Marginal note of demurrer, 822.

Omission of or insufficient marginal note, 822.

Frivolous demurrer, 822.

Points for argument, 822.

Demurrer to declaration containing counts or breaches, some of which are sufficient in law ; judgment upon, 823.

Demurrer to plea which is bad in part, 823.

Demurrer to immaterial allegation, 823.

DEMURRER—continued.

Nolle prosequi as to causes of action demurred to, 823.

Joinder in demurrer, 824.

Demurrer books, 824.

DEPARTURE.

Equitable replication in departure from the declaration, bad, 568, 733.

Departure ground of general demurrer, 819.

DEPOSIT.

On contract of sale, when recoverable, 48, 250.

See SALE OF LAND.

DETENTION OF GOODS.

Counts for the wrongful detention of goods, 314.

for the detention of title-deeds and other documents, 314.

for the detention of a lease, whereby the plaintiff was prevented from selling the demised premises, 314.

Plea traversing the detention (non detinet), 728.

traversing the plaintiff's property in the goods, 729.

of delivery up of the goods after action and payment into court of damages for the detention, 729.

that the goods had been delivered to the defendant by the plaintiff and others, joint owners with him, who had not demanded the re-delivery, 729.

that plaintiff pawned the goods to a third party who pawned them to the defendant, 729.

of lien, 741. See LIEN.

Detention of goods; action of detinue; 311.

Whether it is an action of contract or of tort, 312.

Property of the plaintiff necessary to support the action, 312.

What goods recoverable, 312.

Title deeds; who entitled to bring the action for, 312.

Evidence of detention; demand of and refusal to deliver the goods, 312.

How to describe the goods in the declaration, 313.

Judgment for the plaintiff; option of the defendant to retain the goods; execution for the return of the goods without option under C. L. P. Act, 313.

Effect of non detinet, 728; evidence of adverse detention, 728.

Justification must be pleaded; lien; joint ownership, 728, 729.

Traverse of plaintiff's property, 729.

Payment into court; in respect of claim to the goods; in respect of damages for detention, 313, 728.

Damages for detention; how to be assessed, 313.

Stay of proceedings on delivery up of goods, 313.

Jurisdiction of county courts in actions of detinue, 313.

Jurisdiction of police magistrates to order delivery of goods detained, 314.

DETINUE. See DETENTION OF GOODS.**DEVASTAVIT.**

Proceedings against an executor upon a devastavit, 579.

DEVIATION.

Plea that the ship deviated from the voyage insured, 614.

of deviation by delay, 614.

DEVISEE.

Declaration against heir and devisee jointly, 21.

against devisee alone, 22.

against heir and devisee of devisee jointly, 22.

DEVISEE—continued.

Counts against heir and devisee on covenants of the testator, 169.

Plea by a devisee of riens per devise, 597.

Action against devisee upon specialty debts of the deviser, 169.

And see HEIR.

DILAPIDATION.

Count by a rector against his predecessor who resigned for dilapidations, 315.

by the rector or vicar against the executor of a deceased rector for dilapidations, 315.

by the executor of a deceased incumbent against the executor of the predecessor for dilapidations, 315.

against a perpetual curate by his successor for dilapidations, 315.

by a vicar choral of a cathedral against the executrix of a deceased vicar choral, 316.

by a prebendary for dilapidations to a prebendal house, 316.

Duty of incumbent to keep the buildings of the benefice in repair, 314.

Action for dilapidations, 315.

Exchange of livings in their present condition, 315.

DILATORY PLEA, 435. See PLEA; ABATEMENT; JURISDICTION.

DIRECTOR OF COMPANY.

Plea that directors of company were not properly appointed, 561.

that plaintiff was a director and interested in the contract, 562.

that note was made by defendants as directors of a company and not personally, 562.

DISCHARGE.

Order of Discharge in Bankruptcy, 505. See BANKRUPTCY.

And see RELEASE; RESCISSION OF CONTRACT.

DISCLAIMER OF PATENT.

Count for infringement of patent after disclaimer, 388.

Plea that disclaimer extended the patent right, 765.

DISCLAIMER OF TITLE.

Plea in action of trespass to land of disclaimer of title and tender of amends, 790.

Plea of disclaimer of title given by statute, 790.

DISHONOUR OF BILL.

Counts stating notice of dishonour, 97, 98.

excusing notice of dishonour, 99.

Plea traversing notice of dishonour, 523.

traversing excuse of notice, 523.

Notice of dishonour, how and when to be alleged, 99.

When necessary and when excused, 100.

DISMISSAL.

Count for wrongful dismissal, 222.

See MASTER AND SERVANT.

DISTRESS.

Count for distraining and selling where no rent was due, 316.

for distraining twice for the same rent, 317.

for distraining beasts of the plough, 317.

for distraining sheep, 318.

for refusing to restore goods distrained on tender of the rent before impounding, 318.

for selling the goods after a tender of the rent, etc., within the five days, 319, 323.

for selling after replevin granted, 319.

for taking an excessive distress, 319.

for selling without five days' notice of the distress, 321.

DISTRESS—continued.

- for selling the distress without appraisement, 322.
- for not selling for the best price, 322.
- for not leaving the overplus in the hands of the sheriff, 323.
- for excessive charges for impounding, 324.
- against a bailiff for extorting excessive charges to redeem a distress, 324.
- against the broker for not giving a copy of the charges, 324.
- for irregularities in a distress of growing crops, 324.
- for pound-breach and rescue of a distress, 324.
- for abusing a distress by impounding it in an improper place, 324.
- by assignees of a bankrupt tenant against the landlord for distraining for more than a year's arrears, 324.
- by broker against landlord upon indemnity against the illegality of a distress, 177.
- by under-tenant against his landlord for not indemnifying him against distress by the superior landlord, 179.
- Plea of the general issue by statute, 729.
- justifying entering into a house to take goods which had been clandestinely removed there to avoid a distress, 730.
- justifying taking goods for toll, 731.
- justifying using land to impound a distress, 731.
- justifying seizing cattle as a distress damage feasant, 731.
- justifying seizing other things as a distress damage feasant, 731.
- of a distress damage feasant and sale of the distress to pay for its keep, 731.
- Replications to plea of a distress damage feasant, 732.
- Illegal, excessive, and irregular distresses, proceedings for, 316.*
- Jurisdiction of police magistrates, 316.*
- Action given by statute for distraining where no rent due, to recover double value of the goods, 316.*
- Distraining twice for same rent ; trespass or trover will lie, 317.*
- Distraining beasts of the plough ; implements of trade ; fixtures ; growing crops ; things privileged from distress ; trespass, trover or replevin will lie ; measure of damages, 317, 318.*
- What things are privileged from distress ; fixtures ; implements of trade ; perishable commodities ; goods delivered to a person in the way of his trade ; things in actual use, 317, 318.*
- Keeping goods distrained after tender of rent ; tender before and after impounding ; selling after tender, what actions will lie, 318, 319, 323.*
- Excessive distress ; excessive claim not actionable without special damage ; excess paid under distress cannot be recovered as money received ; excessive taking actionable without sale or removal ; test of value of goods taken ; measure of damages, 319, 320.*
- Irregular distress ; statutes regulating sale of distress, 321.*
- Irregular distress a trespass ab initio at common law ; actionable for special damage only under the statute, 321.*
- Liability of landlord for acts of broker, 322.*
- Sale to landlord not within the statute, 322.*
- Action for not leaving overplus in the hands of the sheriff ; the charges may be disputed in this action, 323, 324.*
- Count for money received will lie to recover excessive charges paid to redeem distress, 324.*
- Proceedings for pound-breach and rescue ; treble damages, 324.*
- Remedy for abusing a distress, 324.*
- The general issue by statute ; effect of, in actions for illegal or irregular distresses ; in actions of trespass, 729, 730.*

DISTRESS—continued.

Tender of amends in action for illegal or irregular distress, 730.

Limitation of time for distress, 730.

Distress damage feasant, irregularity in makes the distress a trespass ab initio, 732.

DISTRIBUTIVE PLEAS, 438.**DIVIDENDS.**

Count against a company for dividends on stock, 145.

DIVORCE.

Effect of upon property and contracts of wife, 173.

DOG.

Count for keeping a mischievous dog, 366. And see MISCHIEVOUS ANIMALS.

DOMESTIC SERVANT.

Count by domestic servant against master for wrongful dismissal, 224.

See MASTER AND SERVANT.

DOUBLE RENT.

Counts for double rent and double value for holding over, 215, 216.

Pleas to action for double value, 638.

DRAMA.

Count for infringing the copyright in a drama, 299.

DRIVING.

Counts for negligent driving, 369.

Count in trespass for driving against plaintiff, 412.

DRUNKENNESS.

Plea that the defendant was intoxicated at the time of contracting, 565.

Same to action on a bill, 522.

When drunkenness a defence; the defence must be specially pleaded, 565.

DUPPLICITY.

In pleading, how objected to, 819.

DURESS.

Plea that the defendant was induced to contract by duress of imprisonment, 566.

that the defendant was induced to contract by duress of threats, 566.

The defence of duress must be specially pleaded, 565.

Duress by illegal imprisonment; by threats, 566.

Illegal taking or detaining goods; threats of injury to goods, 566.

Money paid under duress of person or of goods may be recovered, 49, 566.

DUTY.

Actions on contracts framed in tort for breach of duty, 58, 120, 273.

Allegation of legal duty immaterial, 121; cannot be traversed, 436.

EASEMENTS, 325, 733.**EAVES.**

Count for obstructing the right to discharge rain-water from the eaves of a building, 429.

for wrongfully discharging rain-water from the eaves of defendant's building, 429.

EJECTMENT.

Count for mesne profits and the costs of an ejectment, 421.

Replication to plea of title, of estoppel by a judgment in ejectment, 734.

Staying proceedings in ejectment by mortgagee, 653.

ELECTION.

- Count against the returning officer at an election of a member of parliament for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote, 325.
- against churchwardens for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote at an election of vestrymen, 325.
- for penalties for bribery at elections, 232, 325.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

- Count for not transmitting a message correctly, 137, 285.
- The Telegraph Act*, 1863, 137.

ENEMY.

- Plea that plaintiff an enemy, 475.
- of declaration of war to action on charterparty, 557.
- When to be pleaded in abatement, and when in bar*, 475.
- British subject adhering to enemy*, 475.

EQUITABLE PLEAS, REPLICATIONS, etc.

- Commencement of plea on equitable grounds, 450.
- of replication on equitable grounds, 456.
- Equitable pleadings founded on mistake, 572.
 - of suretyship, 573.
 - of assignment of debt, 573.
 - of set-off, 573.
 - arising out of mortgages, 574.
 - that an obstruction to plaintiff's lights was erected with the plaintiff's acquiescence, 734, 746.
- Equitable replication in action on a policy of insurance, that it was effected upon the faith that it should be indisputable except for fraud, 618.
 - Pleading on equitable grounds under the C. L. P. Act*, 566.
 - Under the Policies of Assurance Act*, 1867, 567.
 - Leave to plead on equitable grounds, when necessary*, 567.
 - Matter amounting to an answer at law*, 567.
 - Plea on equitable grounds may be supported as a defence at law*, 567.
 - Equitable replications inconsistent with legal right*, 567, 733.
 - Equitable replication in support of claim by trustee*, 568.
 - Equitable pleadings allowed only where equity to unconditional and perpetual injunction*, 568.
 - Mistake, when a ground for equitable pleading*, 569.
 - Variations of written agreement*, 569.
 - Principal and Surety*, 570.
 - Assignment of debt*, 570.
 - Cross-demands and set-off*, 571.
 - Equities of third parties*, 571.
 - Effect of proceeding both at law and equity*, 571.
 - Equitable pleadings in actions for wrongs*, 733.

ESCAPE.

- Count against sheriff for an escape on mesne process, 400.
- against sheriff for an escape on final process, 401.

See SHERIFF.

ESCROW.

- Delivery of deed as escrow may be proved under non est factum*, 468.

ESTOPPEL.

- Commencement and conclusion of plea of matter of estoppel, 450.
 - of replication to a plea of matter of estoppel, 456.
 - of replication of matter of estoppel, 456.
- Plea in estoppel of a judgment against the plaintiff upon the same matter in a former action, 575.

Replication of *nil tiel* record, 576.

traversing the identity of the matter,

of a judgment against the plaintiff in a foreign court, 576.

that a plea, in a former action, of set-off for the same debt was adjudged against the now plaintiff, 576.

of an acknowledgment by deed, 576.

Replication in estoppel to a plea of set-off, of a judgment in a county court upon the same matter, 576.

to a plea traversing the drawing of a bill, that it was so drawn when accepted by defendant, 577.

to a plea traversing the plaintiff's title to land, of an estoppel by a judgment in ejectment, 734.

to a plea setting up title, of verdict in former action on same title pleaded, and judgment against defendant, 735.

to plea of *nil habuit in tenementis*, of a demise by plaintiff to defendant, 735.

to plea setting up title in third party, of a demise by defendant to plaintiff, 735.

Estoppel by record or deed ; must be pleaded if possible ; is conclusive in evidence where no opportunity of pleading, 574.

Estoppel in pais conclusive in evidence ; may be pleaded, 574.

Estoppel appearing on the record may be raised by demurrer, 574.

Between whom estoppel operates, 575.

Extent of estoppel by deed, 575.

Judgment against plaintiff, when an estoppel, 575.

Proceedings in error no answer to plea of estoppel by judgment, 575.

Effect of foreign judgment in estoppel, 575.

Issues and admissions on record, how far an estoppel, 575.

Reversion by estoppel, 207, 636.

Judgment in ejectment ; may be replied in estoppel to pleas disputing title ; date of estoppel ; continuance of, 734.

EVICITION.

Pleas of eviction, 635. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

EXCEPTION.

Exception in contract, how pleaded, 60, 62, 182, 466.

EXCESS.

New assignment of excess, 756.

Replication of excess, 741, 755.

See NEW ASSIGNMENT.

EXCESSIVE DISTRESS.

Count for an excessive distress, 319. See DISTRESS.

EXCHANGE.

Indebitatus count on a contract of exchange, 151.

Special count on a contract of exchange, 151.

on a contract of exchange after a breach of warranty, 151.

on a breach of warranty of goods given in exchange, 152.

EXECUTION.

Actions against sheriff for default in execution, 396. See SHERIFF.

Pleas justifying under writs of, 770. See PROCESS.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Commencements and conclusions of declarations by and against, 17-21. See DECLARATIONS.

Indebitatus count by an executor or administrator on causes of action accrued to the deceased, 152.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS—continued.

- by an executor or administrator on causes of action accrued after the death, 153.
- against an executor or administrator on causes of action accrued against the deceased in his lifetime, 154.
- against an executor or administrator on causes of action accruing after the death, 155.
- by husband and wife executrix or administratrix, 156.
- Count by an executor or administrator for a conversion in the lifetime of the deceased, 295.
- by an executor or administrator for a conversion after the death, 296.
- against an executor or administrator for a conversion by the deceased, 296.
- against the executor of a deceased rector for dilapidations, 315.
- by the executor or administrator of a passenger killed by the negligence of the defendant, a carrier of passengers, 326.
- other counts by executors for deaths by negligence, 328.
- Particulars under the above counts, 328.
- Commencement of plea by an executor or administrator, 450.
- Plea in abatement of non-joinder of a co-executor as a plaintiff, 472.
- of non-joinder of a co-executor as a defendant, 472.
- Plea traversing that the defendant [or the plaintiff] is executor or administrator, 577.
- of never indebted by an executor or administrator, 577.
- of *plene administravit*, 578.
- Replication and interlocutory judgment of future assets, 578.
- of *plene administravit præter*, 579.
- of *plene administravit* by the executor of an executor, 580.
- of a retainer by the defendant as executor for his own debt, 580.
- of judgment and specialty debts outstanding against the testator and *plene administravit præter*, 580.
- Replication to plea of outstanding judgment, that it was not registered, 582.
- that the judgment was satisfied, 582.
- of payment of an outstanding bond debt after action brought, 582.
- of judgment recovered against the defendant as executor after action and *plene administravit præter*, 582.
- to an action for rent charging the defendant as assignee of the term that the defendant became assignee only as executor, and that the premises yielded no profit and *plene administravit*, 583.
- to a like action that the defendant became assignee only as administrator, that the premises yielded only £—, and *plene administravit præter*, 583.
- of set-off in actions by and against executors, 686. See SET-OFF.
- Executors ought to join in suing ; effect of non-joinder, renunciation by*, 17, 153.
- Actions by executors and administrators upon personal contracts with the testator and intestate*, 152.
- Upon contracts affecting real estate*, 152.
- What claims may be joined in action by executor*, 152.
- Causes of action arising in lifetime of deceased and after his death*, 153.

EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS—continued.

Effect of probate and letters of administration upon title of executor and administrator, 153.

Liability of executor to pay costs, 153.

Actions against executors and administrators; upon contracts made by the testator; for what breaches of contract executor may be liable, 154.

Liability of executor for goods sold; work done; money received; accounts stated; money paid, 154.

What claims may be joined in action against executor, 154.

Liability of executor for legacies, 154.

Jurisdiction of County Court as to distributive share or legacy, 155.

Statute of Frauds as to promise of executor, 155.

Liability of executor for funeral expenses, 161.

Liability of executor for rent; as executor; as assignee of the term, 212, 583.

Liability of executor of tenant for breaches of covenant in the lease, 212.

Waiver of the lease by executor, 583.

Married woman executrix, 156.

Actions by and against executors and administrators for wrongs; injuries to the person; to the personal estate, 325; to the real estate, 326.

Actions for injuries resulting in death under Lord Campbell's Act, 326.

Persons for whose benefit such action to be brought, 326; particulars of such persons, 327; assessment, measure, and apportionment of damages, 327.

Who to sue where no executor or administrator, 327.

Payment into court in such action, 327.

Effect of satisfaction made to the deceased, 735.

Reference of compensation to arbitrator under the Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, 735.

All executors must be joined as defendants, 155; plea in abatement of non-joinder of co-executor; as plaintiff; as defendant, 17.

Character of plaintiff or defendant as executor must be specially denied, 577.

Plene administravit must be pleaded; otherwise assets admitted; form of plea; evidence; judgment on; costs, 578.

Retainer by executor for his own debt, 579, 580.

Judgment of future assets, 579.

Interrogatories to discover assets, 579.

*Judgment against assets of deceased; how enforced; *fi. fa.*; return of nulla bona testatoris; devastavit, 579.*

Plene administravit præter, how pleaded, issue and judgment thereon, 579.

Outstanding debts of higher degree and plene administravit præter; how pleaded, 580.

Bond debts of testator; debts for rent, 581.

Judgment not entitled to preference unless registered, 581.

Judgment against executor; confessing judgment to creditor of equal degree, 582.

Liability of executor for rent as executor or as assignee of the term; where the premises do not yield sufficient to pay the rent; defences how pleaded, 583.

Pleading set-off in actions by and against executors, 680.

EXONERATION.

Plea that plaintiff exonerated the defendant from his promise, 675.

See RESCISSION OF CONTRACT.

EXTORTION.

Money obtained by, when recoverable, 49, 50.

Excessive charges by carriers, 126.

Excessive charges of bailiff for a distress, 324.

EXTRA VIAM.

New assignment of trespasses *extra viam*, 757, 816.

FACTOR.

Counts by factor employed to sell goods, 64. See AGENT.

against agent employed to sell goods, for not accounting, and for selling against orders, 64, 65. See AGENT.

Plea of a set-off against plaintiff's factor, 688.

of lien under the Factors Act, 745.

See BROKER.

FAIR.

Plea of a custom to hold a fair, 722.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Counts for false imprisonment, 412.

Pleas justifying imprisonment, 770, 795.

See TRESPASS TO PERSON, PROCESS.

FALSE REPRESENTATION, 333. See FRAUD.**FALSE RETURN.**

Count against sheriff for false return to a writ, 397. See SHERIFF.

FARMING.

Counts against tenants for bad farming, 204. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

FARRIER.

Count against a farrier for negligent treatment of a horse, 156.

FEES.

Recovery of fees obtained under wrongful claim of office, 50.

Excessive fees and overcharges paid to broker, carrier, steward of manor, arbitrator, etc., 50.

Physician's fees, 225; Barrister's fees, 92.

FELO DE SE.

Count on a promissory note averring that the payee was found *felo de se*, whereby the note became forfeited to the crown, and a grant to the plaintiff, 565.

See SUICIDE.

FELONY.

Counts for defamation imputing felony, 308.

Plea of conviction of felony, 565. See CONVICTION.

justifying an arrest of plaintiff for a felony committed, 796.

justifying an arrest of plaintiff on suspicion of felony, 795.

of illegality in compromising a felony, 602.

Replication to plea of the Carriers Act, that the loss was occasioned by the felony of the carrier's servants, 550.

Right to arrest for felony, or suspicion of felony, 795.

FENCE.

Count for not repairing the fences between adjacent closes of land, 329. against railway companies on the statutory obligation to maintain fences, 331.

against railway companies for not maintaining sufficient gates or stiles on level crossings, 331.

for not fencing the shaft of a mine, 331.

for not fencing machinery, 375.

Replication that cattle strayed on plaintiff's land through defects in his fences, 733, 736.

Liability of the owner of land to fence, 329; for escape of cattle through defect of fences, 329, 330; fencing shafts of mines, 330.

FERRY.

- Count for disturbing the plaintiff's ferry, 331.
- against a ferryman for damaging goods carried, 281.
- Mode of describing the right to a ferry*, 331.

FIERI FACIAS.

- Counts against sheriff for default in executing *fi. fa.*, 396, 397.
- See **SHERIFF**.
- Pleas justifying trespasses under a *fi. fa.*, 770. See **PROCESS**.

FINE.

- Count for copyhold fines, 149.

FIRE POLICIES, 191. See **INSURANCE**.**FIRM.**

- Bills drawn by a firm, how stated*, 95.
- Effect of change in a firm on a guarantee*, 163.
- Transfer of debts upon change in firm*, 482.
- See **PARTNERS**.

FISHERY.

- Indebitatus count for the use of a fishery, 198.
- Counts for trespass to the plaintiff's fishery, 332.
- injuring oyster-beds of plaintiff, 332.
- destroying fishing weir, 332.
- Pleas justifying trespasses under right of fishery, 736.

FIXTURES.

- Indebitatus count for the price of fixtures, 157.
- Count for preventing a tenant from removing fixtures, 157.
- for depriving the plaintiff of fixtures, 332.
- for an injury to the reversion in land by removing fixtures, 332, 394.
- Plea justifying the removal of tenant's fixtures, 785.
- of trade fixtures, 807.
- Fixtures ; right of removing ; action for price of ; cannot be recovered as for goods sold before removal*, 157.
- Conversion of ; after severance ; how described*, 293, 332.
- Fixtures privileged from distress*, 317, 318.

FORBEARANCE.

- Count on a promise by the defendant to pay a debt and costs if the plaintiff would stay proceedings in an action, 157.
- Counts on other contracts of forbearance, 158.
- Plea of the general issue, 584.
- denying the original debt or cause of action forborne (where no action was pending), 584.
- denying the debt or cause of action (where a pending action was forborne), 585.
- denying the forbearance, 585.
- by surety of forbearance given to principal debtor, 585.
- Forbearance when a sufficient consideration*, 157.
- Forbearance of action ; or of claim*, 157.
- Forbearance for a reasonable time*, 157.
- Effect of the general issue*, 584.

FORCIBLE ENTRY, 421, 793.**FOREIGN ATTACHMENT**, 494. See **ATTACHMENT OF DEBT**.**FOREIGN BANKRUPTCY.**

- Pleas of discharge by foreign bankruptcy, 506.

FOREIGN BILLS, 104. See **BILLS OF EXCHANGE**.**FOREIGN COMPANY.**

- Declaration by or against a foreign company, 30.

FOREIGN JUDGMENT, 194, 623, 627. See **JUDGMENT**.**FOREIGN LAW.**

- Plea of attachment of debt by, 497.
- Plea of discharge by foreign law of limitation, 646.

FORFEITURE.

Plea justifying entry on lands upon forfeiture of a lease, 805.

Pleas of forfeiture by conviction of felony, 565.

FORGERY.

Recovery of money paid for forged bills and documents, 48.

FORM OF ACTION.

In contract; in tort; actions partaking of both characters, 58
273, 461.

Form of action not mentioned in the writ, 11.

Joinder of different forms of action, 10. See **JOINDER OF COUNTS.**

FRAUD.

Count for fraud in selling goods by a false warranty, 333.

for selling a picture by a false representation that it was painted
by a certain master, 334.

for selling goods by false representations that they corresponded
to samples, 334.

for selling cargo of ship by false representation that it was on
its voyage, 334.

for selling goods by false representation that they were fit for
particular use, 334.

for fraudulently concealing a defect upon the sale of a horse to
the plaintiff, 334.

for selling goods by concealing known defects, 334.

for a false representation of the value of a business whereby the
plaintiff was induced to purchase it, 334.

for false representations on sales of realty, 335.

against the directors of companies for false representations of
the condition of the companies, 335.

for false representations of authority to sell, and of ownership
of goods, 336.

for false representation that pattern was registered, 336.

for false representation respecting trade-mark, 336.

for fraudulently inducing the sheriff to levy execution against
the wrong person or goods, 336.

for fraudulently representing that a third person might be
trusted with goods on credit, 336.

for false representations as to the credit and character of an-
other, 337.

Plea that the contract was induced by fraud, 585.

that acceptance of bill was obtained by fraud of drawer, and in-
dorsed to plaintiff without value, 528.

that the defendant was induced to contract by fraud and after-
wards repudiated the contract, 586.

to an action by a public company for calls that the defendant
was induced to become a shareholder by fraud, and repudiated
the shares, 586.

Replication of fraud and repudiation to a plea of a bill given for a
debt, 587.

Plea of general issue in action for fraud, 736.

Fraud; money obtained by; how and when recoverable, 47.

Action for damages arising from fraud, 333.

What constitutes fraud, 333.

Actions for fraudulent warranty, 333.

*Allegation of fraud may be struck out of declaration, if it other-
wise contains a good cause of action*, 333.

Representations as to character and credit must be in writing,
336; *representations partly written and partly verbal*, 336.

Contract procured by fraud voidable, 585.

Fraud must be specially pleaded, 585.

FRAUD—continued.

Form of plea, particulars of fraud, 585.

When necessary to plead repudiation, 586.

Pled of fraud and repudiation by shareholder in a company, 586.

Effect of not guilty in action for fraud, 736.

Objection that representation as to character or credit is not in writing, 737.

FRAUDS, STATUTE OF.

Promises by executors and administrators within the statute, 155.

Promises to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, 162.

Leases and interests in land, 199.

Contract or sale of interest in land, 246.

Surrender of leases or terms of years, 634.

Assignment of leases or terms of years, 636.

Contract for board and lodging, not within the statute, 197.

Contracts for the sale of goods, 237.

Promises to marry, and in consideration of marriage, 219.

The statute need not be specially pleaded, 467.

FREIGHT.

Indebitatus count by carrier for freight, 129

for freight payable in advance, 130.

Special counts for freight on charterparties, 137, 138.

Count on a policy of insurance upon freight, 183, 184.

Action for freight; for freight payable according to charterparty; for freight pro ratâ itineris, 129.

Rights and liabilities for freight under bill of lading, 130.

And see CARRIERS.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Commencement of declaration by the trustees of a friendly society, 30.

Indebitatus count by the trustees of a friendly society, 159.

Count by the trustees of a loan society on a promissory note made as security for a loan, 160.

by the trustees of a benefit building society on a covenant to pay subscriptions contained in a mortgage deed made by a member of the society, 160.

against the trustees of a benefit building society, 161.

Plea that the rules of the society were not duly certified and enrolled according to the statute, 587.

that a note was given to secure a loan from a loan society to a greater amount than was allowed by law, 588.

by a surety to a loan society that by the rules of the society no legal proceedings were to be taken until notice of default of the principal had been given, 588.

that by the rules of the society disputes were to be referred to arbitration, 588.

Statutes relating to friendly societies, 159.

Industrial and provident societies; loan societies; benefit building societies, 159, 160.

Property of friendly societies, how vested and how laid, 159.

Trustees of friendly societies, rights of actions by and against, 159.

Trades unions not entitled to benefit of Friendly Societies Acts, 159.

Officers of industrial and provident societies, rights of actions by and against, 160.

Mode of proceeding against individual members, 160.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES—continued.

Note payable to treasurer or clerk of loan society, 160.

Disputes between members and the society to be decided according to the rules of the society; or by the county court, 587.

FRIVOLOUS DEMURDER, 822.**FUNERAL EXPENSES.**

Indebitatus count for funeral expenses, 161.

Liability of executor for, 161.

Liability of husband for funeral of wife, 161.

FURTHER MAINTENANCE.

Pleas to the further maintenance, 451.

Confession of plea to the further maintenance, 658.

Defence arising after the commencement of the action; how pleaded, 451; allowed with other pleas, 451.

Plaintiff may confess plea and obtain costs, 452, 658.

And see PLEA.

GAME. See SHOOTING.

Count for the conversion of dead game, 295.

for disturbance of right of shooting, 403.

for frightening away plaintiff's game, 404.

Plea justifying trespass under right to hunt and shoot, 804.

GAMING.

Plea that a check was drawn for money lost upon a wager, 589.

that a bill was accepted by the defendant for money won by the plaintiff of the defendant by gaming, 590.

that money received was deposited to abide the event of a wager, 590.

that money lent was for the purpose of illegal gaming, 590.

that the price of goods sold was to depend upon a wager, 590.

that a mortgage was given for a gaming debt, 590.

that money was deposited with the defendant as subscriptions to a lottery upon a horse-race, 591.

of stockjobbing contracts, 591.

that contracts were wagering contracts respecting the price of shares at future days, 591.

Money deposited with stakeholder, when recoverable, 51, 589.

Money paid in discharge of security given for gaming consideration, recoverable from party to whom security was given, 161.

Money received as deposit on bet, recoverable, 162.

Wagers at common law; statutes relating to, 161, 588.

Bills and notes given for money lost by gaming, 589.

Contracts by way of gaming or wagering void, 589.

Exceptions as to lawful games, 589.

Wagers in the form of insurance, 589.

On the price of stock, 589.

Money paid on account of wager, 589.

Money paid in execution of illegal contract, 589.

Money lent to play at illegal game, 590.

Defence of gaming must be pleaded; particularity required in plea, 590.

Lotteries, sales by lottery, 591.

And see ILLEGALITY.

GARNISHEE.

Form of declaration against garnishee, under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, 34, 82.

GARNISHEE—continued.

Pleas to declaration against garnishee, 494.

See ATTACHMENT OF DEBT.

GENERAL ISSUE.

Plea of the general issue to indebitatus counts, 461.

to special counts on simple contracts, 465.

to a count upon a deed, 467.

not guilty, 697.

by several defendants, of not guilty, 698.

in actions against husband and wife, that the wife is not guilty, 699.

of the general issue by statute, 704.

of *non detinet*, 728.

of *non cepit*, 777.

General issue; in actions on contracts; in actions for wrongs; in actions partaking of both characters, 460, 461, 697.

Rules of pleading relating to the general issue, 460.

Argumentative pleas of the general issue no longer objectionable, 461.

Never indebted; when applicable; effect of; in actions for goods sold; for work done; for money lent; for money paid; for money received; on accounts stated, 461, 465.

Nil debet not allowed, 462.

Non assumpsit; when applicable; effect of; what matters must be specially pleaded, 465-467.

Non est factum; when applicable; effect of, 467.

Not guilty, 697.

Rules of pleading relating to general issue in actions for wrongs, 697.

Effect of not guilty where the act charged is actionable in itself, 699.

Where the act charged is actionable only by the mode of doing it, 700.

Where the act charged is actionable only in its consequence, 701.

General issue by statute; statutes giving the plea of the general issue, 704.

General issue by statute under local and personal acts taken away, 706.

Marginal note of statutes, 706.

Defences admissible under the general issue by statute, 707.

Non detinet, effect of, 728. See DETENTION OF GOODS.

Non cepit, effect of, 777. See REPLEVIN.

GOODS.

The common indebitatus count for goods sold and delivered, 38.

for goods bargained and sold, 39.

Goods sold and delivered; when common count applicable, 38.

Where credit unexpired; payment by bill, 38.

Goods sold conditionally, 38.

Goods delivered on sale or return, 38.

Exchange of goods, 38.

Goods accepted under special contract not completed, 38.

Goods wrongfully obtained; goods obtained by fraud, 39.

Goods sold at different times, 39.

Goods bargained and sold; when common count applicable, 39.

On sale of unascertained goods; on conditional sale, 40.

Effect of plea of never indebted, 463.

GOODS—continued.

And see **SALE OF GOODS, CONVERSION OF GOODS, DETENTION OF GOODS, TRESPASS TO GOODS.**

GOODWILL.

Counts for the price of the goodwill of a business, 261.
on contracts for sale of goodwill, for continuing to carry on the trade, 262.

See **TRADE.**

GRANT.

Pleas of non-existing grant, 810, 812.
of express grant, 814.
Object of pleading lost grant ; form of plea ; when jury may presume, 813.

GROWING CROPS.

Count for crops sold, 149.
by outgoing tenant for crops, 149, 150.
for irregular distress of growing crops, 324.
Growing crops distrainable by statute, 318.

GUARANTEE.

Count on a guarantee for the price of goods supplied to a third person, 162.
on a guarantee setting it out verbatim, 163.
on continuing guarantees, 163, 164.
on the guarantee of a *del credere* agent, 164.
on a guarantee of the due payment of a bill taken for the price of goods supplied to a third party, 164.
on the guarantee of the debt of a third person in consideration of forbearance by the plaintiff, 164.
on a guarantee to bankers for advances made on the account of a third person, 165.
on a guarantee for rent to a landlord of premises let to a third person, 165.
on the same guarantee setting it out verbatim, 165.
by a landlord on a guarantee to pay rent due from a third person in consideration of the withdrawal of a distress, 165.
on a guarantee for moneys received by an agent, 167.
on a covenant guaranteeing the due accounting of a clerk, 167.
on guarantees for clerks, agents, partners, officers, etc., 167, 168.
on guarantees for the performance of works and contracts, 168.
on guarantees given by a guarantee company against bad debts, commercial losses, etc., 168.
by a co-debtor against the creditor for not assigning to the plaintiff a judgment against him and his co-debtor, 168.

Plea of the general issue, 591.

that the defendant revoked the guarantee before acted upon, 592.
that the guarantee was obtained by fraud, 592.
that the plaintiff did not supply the goods according to the guarantee, 592.
that the principal was not indebted, 592.
of payment by the principal, 592.
of accord and satisfaction made by the principal debtor, 592.
to actions on bonds of guarantee, of performance of all matters by the principal, 593.

Replications to plea of performance assigning breaches, 593.
of excuse of performance, 593.
of release of the principal debtor by the plaintiff, 593.
of discharge by composition with principal, 593.

GUARANTEE—continued.

that employment was not according to the guarantee, 593.
 of alterations made in the liability of the principal debtor, 593.
 that the liabilities of the principal were altered by statute, 598.
 that the plaintiff gave time to the principal debtor and thereby discharged the defendant, 594.

Replication to the plea of time given to the debtor that the remedies against the surety were reserved, 595.
 to a guarantee for building work, that the plaintiff prepaid for the work contrary to agreement, 596.

on equitable grounds to an action on a note, that defendant made the note as surety for another maker, to whom plaintiff gave time, 535.

on equitable grounds setting up the rights of surety, and discharge by dealings with the principal, 572, 596.

Guarantee; must be in writing by the Statute of Frauds; need not be so stated in declaration, 162.

The consideration need not appear in writing; effect of Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 162.

Claim on certain guarantees may be specially indorsed on writ, 163.

Effect of change in firm on guarantee given to the firm, 163.

Guarantees for the credit of others, 163, 336.

Relation of principal and surety between parties to bills or notes, 535.

Effect of the general issue, 591.

Surety not entitled to demand or notice of default, unless stipulated for, 592.

Duty of creditor as to communication of material facts to surety, 592.

Effect of giving time to the principal debtor, 594.

Surety contracting as primarily liable, cannot assert the rights of a surety except by pleading upon equitable grounds, 595.

What dealings with principal debtor will discharge the surety, 595.

Right of contribution between co-sureties, 43.

Right of surety to assignment of securities, 168, 595.

Reservation of remedies against surety upon discharge of or giving time to principal, 595.

GUARDIAN OF INFANT.

Declaration by infant who sues by guardian or next friend, 23.

Plea by infant who defends by guardian, 449. See **INFANT**.

GUARDIANS OF POOR.

Declaration by or against the guardians of a union or parish, 32.

Guardians of poor incorporated by statute, 32.

HEALTH, 31, 391. See PUBLIC HEALTH.**HEIR AND DEVISEE.**

Commencement and conclusion of declaration against an heir, 21.

against an heir and devisee jointly, 21.

against an heir and the devisee of the devisee jointly,

Count against the heir and devisee jointly on a covenant of the testator, 169.

against an heir on the bond of his ancestor, 170.

against the heir and surviving devisee, 170.

against devisees only, there being no heir, 170.

by the heir of a lessor against the lessee, 209.

HEIR AND DEVISEE—continued.

Count by the devisee of a lessor against the lessee, 210.

by the lessee against the heir of the lessor, 213. •

Plea by an heir of riens per descent, 596.

by a devisee of riens per devise, 597.

by an heir, that he has paid other bond creditors to the value of the lands, 597.

Replication to a plea of riens per descent that the defendant had lands, etc., from his ancestor, 597.

Heir and devisee; liability of at common law; statutes relating to, 169.

Lands charged in equity with all specialty debts, 169.

Action at law against heir and devisee on specialties binding the heir; against devisee of devisee; against devisee solely where no heir, 170.

Plea denying the bond or covenant of ancestor, 596.

Plea of riens per descent and riens per devise, 596.

Replication to riens per descent under the statute, 596.

Judgment upon demurrer or nil dicit for debt without inquiry, 597.

HERIOT.

Plea of a custom in a manor to seize heriots, 721.

HIGHWAY.

Counts for obstructions and nuisances on public highways, 377. See NUISANCE.

Pleas of public highways, 816.

Plea of custom to hold a fair and erect booths on a highway, 722, 817.

Actions for anything done in pursuance of Highway Act; notice of action; tender of amends; limitation; venue; general issue; costs, 337, 338.

Liability of surveyor of highways for non-repairs, 338.

HIRE.

Indebitatus count for the hire of goods, 170.

Count against the hirer of goods for damage occasioned by negligent use, 170.

against the tenant of a house for not using it in a tenant-like manner, 171.

against the hirer of a steam-vessel for using it so that it was seized, 171.

HIRING. See MASTER AND SERVANT.

HORSE.

Indebitatus count for the agistment and keep of horses, 68.

Count against an agister of cattle for losing a horse, 68.

against a livery-stable keeper for not taking care of a horse, 90.

against a farrier or veterinary surgeon for negligent treatment of a horse, 156.

for breach of warranty of a horse, 264, 266, 333.

HOTEL KEEPER, 343. See INNKEEPER.

HUNDRED.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration against hundredors, 33.

Counts against the inhabitants of a hundred to recover damages for an injury done by rioters, 338.

HUNTING.

Plea justifying trespass under right to hunt, 804.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by and against husband and wife, 22.

by and against husband and wife, executrix and administratrix, 22, 23.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—continued.

Indebitatus count by husband and wife upon causes of action accrued to the wife before marriage, 171.

against husband and wife upon causes of action accrued before marriage, 174.

Counts by husband and wife upon causes of action accrued since the marriage, 174.

by and against husband and wife, executrix, 175.

by and against husband and wife, on bills and on notes, 175.

on covenants in separation deeds, 175.

by husband for enticing away his wife, 340.

by husband for wrongfully harbouring his wife, 340.

by husband and wife [for a trespass to the wife], with a count by the husband in his own right for damages sustained from the same [trespass], 340.

by husband and wife for a conversion of the wife's goods before marriage, 296.

against husband and wife for a conversion by the wife before marriage, 296.

against husband and wife for an assault by the wife, 341.

Commencement and conclusion of plea by husband and wife, sued jointly, 449.

of replication in an action by husband and wife, with a count by wife alone, 455.

Plea in abatement of coverture of the plaintiff, 473.

of coverture of the defendant, 473.

Replication to plea of coverture, 477.

that the defendant was a married woman at the time of making the contract, 598.

by acceptor of a bill that the drawer was a married woman, 598.

to action by husband and wife of the bankruptcy of the husband, 508.

of discharge of the wife under Insolvent Act before marriage, 598.

that the wife is not guilty, 699.

Husband and wife ; married woman cannot appoint attorney ; must appear and plead in person ; husband may appoint attorney for both, 6, 449.

When to join in suing or being sued, and consequences of misjoinder and non-joinder ; in actions on promises made to the wife before marriage, 171.

On promises made by the wife before marriage, 171.

On promises made to the wife during marriage, 171.

On promises made by the wife during marriage, 172.

On promises made to the husband and wife, 173.

Authority of wife to contract for her husband ; during cohabitation ; during separation, 172.

Effect of bankruptcy of husband, 173, 339.

Effect of marriage pending action, 173, 473.

Position of married woman as executrix, 156, 173, 339.

Actions by and against husband and wife on bills and notes, 103, 104, 112.

When to be joined in actions for injuries to the person or property of the wife before marriage, 338.

For injuries to wife during marriage, 338 ; when husband may add claims in his own right, 338, 413.

For injuries to personal property during marriage, 339.

For injuries to real property during marriage, 339.

In actions for wrongs done by the wife before or during marriage, 339.

HUSBAND AND WIFE—continued.

Action for crim. con. abolished, 340.

The position of a married woman after judicial separation or order for the protection of her property, 173, 339; separation by agreement, 340; divorce, 340.

Coverture pleaded in abatement, 473.

Coverture pleaded in bar, 598.

Husband civiliter mortuus; alien enemy; bankrupt, 598.

IDIOT.

Must appear in person; another may be admitted to plead for him, 6. See INSANITY.

IGNORANCE.

Money paid in ignorance of fact, when recoverable, 50.

Money paid in ignorance of law not recoverable, 50.

ILLEGALITY.

Plea that a bond was given for immoral cohabitation, 599.

of illegality to an action on a deed of separation providing for future separation, 600.

that the debt was for spirits sold in quantities of less value than twenty shillings, 600.

that goods were sold by illegal weights and measures, 601.

that excisable liquors were sold on unlicensed premises, 601.

that money was lent on pawn of goods contrary to Pawnbrokers Act, 601.

other pleas of illegality in the contract itself, 601.

that work was done by a surgeon without having been examined and approved, 601.

that work was done by a conveyancer without a certificate, 601.

that work was done by a broker without a licence, 601.

other pleas that the plaintiff was not legally qualified to contract, 601.

that contracts were made for illegal purposes, 602.

that goods were sold for illegal purposes, 602.

that premises were let for illegal purposes, 602.

to an action on a bond, that the condition was illegal as constituting a combination by mill-owners not to employ workmen except on certain terms, 602.

of the Truck Act, 602.

that the alleged contract was made in consideration of compromising a prosecution for an offence, 602.

that a bond was given to induce an officer in the East India Company's service to resign his commission, 603.

of illegality under the bankrupt laws, 517.

of illegality in actions on bills and notes, 530.

of illegality on other grounds, 603.

Illegality; in promise; in consideration; must be pleaded; particularity required in plea, 599.

Pleading to account stated respecting illegal debt, 599.

Money paid in discharge of security given for gaming consideration, 161.

Money received by keeper of betting-house, as deposit on bet, 162.

Money lent for illegal purpose, 599.

Money paid under illegal contract or for illegal purpose, 51, 599.

Where parties in pari delicto, 51.

Money deposited with stakeholder to abide wager, 51, 589.

Effect of illegality in inception of bill or note on proof of value, 529.

Illicit cohabitation; maintenance of illegitimate child, 599.

ILLEGALITY—continued.

Deeds providing for separation of husband and wife, 600.

IMPOUNDING.

Impounding goods distrained, 319.

Effect of tender before and after impounding, 319.

Pound breach, 324.

See DISTRESS ; POUND.

IMPRISONMENT.

Counts for false imprisonment, 412.

Pleas justifying imprisonment, 795. See TRESPASS TO PERSON ; PROCESS.

Plea of duress by imprisonment, 566. See DURESS.

INCOME TAX.

Plea of deduction of income tax to action for rent, 632, 781.

INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENT.

Lease of, must be by deed, 199.

Action to recover for use of, 199.

INDEBITATUS COUNTS.

The common indebitatus count for goods sold and delivered, 38.

for goods bargained and sold, 39.

for work done, 40.

for money lent, 41.

for money paid, 42.

for money received, 44.

for interest, 51.

upon accounts stated, 52.

stating several considerations, 54.

Particulars of demand under indebitatus counts, 55.

Indebitatus counts ; money counts ; common counts ; quantum meruit counts, 35.

Distinction between the action of debt and of indebitatus assumpsit ; removed by the C. L. P. Act, 35.

Indebitatus count applicable to simple contract debts, but not to specialty debts, 36, 462.

Applicable for the recovery of liquidated debt, 36.

Not for unliquidated demand, 36.

For debt upon executed consideration, 36.

For debt upon a contract performed ; after a contract rescinded, 37.

Not while contract remains open and unperformed, 37.

For debt payable by instalments, 37.

The eight common indebitatus counts, 38.

Form of indebitatus count ; statement of money payable ; of request, 37.

Indebitatus count with several considerations ; several indebitatus counts how distinguished, 54.

Effect of plea of never indebted, 461.

INDEMNITY.

Count by the acceptor of an accommodation bill on the contract to indemnify him, 175.

by the drawer of an accommodation bill, 176.

on an indemnity against debts, 176.

on an indemnity against liabilities incurred as trustee, 176.

on an indemnity against the consequences of becoming bail, 176.

on an indemnity against taking up a bill and suing upon it, 176.

on an indemnity against prosecuting an action of replevin, 177.

INDEMNITY—continued.

- on an indemnity against costs, 177.
- on an indemnity against defending an action, 177.
- by a broker against a landlord upon an indemnity against the illegality of a distress, 177.
- by an auctioneer on the implied indemnity against defect of title to goods sold, 178.
- by a broker against his employer upon an indemnity against the liability of the broker for the price of stock, etc., purchased on the stock exchange, 178.
- by vendor against purchaser of shares in a mine upon an implied indemnity against future calls, 179.
- by an under-tenant against his immediate landlord for not indemnifying him against the non-payment of rent and a distress by the superior landlord, 179.
- on indemnities against the non-payment of rent, 180.
- on an indemnity against covenants in a lease, 180.
- on indemnities against incumbrances in contracts of sale, mortgages, etc, 180.

Plea of the general issue, 603.

- denying that the plaintiff was damnified, 603.
- of non damnificatus to an indemnity bond, setting out the condition, 604.
- that the plaintiff was damnified by his own default, 604.
- that the defendant did indemnify the plaintiff 604. .
- Actions upon indemnities ; for money paid under indemnity ; when special count necessary, 175.*
- Implied indemnity to drawer or acceptor of accommodation bill, 175.*
- Indemnity against bringing or defending action ; damages recoverable, 177.*
- Indemnity to broker employed to distrain, 177.*
- Indemnity between transferor and transferee of shares, 179.*
- Effect of general issue, 603.*
- Notice of damnification not a condition precedent, 603.*
- Effect of notice of claim, 603.*
- When set-off may be pleaded, 603, 679.*

INDENTURE. See DEED.**INDORSEMENT.** See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**INDUCEMENT.**

- Part of declaration so called, 7.*
- In actions for wrongs, 8.*
- In actions on contracts, 8.*
- When immaterial, 8.*
- When admitted, 8.*
- Not put in issue by non assumpsit, 466 ; or by not guilty, 698.*
- When traversable, 8, 436.*

INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, 30, 159. See FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.**INFANT.**

- Commencement and conclusion of declaration by and against an infant, 23, 24.
- Commencement of plea by an infant defendant who defends by guardian, 449.
- Plea of the infancy of the defendant at the time of the alleged contract, 605.
- in an action for calls on shares, that defendant was an infant at the time of acquiring the shares, and repudiated the shares after coming of age, 605.

INFANT—continued.

Replication that the defendant ratified the promise after he became of age, 605.

that the debt was incurred for necessities, 606.

Infant must sue by prochein ami or guardian, and defend by guardian, 6.

Cannot appoint attorney, 6.

Infant executor, 6.

Administrator during minority, 20.

Defence of infancy in actions on contracts; must be pleaded; no defence in actions for wrongs independent of contract, 604.

Infant fraudulently representing himself of full age for the purpose of contracting, not liable at law; equitable replication held bad, 567, 604.

Liability of infant for necessities, 606; on account stated; for money lent, 606.

Repudiation of contract after full age, when necessary, 605.

Ratification must be in writing; signed by the party himself, 605.

Infancy of co-contractor, 477.

INFERIOR COURT.

Declaration in an action removed by certiorari, 33, 34.

Prohibition of proceedings in inferior court, 629.

Jurisdiction of inferior Court must be alleged and proved, 9, 629.

Pleading proceedings of inferior Court, 629.

And see COUNTY COURT.

INFORMER.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by an informer in a *qui tam* action, 33.

See PENAL STATUTES.

INITIALS.

Party designated by initials of name, 4, 95.

INJUNCTION.

Claim of a writ of injunction in an ordinary case, 341.

in an action for the infringement of a patent or of a copyright, 343.

to restrain the continuance of a nuisance, 343.

to restrain the obstruction of lights, 343.

Injunction under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, 341.

Indorsement of claim on writ of summons, 341.

Writ to command payment of costs, 342.

Writ of injunction against corporation, how enforced, 342.

Claim of injunction cannot be pleaded to; when it may be met by demurrer, 342.

Plaintiff cannot claim liquidated damages and injunction, 342.

Injunction to restrain using the plaintiff's goods, 342.

Principle of Court of Chancery in granting injunctions; where damages an adequate remedy; where act is temporary and occasional; where act completed, 342.

Jurisdiction of Court of Chancery to award damages, 342.

Injunction under the Patent Law Amendment Act, 343, 385.

Injunction to restrain a nuisance, 378.

To restrain the use of trade marks, 408.

Injunction in equity, when ground for equitable pleading, 568.

Effect of injunction in staying proceedings at law, 572.

INNKEEPER.

Count against an innkeeper for refusing to lodge the plaintiff, 343.

against an innkeeper for the loss of goods, 344.

INNKEEPER—continued.

against the executor of a deceased innkeeper for the loss of goods, 345.

Plea of the general issue, 737.

that defendant was not an innkeeper, 738.

that plaintiff did not bring the goods into the inn, 738.

that plaintiff refused to accept the accommodation offered, 738.

of lien by innkeeper on plaintiff's goods, 738.

Innkeeper bound to receive guest, 343.

Not an insurer of goods; liability for negligence; contributory negligence of guest, 344.

Liability of lodging-house keeper, 344.

Statute regulating liability of innkeeper, 344.

Effect of plea of the general issue, 737.

Loss of goods is prima facie evidence of negligence, 738.

Limitation of liability under the Innkeepers Act, 738.

Lien of innkeeper, 742.

INNUEENDO, 305, 725. See **DEFAMATION**.

INSANITY.

Plea that the defendant was insane at the time of contracting, 606.

Replication that the debt was for necessities, 607.

to a plea of the Statute of Limitations, that the plaintiff was insane at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, 607.

Plea justifying imprisonment of a dangerous lunatic, 797.

Idiot, lunatic; mode of suing and being sued, 6.

When a defence to an action on a contract, 606.

The defence must be pleaded, 606.

Insanity prevents the Statute of Limitation beginning to run, 641.

Confinement of lunatic; when justifiable, 797.

INSOLVENCY.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by the assignees of an insolvent debtor, 25.

by the trustee of a petitioning debtor under 7 & 8 Vict. c. 70, 26.

by the official assignee of an insolvent debtor under the arrangement clauses of the Bankrupt L. C. Act, 26.

Indebitatus counts by the assignees of an insolvent, 81. See **ASSIGNEES**.

Counts by assignees of an insolvent for the conversion of goods, 295.

See **CONVERSION**.

Plea of the defendant's discharge under the Insolvent Act, 607.

of the defendant's discharge by an order in the county court, 608.

of the insolvency of the plaintiff, 608.

Replication that the plaintiff had previously assigned the debt, 609.

of the defendant's petition and final order for protection, 609.

of the plaintiff's petition and the vesting of his estate in his assignees, 610.

Jurisdiction in insolvency abolished, 607.

Insolvency; statutory plea of discharge; replication, 607.

Defence must be pleaded, 607.

New contract or security for payment of the debt discharged, 607.

Debts accrued after vesting order; interference of assignee, 608.

Final order under Protection Acts; how pleaded, 609.

INSTALMENTS.

Debt payable by, 37; *account stated respecting*, 54.

Notes payable by instalments, 110. See **PROMISSORY NOTES**.

INSURANCE—MARINE POLICIES.

- Count on a policy on a ship for a total loss, 181.
 - free from capture, 183.
 - against damage payable for collisions, 183.
 - against seizure and detention, 183.
 - upon freight alleging abandonment, 183.
 - upon cargo for a total loss, 183.
 - upon cargo and freight, 184.
 - upon freight paid in advance, 184.
 - upon deck goods against loss by jettison, 184.
 - upon goods for a general average loss, 184.
 - on a ship for a general average loss, 185.
 - upon the cargo of a ship for particular average, 185.
 - claiming under the suing and labouring clause, 186.
 - upon profits on goods, 186.
 - upon a lien upon cargo, 186.
 - upon passage money, 186.
 - upon a bottomry bond, 186.
 - upon a share in the Atlantic Telegraph Co., 186.
 - charging the insurance on the capital stock of the company only, 186.
 - against a member of a mutual insurance association, 187.
- upon a time policy, 187.
- by shipowner against owner of goods for general average loss, 187.
- by owner of goods against shipowner for general average loss, 187.
- by owner of goods lost against owner of goods saved for general average, 187.
- by the underwriter to recover back the insurance money paid on a supposed loss, 187.
- by and against insurance broker, 120, 192.
- Plea of the general issue, 611.
 - traversing the plaintiff's interest, 611.
 - that name of underwriter was not specified in the policy, 612.
 - to policy not according to statute, that the ship was a British ship, 612.
 - traversing the loss, 612.
 - that the loss was an average loss within the exception in the policy, 612.
 - to policy on goods free from average, that a part was not lost, 613.
 - that loss was not from perils insured against, 613.
 - that the ship was not seaworthy, 613.
 - that the plaintiff knowingly sent the ship to sea in an unseaworthy condition, 614.
 - that the ship did not sail on the day warranted, 614.
 - that the ship deviated from the voyage insured, 614.
 - that the policy was obtained by fraud, 614.
 - of misrepresentation of a material fact, 614.
 - of concealment of a material fact, 615.
 - that the policy was cancelled on a return of premium for unexpired time, 615.
 - that the plaintiff had been indemnified by payment under another policy, 615.
 - of set-off in account with the plaintiff's broker, by usage of Lloyd's, 615.
 - that the voyage was illegal, 615.

Actions on marine policies ; may be brought in name of the

INSURANCE—MARINE POLICIES—*continued*.

- agent or principal*, 181.
- Statutes regulating marine policies*, 181.
- Wagering policies prohibited*, 181.
- Stamp laws relating to marine policies*, 181.
- Declarations on marine policies; mode of averring the interest in*, 181.
- Setting out the policy, memoranda, etc., verbatim*, 182.
- Claim for return of premium as money received*, 182.
- Total and partial loss; constructive loss*, 182.
- Interest may be given as damages*, 182.
- Form of declaration against the London Assurance and Royal Exchange Assurance Companies*, 182.
- London Assurance and Royal Exchange Assurance may plead in a general form*, 611.
- Damages payable for collisions, when recoverable under policy*, 183.
- Assignee of policy may sue in his own name under Policies of Marine Assurance Act, 1868*, 610.
- Assignment, how to be made*, 610.
- Effect of the general issue; what matters must be pleaded*, 611.
- Denial of the interest*, 611.
- Wagering policies*, 611.
- Assignment of interest before loss*, 612.
- Traverse of the loss; issue distributable; admission of by not traversing*, 612.
- Warranty of seaworthiness*, 613.
- Misrepresentation and concealment of fact material to the risk*, 614.

INSURANCE—LIFE POLICIES.

- Count on a policy on the life of a third person, 187.
- on a policy made by a person on his own life, 189.
- by the assignees of a deceased bankrupt on a policy made on his own life, 190.
- on a covenant not to do anything to avoid a policy, 190.
- on a covenant to keep up a policy as security for a debt, 190.
- Plea of the general issue, 616.
- traversing the plaintiff's interest in the life insured, 616.
- that the name of the person interested was not inserted in the policy, 616.
- of non-payment of subsequent premiums, 616.
- that the premium was paid during the days of grace, and was received by the defendants in ignorance that the life had previously died, 616.
- that the policy was obtained by fraud, 616.
- that the policy was obtained by the fraudulent concealment of a material fact, 617.
- that the declaration agreed upon as the basis of the insurance was untrue, 617.
- Replication on equitable grounds that the company by a prospectus undertook that their policies should be indisputable except for fraud, 618.
- that the person whose life was insured departed beyond Europe, contrary to a condition of the policy, 618.
- that the person whose life was insured died by his own hand whereby the policy became void, 618.
- Replication that the policy had been assigned, and remained in force in favour of the assignee, 618.

INSURANCE—LIFE POLICIES—*continued.*

Statutes regulating policies of insurance on lives, 187.

Life policies without interest void, 187.

Names of person interested must be inserted in policy, 188.

Value of interest in the life only recoverable, 188.

What is sufficient interest in the life to support an insurance, 188.

Stamp duties on life policies, 188.

Effect of the general issue ; what matters must be pleaded, 616.

Policies of Assurance Act, 1867, enables assignees of life policies to sue in their own names ; admits defence on equitable grounds, 616.

Error or concealment in declaration respecting risk does not avoid the policy unless fraudulent or unless warranted, 617.

Proviso that policy shall be conditional upon the truth of the declaration, 617.

False and fraudulent statement of referees, 617.

Proviso that policy shall be void on death by suicide, except in hands of an assignee, 618.

INSURANCE—FIRE POLICIES.

Count on a policy against fire, 191.

on policy against fire on goods held in trust by bailees, warehousemen, carriers, etc., 192.

on policy giving the insurers an option to reinstate, 192.

for breach of covenant to insure against fire, 192.

Plea of the general issue, 618.

traversing that the premises were burnt, 619.

traversing the plaintiff's interest in the premises, 619.

that the plaintiff did not give notice of the loss, 619.

that the plaintiff did not give an account of his loss, 619.

that the plaintiff did not produce proofs of his loss, 619.

that the plaintiff delivered a fraudulent account of the loss, 619.

that the policy was obtained by fraud, 620.

that a material circumstance was not communicated to the insurers, 620.

that the premises did not agree with the description warranted, 620.

of alteration of the risk after insuring, 620.

Declarations on fire policies ; must state or refer to the regulations indorsed on the policy, 191.

Effect of plea of general issue, 618.

Loss by accident analogous to fire, 619.

Misrepresentation or concealment of material fact avoids the policy, 620.

Conditions as to alteration of the risk, 620.

INSURANCE—AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Counts on policies of insurance against accidents to persons, 192.

on a policy of insurance on plate glass, 192.

on a policy of insurance on the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, 192.

on a policy against bad debts, etc., 168, 192.

Meaning of "accident ;" railway accident, 192.

INSURANCE BROKER.

Indebitatus count for brokerage and for premiums for underwriting, 192.

Count against an insurance broker for not effecting an insurance pursuant to order, 120.

for not giving notice to the shipowner of his omission to effect insurance, 120.

for negligence in collecting losses from the underwriters, 120.

When broker may recover premiums as money paid, 192.

INTEREST.

The common indebitatus count for interest, 51.

Count on a covenant in a mortgage deed to pay interest, 227.

Interest; when a debt; when damages; at common^a law; under the statute, 51, 52.

On mercantile securities; by usage; on contracts to give or pay bills or notes; on foreign bills, 52, 104.

Compound interest, 52.

Usury laws repealed, 52.

Interest under the statute 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 42, 52.

Interest may be given as damages in actions of trover or trespass de bonis asportatis, 52.

In actions on policies of insurance, 52, 182.

In actions by a company for calls, 140.

How claimed in the declaration, 12, 52.

INTOXICATION, 565. See DRUNKENNESS.

I. O. U.

May be evidence of an account stated, 53.

Not of money lent, 41.

IRRIGATION.

Count for disturbing a right to use water for irrigation, 428.

Plea traversing the right, 808.

of right to use water for agricultural purposes, 809.

ISSUABLE PLEA.

Undertaking to plead issuably, 434.

What are issuable pleas, 440.

Consequence of pleading non-issuable plea, 441.

Plea in abatement not an issuable plea, 468.

ISSUE.

Replications taking and joining issue, 458.

Rejoinder taking or joining issue, 458.

Form of an issue in general, 459.

Where there are issues in law and in fact, 459.

Replication joining issue; effect of, 454.

Joinder of issue added by plaintiff, 458.

JOINDER IN DEMURRER, 824.**JOINDER OF COUNTS.**

Several counts respecting the same matter, when allowed, 10.

Several causes of action may be joined in same suit, 11.

Several counts must be between the same parties and in the same rights, 11.

In action by husband and wife for injury to wife, husband may add claims in his own right, 11.

Consequences of misjoinder of counts, 11.

Rejoinder taking or joining issue, 458.

JOINDER OF ISSUE, 453, 458. See ISSUE.

JOINDER OF PARTIES.

Who may be joined as plaintiffs, 5.

Who to be joined as defendants, 5, 468.

Where one of several defendants suffers judgment by default, 61.

Joinder of executors as plaintiffs, 17; as defendants, 18.

Joinder of assignees as plaintiffs, 492.

Pleading jointly or severally, 449.

And see PARTIES, MISJOINDER, ABATEMENT.

JOINT AND SEVERAL.

Joint and several contracts, 471.

Joint and several rights and liabilities arising out of tort, 708.

JOINT STOCK COMPANY. See COMPANY.

JUDGE.

Liability of a judge for judicial acts, 345.

For acts not within jurisdiction, 345.

For acts of officers of the court, 345.

For defamatory words, 303.

Plea of not guilty puts in issue the absence of jurisdiction, 345.

And see JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

JUDGE'S ORDER.

Count on an award under a reference by a judge's order, 72.

Plea of a reference by judge's order and award, 490.

Action will not lie upon judge's order, 194.

JUDGMENT.

For default of appearance, 1; of non pros., 1, 5.

Judgment by default against one of two defendants; proceedings against the other, 16.

Judgment by default for want of plea, 434.

For pleading non-issuable plea, 441.

For pleading several pleas without leave, 442.

For pleading pleas not agreeing with abstract, 445.

For pleading judgment recovered without marginal note of the roll, 625.

For pleading a demurrer without marginal note, 822.

For pleading a frivolous demurrer, 822.

JUDGMENT, ACTION ON.

Count on a judgment of one of the superior courts, 193.

on a judgment of a French court, 194.

on judgments of foreign courts, 195.

on a Scotch decret, 195.

on a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, 196.

on a colonial judgment, 196.

on a decree of a colonial Court of Equity, 196.

against a shareholder in a colonial company upon a judgment obtained against the company, 196.

on an order of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for the payment of the costs of an appeal, 196.

Plea of nul tiel record, 621.

Replication to the plea of nul tiel record where the record is of the same court, 621.

Same where the record is of another court, 622.

Plea that the plaintiff took the defendant in execution under the judgment, 622.

Plea by a garnishee that the plaintiff took the judgment debt or in execution, 623.

Replication to a plea of execution by *ca. sa.* that the writ was set aside for irregularity and the defendant discharged, 623.

to a like plea that the defendant obtained his discharge by fraud, 623.

Plea of discharge of the original debt by bankruptcy, 623.

Pleas to actions on foreign judgments, 623.

Plea of a set-off upon a judgment, 684.

Action on judgment; venue local; where to be laid, 193.

On a writ of revivor or sci. fa., venue may be laid in any county, 193.

Costs not recoverable without order, 193.

On what judgments actions will lie; judgment of inferior court; of county court; decree of Court of Equity; colonial decree; rule of court; judge's order, 193, 194.

Effect of foreign judgment as ground of action, 194.

JUDGMENT, ACTION ON—continued.

How far foreign judgment conclusive and on what grounds it may be impeached, 194, 195.

Appeal in foreign court, 195.

Declaration need not aver jurisdiction, 195.

Proof of foreign judgments, 195.

Plea of nul tiel record, 621.

Replication to plea of nul tiel record; trial by record; notice to produce the record, 622.

Amendment of declaration by inserting true date or amount of judgment, 622.

What may be pleaded to action on judgment; matters of defence to original action cannot be pleaded, 621.

Matter for injunction may be pleaded as equitable defence, 621.

Matter for writ of error; pendency of proceedings in error, 621.

Payment may be pleaded, 621.

Release may be pleaded, 621.

Limitation of action on judgment, 621.

Revival of judgment, 621.

Effect of taking defendant in execution, 622.

Effect of discharging defendant from execution, 622.

General issue to count on foreign judgment is never indebted, 623.

What matters may be pleaded to actions on foreign judgments, 623.

Irish and Scotch judgments, 623.

Provisions of the Judgments Extension Act 1868 as to registering Irish and Scotch judgments in the Court of Common Pleas, 624.

JUDGMENT RECOVERED.

Plea of judgment recovered, 624.

of judgment recovered against a joint contractor, 625.

of judgment recovered in the county court, 626.

of judgment recovered in a consular court abroad and payment, 626.

of assignment abroad and judgment recovered by the assignee, 626.

in estoppel of judgment recovered against the plaintiff, 575, 627.

that a plea of set-off in respect of the same debt was decided in a former action against the now plaintiff, 627.

of a judgment against the plaintiff in a former action against a joint debtor, 627.

of a foreign judgment recovered against the plaintiff, 627.

of a judgment recovered against a co-trespasser for the same trespasses, 739.

of judgment recovered in actions for the conversion of goods, 718, 739.

to action for negligent navigation, judgment in the Admiralty Court, 738, 739.

Replication of nul tiel record to a plea of judgment recovered in the same court, 628.

Same to a plea of judgment recovered in another court, 628.

Replication to plea of judgment recovered in an inferior court, that the court had no jurisdiction, 628.

New assignment to a plea of judgment recovered, 628.

Pleas of justification under judgment and execution, 770. See PROCESS.

Judgment recovered by plaintiff merges the cause of action, 624.

Judgment recovered against plaintiff operates in estoppel as to matters decided, 625.

What claims covered by judgment in former action, 625.

Plea of judgment recovered; marginal note; date; number of roll, 625.

JUDGMENT RECOVERED—continued.

Marginal note of judgment in the county court, 626.

Effect of judgment recovered in the county court, 626.

Effect of a decree in equity, 625.

Judgment recovered against one of joint debtors does not bar action against joint debtor beyond seas, 625.

Plea of judgment recovered against plaintiff, 575, 627.

Pendency of proceedings in error, 627.

Effect of judgment recovered in a foreign court, against plaintiff, against defendant, 627, 739.

Irish and Scotch judgments, 624, 627.

Judgment recovered against a joint wrongdoer, 739.

Replication of nul tiel record, 628.

New assignment when necessary, 628.

JURISDICTION.

Plea to the jurisdiction that defendant is a sovereign prince, 629.

that defendant is an ambassador, 629.

of the privilege of a tinner within the Stannaries, 629.

of consuance of cause by Vice-Chancellor of University, 629.

of the privilege of an attorney, 630.

Pleas to the jurisdiction, 435, 628.

Must be pleaded in person, 629.

Time for pleading, 629.

Affidavit of truth, 629.

Prohibition of suits not within jurisdiction, 629.

Objection to the jurisdiction in Mayor's Court must be pleaded, 629.

Objection to jurisdiction in county court, 629.

In the superior courts, 629.

Jurisdiction of Stannaries Courts, 629.

JUS TERTII.

When may be set up in answer to possession, 292, 417, 717, 801.

JUSTICE.

Count against justice for imprisonment, 345.

for malicious prosecution, 346.

Actions against justices for acts within their jurisdiction must charge that the act was done maliciously and without reasonable cause, 345, 346.

Action for acts without or in excess of jurisdiction, 346.

Justice signing warrant must be joined with constable in action for act done under it, 390.

Venue ; general issue by statute ; limitation of action ; tender of amends ; payment into court ; notice of action, 347.

LADING, BILL OF.

Count on a bill of lading for not delivering, 132.

by an indorsee of a bill of lading for not delivering, 132.

against the indorsee of a bill of lading, 133.

Effect of indorsement of bill of lading, 129, 130.

When evidence of shipment of goods, 129.

Liability to pay freight or demurrage by acceptance of goods under, 130.

LAND, SALE OF, 246. See SALE OF LAND.**LAND TAX.**

Action to recover land tax redeemed, 196.

Plea of deduction of land tax from rent, 632, 781.

LAND, TRESPASS TO, 415. See TRESPASS TO LAND.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.*Indebitatus Counts.*

- For the use of a house and land, 196.
- For the use of lodgings, 197.
- For board and lodging, 197.
- For the use of a fishery, 198.
- For the use of minerals, 198.
- For the use of pasture, 198.
- For the use of a watercourse, 198.
- Against corporations, etc., for use and occupation, 198.
- By churchwardens and overseers for the use and occupation of parish property, 198.
- By an executor or administrator for use and occupation before and after the death, 198.
- Against an executor or administrator for use and occupation by the deceased, 198.

Special Counts.

- Upon a lease for rent, 199.
- For rent upon a tenancy in fee subject to a rentcharge, 199.
- Upon a covenant for rent, 199.
- By landlord against tenant for not keeping the premises in tenantable repair, 200.
- For not using the premises in a tenant-like manner, 200.
- For not delivering up the premises in good repair, 200.
- By lessor against lessee upon a covenant to repair, 201.
- By lessor against lessee upon a covenant to repair subject to certain exceptions, 201.
- By lessor against lessee upon a covenant to repair, showing the covenant and breach fully set out, 202.
- Against lessor on covenant to repair, 203.
- By lessee against underlessee upon covenant to repair, 203.
- On covenants to repair, landlord finding materials, 203.
- By lessor against lessee upon a covenant to insure from loss by fire, 203.
- By landlord against tenant for not cultivating a farm according to the custom of the country, stating the breach generally, 204.
- By landlord against tenant for not farming according to the custom of the country, stating particular breaches, 204.
- For not farming according to the express terms of the demise, 204.
- On covenants to pay increased rent for pasture-land ploughed up, etc., 204.
- On covenant not to lop trees under a penalty, 205.
- On covenant not to remove manure, hay, straw, etc., 205.
- On covenant to pay all rates, taxes, etc., in respect of the premises, 205.
- By outgoing tenant against landlord for crops and tillages, 149, 150.
- By landlord against incoming tenant for crops, etc., 150.
- By lessee against lessor for breach of covenant for title, 205.
- By lessee against lessor for breach of a covenant for quiet enjoyment, 205.
- For the breach of a promise of quiet enjoyment contained in a contract not under seal, 206.
- Against a lessor on an agreement not under seal for not giving possession, 206.
- By underlessee against lessor for indemnity against distress by superior landlord, 179.
- By landlord against tenant for not giving up possession at the expiration of the term, 206.
- By assignee of lessor against lessee, 207.
- By assignee of lessor, stating various titles, against lessee, 208.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.*Special Counts*—continued.

By executor or administrator of lessor possessed of a term against lessee, 209.

By the heir of the lessor against the lessee, 209.

By the devisee of the lessor against the lessee, 210.

By the legatee of the lessor against the lessee, 210.

By a remainderman upon a lease made by a tenant for life under a power of leasing in a will, 210.

By lessor against assignee of lessee upon a covenant in the lease, 211.

By lessor against executor or administrator of lessee, 212.

By lessee against assignee of lessor, 213.

By assignee, executor, legatee, etc., of lessee against lessor, 213.

By assignee of lessor against assignee of lessee, 213.

By assignee of lessee against assignee of lessor, 214.

By assignee of lessor, a termor, against assignee of lessee, showing several mesne assignments, 214.

For double value for holding over after demand of possession, 215.

For double rent for holding over after giving notice to quit, 216.

And see CROPS; INDEMNITIES; WASTE.

Pleas.

The general issue, 630.

Traverse of the demise, not being by deed, 630.

That the lessor did not execute the lease, 631.

Traverse of the tenancy, not being under a demise by deed, 631.

Traverse that the rent became due, 632.

Payment of the rent when due, 632.

That the rent was satisfied by distress, 632.

To part of the rent claimed, a deduction by the defendant for property-tax, etc., paid in respect of the premises, 632.

That the defendant kept the premises in tenantable repair, 633.

That the defendant used the premises in a tenant-like manner, 633.

Traverse of the want of repair, 633.

That defendant was ready and willing to repair, but a reasonable time had not elapsed, 633.

That the defendant did cultivate according to the custom, 633.

Traverse of the alleged custom of the country, 633.

Traverse of the breach of the covenant for title in a lease, 633.

Traverse of the breach of the covenant for quiet possession, 634.

Traverse of the title of the person evicting the plaintiff, 634.

Surrender of the term, 634.

Surrender by operation of law, 634.

Of surrender by acceptance of new lease, 634.

That the defendant gave up possession in consideration of being discharged from the rent, 634.

That the tenancy was determined by a notice to quit, 635.

Replication that defendant afterwards waived the notice, 635.

Eviction, 635.

Eviction from part of the demised premises, 635.

That defendant could not enter into part of premises because occupied by another, 635.

Eviction by ejection at the suit of a third party, 635.

Re-entry by the plaintiff for a forfeiture, 635.

Recovery of possession by superior landlord upon a forfeiture, 636.

Assignment of the reversion by the plaintiff, 636.

That the premises were uninhabitable through default of the plaintiff, 636.

To an action by an assignee traversing the assignment, 636.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—*continued.**Pleas—continued.*

By an assignee traversing the assignment, 636. •

That defendants are assignees of bankrupt lessee and never elected to take the lease, 636.

That defendant became assignee as executor only, and never entered, 636.

To an action by the assignee of the reversion traversing that the lessor was entitled to the reversion, 636.

That defendant paid the rent to the lessor before notice of assignment, 637.

By the lessee to an action for rent that he assigned the term and the landlord accepted the assignee as tenant, 637.

By the assignee of a lease that he had assigned the term, 637.

That the lessor assigned the reversion before breach, 638.

To action by landlord for double value for holding over, 638.

Of defendant's release under a deed under the Bankruptcy Act, 1861, 638.

Of deed under the Bankruptcy Act, and that trustees elected to take the lease, 638.

That defendant became bankrupt and offered to deliver up the lease, 638.

In actions for rent against executors and administrators, 583, 639.

That premises were let for illegal purpose, 602.

Action for use and occupation at common law; under the statute; evidence in, 196, 197.

By and against assignee of reversion or tenancy, 197.

By and against executor, 198.

Contract for board and lodging, 197.

Action for rent under a demise; demise how made, 199.

Lease of incorporeal hereditaments, 199.

Demise under cancelled deed, 199.

Actions on covenants to pay rent; after assignment, 199.

Implied agreement to use premises in a tenant-like manner, 200.

Actions on covenants and agreements relating to repairs; measure of damages, 201.

On covenants and agreements relating to farming; custom of the country, 204.

Covenants for title; and quiet enjoyment; when implied; measure of damages, 205, 206.

Warranty of premises being fit for habitation, 205.

Rights and liabilities of assignees of lessor and lessee on covenants; covenants running with the land, 207.

Title when and how pleaded, 207, 208, 209.

Reversion by estoppel, 207.

Assignment of rent without reversion, 208.

Merger of term in reversion in fee; rights and obligations as against tenants preserved, 208.

Actions by executor of lessor for rent; for breaches of covenant in lifetime of testator, 209.

Action against assignee of lessee; executor of lessee; mortgagee; assignees of bankrupt lessee, 211.

Venue in actions by and against assignees of lessor and lessee: when local; when transitory, 211.

Liability of executor of deceased tenant for rent; and for breaches of covenant, 212.

Action for double value, 215.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—continued.*Pleas—continued.**Action for double rent, 216.**Liability of landlord for nuisance on demised premises, 380.**Effect of never indebted and non est factum, 630.**What defences admissible under never indebted to count for use and occupation, 630.**How far tenant may dispute title of landlord, 630.**Effect of claim by mortgagee of landlord, 630.**Defence that premises incapable of occupation, when available, 631.**Destruction of premises by fire, 631.**Liability on covenants where lessor has not executed the lease, 631.**Counterpart of lease, proof of demise by, 631.**Plea of riens in arrear, applicable in replevin, not to count in covenant, 632.**Payment of rent after the day appointed, 632.**Plea that defendant was on the premises ready to pay the rent when it was due, but plaintiff not there ready to receive it, 632.**Deduction of taxes, rates and charges from the rent, 632.**Payment of rent to a mortgagee, 630, 632.**Surrender, how made, when to be pleaded, 634.**Surrender by operation of law, 634.**Eviction, what amounts to, when to be pleaded, 635.**Effect of eviction from part of the premises, 635.**Assignment of term, how made, 636.**Liability of lessee after assignment, 637.**Liability of assignee of term, 637.**Liability of lessor after assignment of reversion, 638.**Lessee estopped from denying reversion in the lease, 636.**Pleas to action by landlord for double value, 638.***LANDS CLAUSES CONSOLIDATION ACT.***Counts for compensation under, 145. See COMPANY.***LEASE. See LANDLORD AND TENANT; SALE OF LAND.****LEAVE AND LICENCE.***Plea of leave and licence, 740.**Replication of a revocation of the leave, 741.**Leave and licence cannot be pleaded to action on contract, 673, 674.**In actions for tort, when proveable under the general issue and when to be pleaded, 740.**Licence to enter land; when revocable, 740.**Acquiescence in creating nuisance may be defence on equitable grounds, 740.**Revocation of licence may be pleaded, 741.**New assignment when necessary to plea of licence, 741.**Abuse of authority given by law constitutes a trespass ab initio; must be replied, 741.***LEGACY.***Not recoverable at law as a debt, 47.**Unless admitted by executor as received to the use of legatee, 47.**Mode of pleading the title of the legatee of a term, 210.***LESSOR AND LESSEE. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.****LETTERS PATENT. See PATENT.****LIBEL. See DEFAMATION.****LIBERUM TENEMENTUM.***Plea of, 802. See TRESPASS TO LAND.***LICENCE, 740. See LEAVE AND LICENCE.**

LIEN.

- Plea of a lien by a workman for work done upon goods, 742.
 - by a common carrier, 743.
 - by various tradesmen and artificers, 744. •
 - by an attorney, 744.
 - by bankers, 744.
 - by insurance broker, 744.
 - by factor, 744.
 - by a pawnbroker for money advanced upon goods, 744.
 - by unpaid vendor on stoppage in transitu, 745.
 - by an agent entrusted with goods, under the Factors Act, 745.
- to a count for the detention of deeds that they were deposited as security for a debt, 745.
- Replication of a tender of the debt, 746.
 - Lien, when must be pleaded and when proveable under a traverse of property, 741.*
 - Lien for work done upon goods, 742.*
 - General lien when chargeable, 742.*
 - Right of sale, under lien or pledge, 743.*
 - Lien by pawnbrokers, 744.*
 - Lien under the Factors Acts, 745,*

LIFE POLICIES, 187. See INSURANCE.

LIGHTERAGE.

Indebitatus count by carrier for lighterage, 131.

LIGHTS.

- Count for obstructing the plaintiff's windows, 347.
 - by a reversioner for an obstruction to the light, 349.
- Claim of injunction to restrain obstruction of light, 341, 349.
- Plea of the general issue, 746.
 - traversing the plaintiff's possession of the house, 746.
 - traversing the plaintiff's right to the light, 746.
 - in an action by a reversioner traversing the plaintiff's right to the light, 746.
 - justifying the erection of an obstruction under the powers of a railway Act, 747.
 - on equitable grounds that the defendant erected the obstruction with the consent of the plaintiff, 747,
 - justifying an entry on the plaintiff's land to remove an obstruction to the defendant's lights, 747.
 - Right to light under Prescription Act, 347.*
 - Custom of London to obstruct lights abolished, 347.*
 - Right of altering, enlarging, and improving lights, 348.*
 - Abandoning right to lights, 348.*
 - Repeated actions for continued obstruction, 348.*
 - Injunction against obstruction, 348, 349.*
 - Effect of not guilty ; defences under the Prescription Act, 746.*

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF.

- Plea of the Statute of Limitations, 644, 748.
- Replication in an action on a specialty of an acknowledgment within twenty years, 644.
 - that the defendant was abroad when the cause of action accrued, 645.
 - of the infancy of the plaintiff at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, 645.
 - of the insanity of the plaintiff at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, 645.
 - by an administrator to a plea of the Statute of Limitations that the intestate commenced an action within

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF—*continued.*

six years which abated by his death, and that the plaintiff sued within a reasonable time after the death, 645.

to a plea of the Statute of Limitations by an administrator that the plaintiff brought an action within six years against the deceased which abated by his death, and that the present action was commenced within a reasonable time after the grant of administration, 646.

of the Statute of Limitations to a plea of set-off, 691.

Plea of the Statute of Limitations to an action on a Scotch bond, 646.

Plea of a foreign law of limitation extinguishing the debt, 646.

Limitation of actions on contracts ; statutes relating to, 639.

Actions on simple contracts, 639.

Actions to recover money charged on land, 639.

Arrears of rent or interest charged on land, 639.

Actions on covenants, bonds, and other specialty, 640.

Bonds and covenants to secure rent or interest charged on land, 640.

Actions for debt on statute ; actions for calls, 640.

Actions for penalties, 640.

Actions for debts incurred by Guardians of Unions, 640.

Statutes of Limitation must be specially pleaded, 639.

Disabilities suspending the statute ; infancy ; coverture ; insanity ; plaintiff beyond seas ; defendant beyond seas, 641.

Time when limitation begins to run, 641.

Subsequent disability does not suspend the statute, 641.

Fraudulent concealment of cause of action does not suspend the statute, 641.

Date of cause of action, 641 ; on single bond, on bond with condition, 641 ; on bill or note, 641.

Commencement of the action, 642.

Renewals of writ of summons to prevent operation of the statute, 642.

Proof of writ, 642.

Computation of period of limitation, 642.

Plaintiff may bring new action after judgment reversed or arrested, 642.

Renewal of simple contract debts by promise to pay ; promise implied from acknowledgment, 642.

Conditional renewal, 642.

Renewal by part payment and payment of interest, 642.

To whom acknowledgment must be made, 643.

Renewal by infant ; by married woman, 643.

Acknowledgment required to be in writing ; signed by party or by his agent, 643.

Renewed promise operates as a new cause of action, 643.

Renewal applies to debts only, 643.

Mode of declaring upon a promise to renew a debt barred by the statute, 217.

Where the promise is conditional, 217.

Renewal of specialty debts, 643.

Acknowledgment by writing signed by the debtor or his agent ; by part payment or satisfaction of principal or interest, 643.

Acknowledgment need not be under seal, 644.

Need not import promise, and need not be made to the creditor, 644.

Mode of pleading acknowledgment of specialty debt, 644.

LIMITATION, STATUTES OF—continued.

Acknowledgment or payment by one of several joint debtors, does not revive the remedy against the others, 644.

Statute runs against such of joint debtors as are not beyond seas, but judgment against them no bar to subsequent actions against those beyond seas, 645.

Limitation where action abates by death of party, 645.

Where period expires after death of debtor but before action, 645.

Form of plea of the statute, 644.

In actions on simple contracts acknowledgment may be shown under replication taking issue, 644.

In actions on specialties the renewal must be specially replied, 644.

Limitation of actions for wrongs; statutes relating to, 747.

Disabilities suspending the statute, 748.

Date of the cause of action; where unforeseen consequences render an act injurious; where the cause of action is fraudulently concealed, 749.

Statutes of limitation creating or extinguishing rights of property, 750.

LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

Count on a covenant in a deed of sale of a business to pay liquidated damages in the event of defendant carrying on the business, 217.

on contracts not to carry on business or to pay liquidated damages, 218.

on covenants in leases to pay a certain sum as increased rent for non-observance of the covenants, 218.

on a contract that a ship should sail at a certain time under forfeiture of certain damages, 218.

Plea of a set-off of liquidated damages under a covenant or agreement, 685.

of a set-off of liquidated damages for not completing a building contract by a certain day, 685.

Distinction between liquidated damages and penalty; construction of contracts as to, 217.

Mode of suing upon contract with penalty, 217.

Action for liquidated damages, 217.

LIVERY STABLE KEEPER.

Indebitatus count for the keep of horses, 68.

Count against a livery stable keeper for not taking care of a horse, 90.

Has no lien for keep of horse, 742.

LOAN SOCIETY. See FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**LOCAL ACTION, 2.****LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.**

General issue by statute under, 706.

Limitation of actions under, 748.

Notice of action under, 759.

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

Declaration by and against, 31. See PUBLIC HEALTH.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

Actions for anything done under, 392.

LODGING.

Indebitatus count for the use of lodgings, 197.

for board and lodging, 197.

LOSS.

Counts upon policies of insurance for loss of ship, etc., 181.

Plea traversing the loss, 612. And see INSURANCE.

LOST BILL.

Plea in action on a bill that the bill has been lost, 534.

LOST BILL—continued.

Defence of lost bill; indemnity against lost bill under the C. L. P. Act, 1854, 534. And see BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

LOST GRANT. •

Pleas of lost grant, 810, 812. See GRANT.

LOTTERY.

Plea that money received was deposited as subscription to a lottery upon a race, 591.

that money covenanted to be paid was for the purchase of land to be sold by lottery, 602.

Lotteries prohibited, 591.

Sales by lottery prohibited and lands or goods forfeited, 591.

LUGGAGE.

Counts for loss of passengers' luggage, 135. See CARRIER.

LUNATIC.

Plea of insanity, 606. And see INSANITY.

justifying the imprisonment of a lunatic, 797.

May appear in person or by attorney, 6.

Confinement of, under Act regulating care of lunatics, 797.

MACHINE.

Count for not delivering a machine by agreed time, 244.

Damages for non-delivery, 244.

MACHINERY.

Count for negligence in not fencing machinery under the Factory Act, 375.

MAGISTRATE, 345. See JUSTICE.**MAINTENANCE.**

Counts for maintenance, 350.

Pleas of illegality on the ground of maintenance, 646.

Statute against champerty and maintenance, 350.

Purchase by the attorney in a suit of the property to be recovered, 646.

Contract to pay attorney a proportion of the property, 646.

Attorney taking security upon the property, 646.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Count for a malicious arrest on a capias obtained by the false and malicious pretence that there was a cause of action, 351.

for a malicious arrest on a capias obtained by the false and malicious pretence that the plaintiff was about to quit England, 352.

for malicious arrest on final process, 353.

for maliciously issuing a writ of extent, 353.

for maliciously issuing a writ of *fi. fa.*, 354.

for maliciously filing a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy, 354.

for a malicious prosecution on a charge of felony, 354.

for malicious prosecution on criminal charges, 355.

for malicious prosecution against magistrates, 345, 356.

Plea of the general issue, 750.

traversing the termination of the proceedings, 750.

Action for malicious arrest and prosecution, 350.

Termination of the proceedings in plaintiff's favour, 350.

Absence of reasonable and probable cause, 350.

Malice of the defendant, 351.

Damage, 351.

No jurisdiction in the county court, 351.

Arrest on mesne process; under Absconding Debtors Act, 351.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION—continued.

On final process, judgment must be set aside before action, 353.

Of person privileged from arrest, not ground of action, 353.

Arrest on ca. sa. indorsed for more than was due; special damage, 353.

Summary remedy for malicious petition in bankruptcy, 354.

Prosecution of criminal charge; remand, 355.

Distinction between malicious prosecution and trespass, 411, 750.

Effect of plea of not guilty, 750.

Termination of proceedings must be traversed, 750.

MANDAMUS.

Count for a mandamus against a joint-stock company to register the plaintiff as a shareholder, 356.

against a railway company to assess compensation for land taken, 357.

against a local board of health to levy rate to pay debt, 357.

Indorsement of writ claiming a mandamus, 357.

Claim for a writ of mandamus following a count for the same cause of action, 358.

Writ of mandamus under the C. L. P. Act, 1854; when it lies; proceedings to obtain, 356.

Will not lie for specific performance of contract, 356.

No limitation of time for claim of mandamus, 357.

MANOR. See COPYHOLD; CUSTOM.

MARGINAL NOTE.

Of judgment recovered, 625.

Of demurrer, 822.

MARINE POLICIES, 181. See INSURANCE.

MARKET.

Indebitatus count for tolls in a market, 260.

Count for disturbing the plaintiff's market, 358.

MARRIAGE.

Count for breach of a promise to marry within a reasonable time, 219.

for breach of a promise to marry on a particular day, 219.

for a breach of a promise to marry where the defendant has married another person, 220.

for breach of a promise to marry subject to the consent of another person, 220.

on a promise to pay a sum of money in consideration of the plaintiff marrying a particular person, 220.

Plea of the general issue, 647.

that the time for the marriage had not elapsed, 647.

that the plaintiff and defendant mutually rescinded the contract, 648.

that the plaintiff exonerated the defendant from his promise, 648.

that after making the promise the defendant discovered that the plaintiff was not chaste, 648.

that at the time of making the promise the defendant was married, as the plaintiff knew, 648.

Mutual promises to marry, 219.

Promise to pay a sum in consideration of marriage, 219.

Promise to marry within a reasonable time, 219.

Promise by person already married, 219.

Breach of promise by marrying third party, 219.

Executor or administrator cannot sue for breach of promise to deceased, 219.

Measure of damages, 219.

MARRIAGE—continued.

Parties are incompetent as witnesses, 219.

Effect of the general issue, 647.

What defences available, 647.

Rescission of the promises, 648.

And see HUSBAND AND WIFE.

MARRIED WOMAN.

Cannot appoint attorney, must appear and plead in person, 6, 449, 598.

When to be joined in action, on contracts, 171 ; for wrongs, 338.

Coverture pleaded in abatement, 473 ; in bar, 598.

Effect of judicial separation or order for the protection of property, 173.

And see ABATEMENT ; HUSBAND AND WIFE ; MARRIAGE.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Indebitatus count by servant for wages, 220.

Count by servant for refusing to receive him into service, 222.

for not receiving into service with statement of damage, 222.

for wrongful dismissal, 222.

on contracts of yearly hiring in various services for wrongful dismissal, 223.

on special contracts of service for wrongful dismissal, 223.

by a domestic servant for wrongful dismissal, 224.

by servant against administrator of master on a promise of the latter to pay the plaintiff a sum of money for remaining in his service till his death, 224.

by employer against servant for leaving the service, 224.

by employer against servant for negligently doing work, 225.

for enticing away the plaintiff's servant, 359.

for receiving and harbouring the plaintiff's servant, 359.

for procuring a singer engaged at a theatre to break her engagement, 359.

for the loss of services by the seduction of servant, 359.

for loss of service caused by assault on plaintiff's son and servant, 360.

for loss of service caused by servant being bitten by defendant's dog, 360.

for loss of service by removal of children from custody of parent, 361.

against the master for injuries by the negligent driving of servant, 361.

against hirer of carriage for negligence of driver, 362.

against owner of public conveyance for negligence of servant, 362.

against the master for an injury done by a servant in the course of his employment, 362.

by a servant against his master for employing him to work upon an unsafe scaffolding, 362.

for providing unsafe and dangerous instruments and materials for the servant's use, 364.

for not fencing machinery, 364, 375.

Plea of the general issue, 648.

Traverse of the dismissal, 649.

Plea to a count for a wrongful dismissal, that the service was determined by due notice, 649.

Replication that the notice was waived, 649.

justifying a dismissal on the ground of incompetency, 649.

justifying a dismissal on the ground of misconduct, 650.

Pleas of misconduct in various situations, 650.

MASTER AND SERVANT—continued.

Plea that plaintiff was hired on the terms that he should forfeit his wages if he got drunk, which he did, 651.

that plaintiff did not perform the services during the period for which he claimed wages, 651.

of not guilty, 750.

denying the service, 751.

that the injury was done by a fellow-servant of the plaintiff, 751.

Form of action for wages and for wrongful dismissal, 220.

Contracts of service must be correctly described, 221.

Contracts of service for indefinite time, 221.

Contract with domestic servants, 221.

Custom of trade as to determining service, 221.

Contracts implied from continuing service, 221.

Action for enticing away servant; receiving and harbouring servant, 359.

For seduction of servant; allegation and proof of service; services of daughter, 359, 360, 751.

Action for loss of services by injury to servant, 360.

Action by parent for loss of services of child, 361.

Liability of master for the negligence of servant; acts beyond the scope of the employment; negligence of contractors, 361.

Liability of master to servant for injury arising from the negligence of a fellow-servant; what is common employment; liability for extraordinary risks; for insufficient number of servants; for incompetency of a fellow-servant; for providing bad materials or instruments for work, 362, 363.

Effect of the general issue; to indebitatus count for wages; to special count on a contract of service, 648.

What matters must be specially pleaded, 648.

Pleading justification of dismissal for misconduct, 649, 650.

Effect of not guilty in actions for enticing away or seducing servant; in actions against master for injuries done by servant; in actions by servant against master, 750, 751.

MAYOR'S COURT.

Pleas of foreign attachment in the Mayor's Court, 496.

Objections to the jurisdiction of, how to be made, 496, 629.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

Indebitatus count for attendance, medicines, etc., 225.

Counts against medical men for negligence and unskilfulness, 364.

Plea to action by surgeon that he was not duly examined and approved, 601.

Medical attendance; registration under the Medical Act, 225.

Action for professional charges; cannot be maintained without proof of registration; want of registration need not be pleaded, 225.

Registration must be proved under general issue, 651.

Right of physician to sue for fees, 225.

Apothecaries Act; Apothecary cannot recover without proof of certificate, 226.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

Count for not delivering up ship's register under, 276.

for negligent navigation under, 371.

Plea of compulsory pilotage under, 754.

MERGER.

Plea of merger of a simple contract debt in a covenant, 651.

Plea of merger by judgment recovered, 624, 652.

Merger of debt in higher security, 651.

Bond or covenant given for simple contract debt, 651.

MERGER—continued.

Judgment recovered on simple contract or specialty debt, 651, 624.

Judgment recovered on debt of record, 651.

The security must be given for same debt and between the same parties, 651.

The defence must be specially pleaded, 652.

MESNE PROCESS.

Counts for malicious arrest on mesne process, 351, 352.

Plea justifying imprisonment under mesne process, 773.

See PROCESS.

MESNE PROFITS.

Count for mesne profits and the costs of an ejectment, 421.

When recoverable in action of ejectment, 421.

MESSAGE, 137, 285. See CARRIER; TELEGRAPH.

METROPOLIS MANAGEMENT ACTS.

Actions for anything done under; notice of action; limitation; venue; general issue by statute; tender of amends; costs, 364, 365.

METROPOLITAN BUILDING ACT.

General issue, limitation, notice of action, etc., in action for anything done under, 706, 749, 759.

MILL.

Count for diverting the water from a mill, 428.

for penning back the water so as to impede plaintiff's mill, 428.

Pleas of prescriptive right to use water for a mill, 808.

of right to use water for a mill by non-existing grant, 810.

MINES.

Count for trespass to a mine, 365, 419.

for working a mine near the plaintiff's land, whereby it lost its support, 365.

against the owner of an adjacent mine for removing barriers, whereby water flowed into the plaintiff's mine, 365.

against owner of adjacent mine for pumping up water which flowed into plaintiff's mine, 365.

against the owner of a mine for not properly fencing the shaft, whereby the plaintiff's horse fell in and was killed, 365.

Pleas justifying trespasses under rights to dig minerals, 805.

MISCHIEVOUS ANIMAL.

Count for knowingly keeping a fierce dog which injured the plaintiff, 366.

A like count in respect of an injury to plaintiff's apprentice, 367.

against a corporation, 367.

for keeping other mischievous animals, 367.

for keeping fierce dogs which worried plaintiff's sheep and cattle, 367.

for knowingly keeping a dog which destroyed plaintiff's game, 367.

for knowingly driving a vicious horse, 367.

for driving a bull in the street which injured the plaintiff, 367.

for knowingly keeping and selling diseased cattle, 367, 368.

Plea of the general issue, 752.

Plea justifying seizing cattle as a distress damage feasant, 800.

Action for knowingly keeping a mischievous animal; negligently keeping the animal not the ground of the action; knowledge of mischievous character; allegation and proof of mischievous character, 366.

Injuries by animals straying on highways, 366.

Trespasses by animals, 366, 416.

Injuries to cattle and sheep by dogs, 367, 752.

Ownership of dog, 367.

Effect of not guilty, 752.

MISJOINDER OF COUNTS, 11. See **JOINDER OF COUNTS.**

MISJOINDER OF PARTIES.

Misjoinder of parties in actions on contracts ; consequences of ; how amended, 469, 470.

Misjoinder of plaintiff or defendant in actions for wrongs, 707.

And see **ABATEMENT ; PARTIES.**

MISNOMER.

Count by a plaintiff described in the writ by a wrong name, 15.

against a defendant described in the writ by a wrong name, 15.

Consequences of misnomer ; in the writ ; in the declaration ; how amended ; name idem sonans, 4.

Initial letters or contractions in written instruments, 4.

Misnomer cannot be pleaded in abatement, 468.

And see **PARTIES.**

MISTAKE.

Equitable pleadings of mistake, 572.

Money paid by mistake of fact ; of law ; when recoverable, 50.

Mistake rectified in equity ; when ground for equitable pleading, 569.

MONEY COUNT, 35. See **INDEBITATUS COUNT.**

MONEY LENT.

The common indebitatus count for money lent, 41.

When common count for money lent applicable ; for loan on simple contract ; for money deposited with banker ; for loan on mortgage without covenant ; for money lent on condition, 41.

Effect of I. O. U. ; of check, 41.

Money lent for illegal purpose, 42.

Effect of plea of never indebted, 464.

MONEY PAID.

The common indebitatus count for money paid, 42.

When common count for money paid applicable ; where actual payment of money of plaintiff ; what is equivalent to payment, 42.

Payment at request of defendant ; request implied ; from course of dealing, from notice without dissent ; from wrongful act of defendant, 42.

Payment under legal compulsion, 42.

Debt paid by a surety ; payment of acceptance by an indorser ; contribution between co-debtors, 43.

Payment under indemnity, 43.

Payment in execution of a void contract ; of an illegal contract, 44.

Effect of plea of never indebted, 464.

MONEY RECEIVED.

The common indebitatus count for money received, 44.

When the count for money received applicable, 44.

Money ; what is equivalent to money, 44.

Money must belong to the plaintiff ; money of the plaintiff's wife, 44.

Money received by tenant in common, 44.

By sheriff in execution of writ, 44.

When assignee of debt can claim for money received ; effect of order by creditor or debtor to pay third party, 45.

Agent receiving money for principal ; agent receiving money from principal to pay over to third party ; effect of accounting by agent ; agent holding money after revocation of authority, 45, 46.

Trustee not liable at law for trust-money ; may be charged after admission that trust executed, 46, 47.

MONEY RECEIVED—continued.

Husband cannot claim separate money of wife in the hands of trustee, 47.

Executor or administrator, when chargeable for money received ; cannot be sued at law for legacy, 47.

Money wrongfully obtained by defendant ; by mistake ; by fraudulent misrepresentation ; under fraudulent contract, 47.

Money wrongfully paid to defendant, 47.

Fees received under claim of office, 47.

Goods wrongfully obtained and converted into money ; goods wrongfully seized and sold by sheriff, 48.

Money paid for consideration which has failed, 48 ; money paid for void or forged bills, notes, shares, securities, and documents, 48.

Partial failure of consideration ; complete failure of part, 49.

Money paid under duress of person ; of goods ; under extortion and oppression ; by abuse of legal process ; under distress, 48, 49.

Money paid under illegal demand ; excessive fees and overcharges, 50.

Money paid upon disputed claim ; recovered in action ; voluntary payment, 50.

Money paid under a mistake of fact ; under a mistake of law, 50.

Money paid upon illegal contract ; for illegal purpose ; money deposited with stakeholder for a wager ; parties not in pari delicto ; after execution of illegal purpose, 51.

Effect of plea of never indebted, 465.

MORTGAGE.

Count on the covenant for repayment of the mortgage money, 226.

on a covenant in a mortgage deed to keep up a policy as security, and to pay premiums, 226.

on a covenant in a mortgage of leaseholds to observe the covenants in the lease and to insure, 227.

on a covenant to pay interest on the mortgage debt, 227.

on a bond of guarantee for payment of the interest on a mortgage debt and the premiums on a policy, 227.

by mortgagor against mortgagee of chattels for selling before default, 227.

Plea of the general issue, 653.

Plea that plaintiff sold the property and satisfied the debt with the purchase-money, 653.

Cognizance in replevin by a mortgagor as the bailiff of the mortgagee, 779.

Pleadings on equitable grounds in actions upon mortgage deeds, 574.

Actions on mortgage deed, 226.

When mortgage debt recoverable as money lent, 226.

When covenant implied in mortgage deed, 226, 652.

Summary jurisdiction to stay proceedings on payment into court of principal and interest due, 226, 653.

Staying ejectment by mortgagee ; provisions of C. L. P. Act, relating to, 653.

Payment of rent to mortgagee, 630, 632.

Mortgagee of chattels, 227, 395.

Liability of in dealing with the chattels, 395.

Limitation of action for mortgage debt and interest, 639, 653.

Distress by mortgagor as bailiff of mortgagee, 779.

MUTUAL CREDIT, 681. See SET-OFF.

NAME.

Names of the parties how to be stated, 4.

Names of title and dignity, 4.

Name designated by initial letter or contraction, 4.

Deed executed by a wrong name, 4.

Process made out in wrong name, 15, 773.

And see MISNOMER.

NECESSARIES.

Replication to plea of infancy, that debt was for necessities, 606.

Authority of wife to bind husband for, 172.

Liability of infant for, 606.

NECESSITY.

Plea of right of way of necessity, 814.

NEGLIGENCE.

Count for injuries by the negligent driving of the defendant, 369.

for negligent driving of defendant's servant, 361.

for negligent driving where the damage occurred in endeavouring to avoid a collision, 370.

for an injury from negligently leaving horses unattended, 371.

for negligently spurring horse on highway, which kicked plaintiff, 371.

for negligently navigating a ship against the plaintiff's, 371.

other counts for negligent navigation, 372.

for leaving wreck in navigable channel, 372.

for negligently placing piles in a channel, 372.

for negligently driving a train against the plaintiff, 372.

against a railway company for negligence in managing an engine, whereby the plaintiff's property was burned, 372.

against a railway company for negligence of the porter who knocked the plaintiff down with a truck, 373.

against a railway company for neglecting to light their station, whereby the plaintiff fell and was injured, 373.

against railway companies for negligence in keeping and regulating stations, lines of traffic, etc., 373, 374.

against railway companies for negligence concerning crossings of line, 374.

against a railway company for neglecting to maintain fences, 331, 374.

for negligently pulling down the house adjoining the plaintiff's, 374.

for negligently underpinning party-wall, 375.

for negligently constructing and keeping sewers, 375.

for negligence in not fencing machinery, 375.

for negligence in lending a dangerous machine, 375.

for negligently exposing dangerous machine on highway, 375.

for negligently keeping fires, 375.

for negligence in state of private premises, 375, 376.

against commissioners, trustees, etc., of public works, for negligence, 376.

for negligently keeping cellars, etc., open adjoining highways, 377.

by the executor or administrator of person killed by the negligence of the defendant, under Lord Campbell's Act, 326 ; and see EXECUTOR.

against a master for negligence of his servant, 361.

Pleas.

Not guilty, 752.

NEGLIGENCE—*continued*.*Pleas*—*continued*.

In an action for negligent driving traversing that the carriage was the plaintiff's [or defendant's], 754.

In a like action traversing that the carriage was under the care of the defendant, 754.

To a count for a trespass that it was caused by the plaintiff's own negligence, 754.

To a count for a trespass by a collision that it was caused by the plaintiff's negligent driving, 754.

To action for negligent navigation of ship, that it was under the charge of a qualified pilot, under Merchant Shipping Act, 754.

Action for negligence, when it lies, 368.

Evidence of negligence; presumption from accident, 368.

Extraordinary accidents, 369.

Accidents on railways, 369.

Contributory negligence of plaintiff, 369, 752.

Declaration must show breach of duty; where duty arises from contract; where it arises independently of contract, 369.

Distinction between negligence and trespass, 369, 370.

Negligent navigation; jurisdiction of Admiralty Court; liability of owners under Merchant Shipping Act; negligence of pilot, 371.

Liability of public trustees, commissioners, etc., for negligence, 299, 361, 376.

Negligence of government officers, 376.

Liability of master for negligence of servant, 361, 370; and see "MASTER AND SERVANT."

Negligence of contractors, 361.

Effect of not guilty in actions for negligence, 752.

Contributory negligence of plaintiff, when must be pleaded, 752.

Effect of not guilty in action for negligent driving, 753.

Effect of not guilty in action for negligent navigation; Admiralty regulations; incapacity of pilot, 754.

Liability for negligence of partner, 754.

NEVER INDEBTED, 461. See GENERAL ISSUE.

NEW ASSIGNMENT.

Commencement of new assignment of other causes of action than those pleaded to, 457.

New assignment where the plaintiff also replies to the same pleas, 457.

to two pleas, one of which is replied to and the other not, 457.

Second new assignment after plea to previous one, 457.

Under an indebitatus count, of another debt than that pleaded to, 656.

Under a special count, of the breach of another contract than that pleaded to, 656.

Under a special count, of other breaches of the contract than those pleaded to, 656.

New assignment to a plea of judgment recovered, 628.

New assignment to plea of bankruptcy, for breaches of covenant since the bankruptcy, 656.

New assignment to plea of eviction by lessee, for breaches before the eviction, 657.

New assignment of other wrongs, 755.

of an excess, 756.

to pleas of right of way and right of common, 757.

to a plea of right of way, of a trespass *extra viam* and of excess, 757.

NEW ASSIGNMENT—*continued.*

to a plea of right of common, of excessive trespass in removing obstructions, 757.

in an action for the wrongful conversion of goods, 757.

Plea to a new assignment, 457.

Relinquishment of pleas, where defendant suffers judgment by default or pays money into court as to the cause of action newly assigned, 657, 758.

New assignment, what it is and where necessary, 653.

Unnecessary where the plea is general, 654.

Where plea limited to part, unnecessary to new assign as to residue, 654.

New assignment must be for another cause of action ; or for excess, 654, 755.

New assignment must be within the declaration ; and within the particulars delivered, 654.

New assignment of causes of action charged in other counts unnecessary, 654.

Where both replication and new assignment necessary, 655.

New assignment does not admit the truth of the plea, 655.

Pleading to new assignment ; effect of plea in denial ; defendant cannot repeat former pleas, 655, 756.

Practice of new assigning separately to several pleas before the C. L. P. Act, 655.

Provisions of the Act relating to ; one new assignment only to be pleaded to any number of pleas ; no pleas to be repeated without leave, 655.

Judgment by default on new assignment ; relinquishment of pleas ; costs, 656.

New assignment in actions for wrongs ; for other causes of action and for excess, 755.

Replication of excess rendering defendant a trespasser ab initio, 755.

New assignment to pleas of right of way ; of trespasses on other spots ; and of trespasses not in exercise of the right, 757.

New assignment in action for the conversion of goods ; for conversion of other goods ; of same goods upon other occasions, 757.

NEWSPAPER.

Plea of apology and payment into court to an action for a libel in a newspaper, 726.

See DEFAMATION.

NIL DEBET.

Plea of, not allowed in any action, 462.

NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Nolle prosequi to the whole declaration, 657.

to particular counts, 657.

to part of the causes of action, 658.

to part of the claim to which defendant has pleaded and judgment by *nil dicit* to the part unanswered, 658.

as to one of several defendants in tort, 758.

Confession of plea to the further maintenance or puis darrein continuance, 658.

Replication to plea of set-off, admitting the set-off and *nolle prosequi*, 690.

Replication admitting part of the set-off, and *nolle prosequi* to that amount, and traversing the residue, 690.

Nolle prosequi ; to whole action ; to one of several counts ; to

part of count ; in actions for wrongs to one of several defendants, 657.

Defendant entitled to costs, 657.

Confessing defence to further maintenance ; or puis darrein continuance, 452, 658.

Where plea puis darrein continuance pleaded with other pleas, 452, 658.

Nolle prosequi where defendant pleads to part of claim leaving part unanswered, 658.

Nolle prosequi as to part demurred to, 823.

NON ASSUMPSIT, 465, 467. See GENERAL ISSUE.

NON CEPIT, 777. See REPLEVIN.

NON DAMNIFICATUS.

Plea that the plaintiff was not damnified, 604. See INDEMNITY.

NON DETINET, 728. See DETENTION.

NON EST FACTUM, 467. See GENERAL ISSUE.

NON-JOINDER OF PARTIES.

Non-joinder of parties in actions on contracts, consequences of, and how amended, 469, 470.

Non-joinder of plaintiff or defendant in actions for wrongs, 708.

And see ABATEMENT ; PARTIES.

NON PROS., judgment of, 1, 5.

NOT GUILTY, 697. See GENERAL ISSUE.

NOTICE OF ACTION.

Plea that no notice of action was given as required by statute, 760.

Notice of action ; required by particular statutes, 758.

When want of notice must be pleaded specially, 758.

Statutes requiring notice of action, and admitting objection under general issue, 759.

Meaning of acting under or in pursuance of statute, 760.

NOTICE OF DISHONOUR, 99, 523. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

NOTICE OF DISTRESS.

Count for selling without notice, 321. See DISTRESS.

NOTICE TO PLEAD, 434.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

Counts for holding over after notice, 215, 216.

Plea that the tenancy was determined by notice, 635.

Plea that service was determined by notice, 649.

Replication that the notice was waived, 649.

NOTICE TO REPLY, REJOIN, ETC., 453.

NOTING BILLS.

Charging the expense of noting as damages, 95.

Noting inland bill, 95.

Noting foreign bill, 104.

NUISANCE.

Count for placing an obstruction on a highway, which the plaintiff fell over, 377.

for keeping an obstruction on a highway unguarded, whereby the plaintiff's carriage was upset, 378.

for injuries caused by other nuisances on highways, 379.

for keeping a dangerous cellar open adjoining public highway, 379.

for other nuisances on premises adjoining public ways, 380, 381.

for obstructing public rights of way, 381.

for obstructions and nuisances on private ways, 381.

for injury caused by setting spring-guns, 381.

for setting dog-traps and spears, 381.

for nuisance and obstruction to public navigable rivers, 381, 382.

NUISANCE—continued.

Count for a nuisance in polluting the water under the plaintiff's land, 382.

for a nuisance to the plaintiff's dwelling-house by causing offensive smells, 382.

for a nuisance in carrying on a noxious manufacture on the adjoining land, 382.

for carrying on a manufacture of iron causing a nuisance by the noise, 383.

for carrying on a manufactory causing a nuisance by smoke, 383.

against the occupier of the adjoining property for keeping offensive drains, 383.

for keeping a badly-constructed sewer, the contents of which overflowed on the plaintiff's premises, 383.

for building a projecting cornice over the plaintiff's land, 383.

for keeping a dangerous chimney, which fell on to the plaintiff's house, 383.

Plea of not guilty, 761.

justifying a trespass to abate a nuisance, 761.

justifying the removal of coping-stones overhanging the defendant's land, 763.

justifying the removal of nuisances on a public highway, 817.

Other pleas justifying the removal of nuisances, 763.

Plea on equitable grounds that the nuisance was erected with the consent of the plaintiff, 763.

Nuisance ; public and private, 377.

Actions for public nuisance will not lie without special damage, 377 ; what amounts to special damage, 378.

Obstructions to highway, 377.

Dedication of highway subject to obstruction or right, 378.

Repeated action for continued nuisance ; damages for continuing nuisance, 378, 394.

Injunction to restrain nuisances, 343, 378.

Liability for dangerous cellars, etc., near highway, 379.

Liability for dangerous state of private premises, 379.

Who liable for injuries caused by real property, 379, 380.

Nuisances of smoke, noise, smells, noxious trades, etc., 382.

Increase of previous nuisance, 382.

Reversioner cannot sue for temporary nuisance, 383, 394.

Effect of not guilty, 761.

Carrying on noxious trade, 382, 762.

Right of entry on land of another to abate nuisance, 762.

NUL TIEL RECORD.

Plea of nul tiel record, 621.

Replication to the plea of nul tiel record where the record is of the same court, 621.

Same where the record is of another court, 622.

Replication of nul tiel record to plea of judgment recovered in the same court, 628.

Same to plea of judgment recovered in another court, 628.

Issue of nul tiel record ; trial by record, 621 ; notice to produce the record ; amendment of judgment pleaded, 622.

When a plea consists partly of matter of record and partly of facts, the replication should take issue, 621.

And see JUDGMENT.

NUNQUAM INDEBITATUS, 461. See GENERAL ISSUE.

OFFICERS OF EXCISE.

Actions against for official act ; notice of action ; tender of amends ; limitation of action ; venue ; general issue, 384.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

Count for calls made by official liquidator, 144.

Plea that official liquidator was not duly appointed, 561.

Official liquidator to bring or defend actions in name of the company, 29.

OFFICIAL MANAGER.

Commencement and conclusion of declarations by and against an official manager, 29.

ORDER OF JUDGE. See JUDGE'S ORDER.**ORDER OF PLEAS, 445. See PLEA.****OVERSEERS.**

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by and against overseers, 32.

OYER.

Profert and oyer abolished, 10, 438.

PACKED PARCEL.

Overcharges by carrier for, 126. See CARRIER.

PARENT.

Action by parent for loss of services of child, 360, 361.

PARISH.

Declaration by or against guardians of a parish, 32.

by or against the churchwardens and overseers, 32.

Count for use and occupation of parish property, 198.

Avowries and cognizances for parish rates, 783.

PARLIAMENT.

Count against the returning officer at an election for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote, 325.

for the penalty for bribery at an election, 233.

PARTICULARS OF DEMAND.

Form of particulars of demand, 55.

for special indorsement of writ, 57.

of breaches in actions for the infringement of patents, 386.

of claim under Lord Campbell's Act, 328.

Particulars to be delivered with indebitatus counts ; consequences of not delivering, 55.

Effect of giving credit for payment or set-off, 55, 56.

Order for particulars under special count, 55.

In action for wrongs, 55.

In actions for infringement of patents, 55, 386.

In actions under Lord Campbell's Act, 55, 328.

Object of particulars ; evidence restricted to ; particularity necessary, 56.

Copy of, annexed to the record ; does not form part of the record 57.

Special indorsement on the writ considered as particulars ; amendment of, 57.

PARTICULARS OF PLEAS.

Form of particulars of set-off, 683.

of objections to patent to be delivered with pleas, 766.

of objections to copyright to be delivered with pleas, 719.

When ordered, 445.

Particulars of set-off, 55, 445, 683.

Particulars of objections to patent to be delivered with pleas, 766.

PARTICULARS OF PLEAS—continued.*Particulars of objections to copyright, 719.**Of plea of fraud, 585.**Of justification of libel, 724.**Of lien, 743,**Of payment, 660.**Of payment into Court, 665.***PARTIES.***Names of parties ; how stated in declaration ; names of dignity, 4.**Initials and contractions in written instruments, 4.**Misnomer ; consequences of ; how amended, 4 ; cannot be pleaded in abatement, 468.**Number of parties ; all parties must be joined ; unless incorporated, 5.**Joinder of too many plaintiffs, 5.**Declaring against some only of defendants named in writ, 5.**Character in which the parties sue or are sued ; how pleaded ; how denied, 5, 6.**Capacity of the parties ; appearing in person ; or by attorney ; competency to appoint attorney ; personal disabilities ; marriage ; infancy ; lunacy, 6.**Parties to actions on contracts, joint and several contracts, 471.**Misjoinder and non-joinder of parties to actions on contracts, 469.**Misjoinder and non-joinder of parties to actions for wrongs, 707.**And see ABATEMENT.***PARTNER.***Commencement of declaration by a surviving partner, 15.**against a surviving partner, 16.**by the assignees of a bankrupt partner and the solvent partner, 24.**Indebitatus count by a surviving partner on causes of action accrued to the firm, 230.**Count by the surviving drawer of a bill of exchange against the acceptor, 104.**against a surviving partner, 230.**for breach of an agreement to enter into partnership, 230.**on a covenant in a partnership deed, to carry on the business in a certain way, 230.**on a covenant in a deed of dissolution of partnership not to continue the business, 218, 263.**Plea to a note that defendants drew it on behalf of a mining company in which plaintiff was a partner, 659.**to a note that one of the plaintiffs indorsed jointly with the defendant, 659.**by a retired partner that plaintiff accepted the new firm as his debtors in discharge of the old firm, 659.**of non-joinder of co-plaintiff or co-defendant, 468, 707. See ABATEMENT.**Partners must sue and be sued jointly in actions upon contracts ; consequences of non-joinder, variance or plea in abatement, 227.**Contract made in partnership name, who to sue or be sued upon it, 227.**Secret and ostensible partners, 228.**Contract made with one partner in his own name, 228.**Contract made by one partner in his own name, 228.**Liability of partner when not an actual party to the contract, 228.*

PARTNER—continued.

Person may take share of profits for advances or for services without being a partner, 228.

All persons supposed to be entitled may be joined as co-plaintiffs, 229.

Partners cannot sue one another at law upon matters involving the partnership accounts, 229.

Partners can sue one another on express contracts and on matters independent of partnership, 229.

One partner may sue another for advance, or after final balance of account, 229.

Jurisdiction of county court in action for balance of partnership account, 229.

Effect of change or dissolution of partnership upon contracts; upon guarantees given to the firm, 229.

Actions by and against surviving partners, 230.

Action for injury to joint property, 384.

Plea in abatement of non-joinder of party jointly entitled, 384.

Damages in respect of separate interest, 384.

Action by partners for libel or slander of the partnership business, 384.

Liability of partner for tort of co-partner, 384, 385.

When defence of partnership available under never indebted, 659.

PARTY WALL.

Count for trespass to a party wall, 419.

When trespass lies by one tenant in common of, against the other, 418.

PASSENGER, 134, 282. See CARRIER.**PASTURE.**

Indebitatus count for the use of pasture, 68.

Counts for disturbing a right of common of pasture, 285.

Pleas of right of common of pasture, 711. See COMMON.

Avowry of right of common of pasture, 783. See REPLEVIN.

PATENT.

Indebitatus count for licence to use a patent, 231.

Special counts for royalties payable for use of patents, 231.

Count on an assignment of a patent in consideration of paying fees and expenses, 231.

against the licensee of a patent upon a covenant to manufacture goods of a good quality, 231.

against the licensee of a patent on a covenant not to make or sell any machines without the patented addition to them, 232.

for the infringement of a patent, 385.

Particulars of breaches, 386.

by the assignee of a patent for infringement, 387.

for the infringement of a patent stating a disclaimer or alteration of part, 388.

for the infringement of a patent right renewed after the expiration of the original term, 389.

for penalties for the unauthorized use of the name of a patent, 389.

Pleas of the general issue to actions on contracts relating to patents,

Plea of not guilty, 763.

traversing that the plaintiff was the inventor, 764.

traversing that the invention was new, 764.

that the manufacture was not one for which letters patent could be granted, 764.

PATENT—continued.

- Plea that the invention was not useful to the public, 764.
- denying the grant of the letters patent (*non concessit*), 764.
- that the letters patent were obtained by a false representation, 765.
- that no sufficient specification was enrolled, 765.
- that the disclaimer extended the right, 765.
- to an action by the assignee of a patent traversing the assignment, 765.
- Particulars of objections to be delivered with pleas in actions for the infringement of a patent, 766.
 - On licence or assignment of a patent there is no implied warranty of its validity*, 231.
 - Statutes regulating patents*, 385.
 - Letters patent, extent of*, 386.
 - Specification to be filed*, 386.
 - Infringement of patent*, 386.
 - Assignment of patent*, 387.
 - Action for infringement; order for injunction, inspection and account; damages*, 385.
 - Particulars of breaches delivered with declaration*, 386.
 - Disclaimer and alteration of patent*, 388.
 - Effect of the general issue in actions on contracts relating to patents*, 660.
 - When the validity of the patent may be denied*, 231, 660, 764.
 - Effect of not guilty*, 763.
 - Plea denying truth of recitals in letters patent*, 765.
 - Particulars of objections to be delivered with pleas; effect of; amendment of particulars; costs of proof*, 766.

PAWNBROKER.

- Plea of lien by pawnbroker, 744.
 - setting up title under pawnee, 729.
 - that money was lent by plaintiff as a pawnbroker and no note given under the Act, 601.

PAYMENT.

- Plea of payment, 661.
 - of payment in actions on bills and notes, 536.
 - of payment in actions on bonds, 543.
 - of payment by a set-off of cross demands in an account stated, and payment of the balance, 662.
 - of payment of a mortgage debt, by sale of the mortgaged premises, 663.
 - of payment of a smaller sum by a third person, 663.
 - of payment to a judgment creditor of the plaintiff under an order of attachment of the debt, 663.
 - to action for goods sold, of payment of part to the plaintiff and of the residue to trustees to abide the event of a dispute as to the price, 663.
 - of payment after the commencement of the suit, 663.
 - to action by assignees of bankrupt, of payment to the bankrupt, without notice of act of bankruptcy, 493.
 - Payment must be specially pleaded*, 660.
 - Payment need not be pleaded in ready-money transaction; or where there was pre-payment*, 660.
 - Where the consideration of the debt was the execution of a deed whereby payment is acknowledged*, 660.
 - Payment need not be pleaded of sums credited in the particulars of demand*, 55, 660.
 - Effect of general plea of payment to indebitatus count*, 660.

PAYMENT—continued.

Plea of payment is distributive, 438, 661.

Payment of smaller sum in discharge of larger debt, 661.

Negotiable security given on account of a debt, or in satisfaction and discharge, 661.

Payment by or to an agent; by or to one of several partners or joint debtors or joint creditors, 662.

Where doubtful whether payment or set-off, 662.

Payment after action brought is not a complete defence unless made in satisfaction of damages and costs as well as of debt, 663.

Mode of pleading payment after action, 663.

Plaintiff may confess plea and obtain his costs, 663.

PAYMENT INTO COURT.

Plea of payment into Court, 664, 768.

to part of an indebitatus count with the general issue and other pleas to the residue, 667.

to action on bill, defence as to part, and payment into Court as to residue, 667.

to a count on a common money bond, 544.

of a composition for the debt, 667.

to action on policy of insurance, as to a partial loss only, 667.

to a new assignment and relinquishment of pleas, 657, 769.

of apology and payment into Court in action for a libel in a newspaper, 726.

of payment into Court to an avowry in replevin, 784.

Replication of acceptance of the sum in satisfaction, 667, 769.

*A like replication with *nolle prosequi* as to residue of declaration, 668.*

Replication that the sum paid is not enough, 668, 769.

Payment into court, in what actions it may be pleaded, 664.

Cannot be pleaded to breach of condition of bond, 664.

Form of plea, 664.

Plaintiff may accept in satisfaction, or may reply that the sum paid in is not enough, 664.

Plaintiff entitled to costs on accepting money paid in, 665.

May be pleaded to part of declaration or part of count; to several counts or breaches collectively, 665.

What amount should be paid in, 665.

Particulars of items to which money paid in, when ordered, 665.

Effect of plea of payment into Court as an admission in actions on contracts, 666.

No other pleas allowed with payment into Court, 666.

Under the issue of damages ultra defendant cannot prove any matter which might have been pleaded as a defence, 666.

Defendant after payment into Court, cannot take any objection to the claim to which it is pleaded, 667.

Money paid in and accepted is recovered within the meaning of the County Court Acts, 667.

*Where money is paid in as to part, plaintiff must answer the pleas as to the residue; he may reply or enter *nolle pros.* 667.*

Payment into Court in actions for wrongs, 767.

In actions for detention, 767.

To avowry in replevin, 767.

In actions for libel in newspaper, 726.

PAYMENT INTO COURT—continued.

In action for death by negligence, 327.

Statutes enabling payment into Court to be made and pleaded, 767.

Statutes enabling payment into Court to be made and given in evidence under general issue, 767.

Effect of plea of payment into Court as an admission in actions of tort; where the declaration is general; where it is specific, 768.

Form of the plea, 768.

PEACE, ARTICLES OF.

Count for maliciously swearing the peace against the plaintiff, 355.

PEACE, BREACH OF.

Pleas justifying an assault or imprisonment to preserve the peace, 797.

PENAL STATUTE.

Commencement and conclusion of declaration by an informer *qui tam*, 33.

Count for the penalty for bribery at an election under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 233.

for penalties under the Municipal Corporation Act, etc., 233.

for penalties under the Commissioners Clauses Act, 233.

for penalty upon guardian of poor supplying goods to work-house, 233.

for penalties under statutes relating to trades, 233.

for penalties in other cases, 233, 234.

for penalties under the bye-law of a company, 234.

against sheriffs for penalties for irregularities in their office, 259.

Venue in penal actions, by common informer, by party grieved, 33, 232.

Allegations that the act was done against the form of the statute; that plaintiff is the party grieved; of consent of attorney-general; of authority of the crown, 33, 232.

No damages recoverable beyond penalty, 33, 232.

General issue by statute, 704.

Limitation of penal actions; by party grieved; by common informer, 640, 748.

PENALTY, 217. See LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.

PERFORMANCE.

General averment of performance of conditions precedent, 147.

Plea denying performance of condition precedent, 563.

And see **CONDITIONS PRECEDENT.**

Pleas of performance in actions on bonds, 545. See **BONDS.**

PEW.

Count for disturbing the plaintiff's right to a pew, 389.

PHYSICIAN, 225. See MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

PILOT.

Liability for negligent navigation by, 371.

Compulsory pilotage, 371, 754.

PLAINTIFF. See PARTIES.

All plaintiffs may be joined in whom right supposed to exist, 5.

PLEA.

Commencements and Conclusions of.

Plea in bar, 413.

Second plea in bar, 446.

Plea to one of several counts, 446.

to a part of an indebitatus count (specifying the amount pleaded to) and plea to the residue, 446.

PLEA—C.....

Commencements and Conclusions of—continued.

- to a part of an indebitatus count, excepting the amount not pleaded to, and plea to the part excepted, 447.
- to particular breaches assigned, 447.
- to part of a special count, and plea to the residue, 447.
- to two claims under different counts, identifying them, 448.
- repeating matter of a former plea by reference thereto, 448.
- repeating an agreement set out in a former plea, 449.
- by one of several defendants, 449.
- by an infant defendant who defends by guardian, 449.
- by husband and wife sued jointly, 449.
- by an executor or administrator, 450.
- in abatement, 450.
- of matter of estoppel, 450.
- on equitable grounds, 450.
- in bar to the further maintenance, 451.
- puis darrein continuance, 451.
- puis darrein continuance at nisi prius, in a town cause, 451.
- puis darrein continuance at nisi prius at the assizes, 452.
- to count against garnishee, 452.
- to a new assignment, 457.
- Commencement of pleas, 433.*
- No formal conclusion necessary, 433.*
- Title and date of plea, 433.*
- Time for pleading, 434.*
- Notice to plead, 434.*
- Dilatory and peremptory pleas, 434, 435.*
- Pleas in denial or traverses, 435.*
- Specific and general traverses, 435.*
- Effect of plea in denial in admitting matters not denied, 436.*
- What allegations not traversable, 436.*
- Pleas in confession and avoidance; in justification or excuse; in satisfaction or discharge, 437.*
- Matters in confession and avoidance must be specially pleaded, 437.*
- Provisions of C. L. P. Act as to pleading; immaterial allegations; special demurrer; pleadings framed to embarrass or delay; profert and oyer; express colour; special traverses; formal allegations, 437, 438.*
- Pleas construed distributively, 438.*
- Issuable pleas, 440.*
- Pleading several matters, 441.*
- Pleas allowed together without leave, 442.*
- What pleas will not be allowed together, 443.*
- Order of pleas in bar, 445.*
- Abstract of pleas, 445.*
- Pleading and demurring together, 445.*
- Amendment of pleas; pleading to amended pleas, 434.*
- Particulars of pleas, 445.*
- Pleas to part of the declaration, 446.*
- Plea must answer the whole matter to which it is pleaded, 446.*
- Pleas must be written in separate paragraphs and numbered, 446.*
- Pleas by several defendants, 449.*
- Commencement and conclusion of pleas in abatement and in estoppel, 450.*
- Pleading on equitable grounds, 455, 566.*

PLEA—continued.

Commencements and Conclusions of—continued.

Pleas to the further maintenance and puis darrein continuance, 451.

Mode of pleading, 451.

Allowed with other pleas, 451.

Effect of, 451, 453.

Plaintiff may confess plea; and obtain costs, 453, 658.

PLEADING.

What matters must be pleaded, 8.

Must be true in fact and sufficient in law, 9.

Matters judicially noticed without pleading, 9.

Pleadings framed to embarrass or delay, 10.

And see PLEA.

PLEADING SEVERAL MATTERS, 441. See PLEA.

PLENE ADMINISTRAVIT.

Pleas of plene administravit, 578. See EXECUTOR.

PLOUGH.

Count for distraining beasts of the plough, 317. See DISTRESS.

POINTS OF DEMURRER, 822. See DEMURRER.

POLICE.

Actions for anything done in pursuance of the Police Acts, 389.

Venue; limitation; notice of action; general issue by statute; tender of amends; payment into Court, 389, 390.

Action against constable for anything done under warrant; demand of warrant, 390.

When police constable justified in arresting, 795.

Trespass by giving in charge to, 411.

POLICY OF INSURANCE. See INSURANCE.

POSSESSION. See PROPERTY.

POUND.

Count for pound-breach, 324.

for impounding a distress in an improper place, 324.

Plea of a sale of a distress to pay for its keep in the pound, 731.

And see DISTRESS.

POUNDAGE.

Count by sheriff for poundage, 258.

PRESCRIPTION ACT. See COMMON; WAYS.

PRESENTMENT. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

PRIMAGE.

Count for primage, 131. See CARRIER.

PRINCIPAL AND AGENT.

Counts by and against agents, 64, 273.

Pleas in actions by and against agents, 484, 709. See AGENT.

Plea of a set-off against plaintiff's agent, 688.

PRINCIPAL AND SURETY.

Counts against sureties on guarantees, 162.

Pleas in actions against sureties, 591. See GUARANTEE.

PRINTER.

Plea in an action for the price of printing, that plaintiff's printing-press was not registered, 601.

PRISON.

Action for anything done under the Prison Act; venue; limitation; general issue; costs, 390, 391.

And see IMPRISONMENT.

PRIVILEGE.

Privileged communications, 302. See DEFAMATION.

Things privileged from distress, 317, 318. See DISTRESS.

Privilege from arrest, 353, 396, 515.

PRIVILEGE—continued.

Privilege of attorney, 474.

PROBABLE CAUSE.

Prosecution of legal proceedings without reasonable and probable cause, 350. See MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Probable cause for suspecting felony, 796. See TRESPASS TO PERSON.

PROBATE.

Mode of pleading probate of will, 210.

Effect of probate on title of executor, 153.

PROCESS.

*Plea of justification under a *fi. fa.* by the execution creditor, the sheriff, and the bailiff, 770.*

*of justification under a *fi. fa.* by the sheriff alone, 771.*

by joint defendants as sheriff of Middlesex, 772.

by the bailiff, 772.

*justifying an entry of the plaintiff's house under a *fi. fa.* against a third party, 772.*

*to action for injury to reversion in goods, of sale under *fi. fa.* against party in possession, 772.*

*of justification under a *ca. sa.* by the judgment creditor, his attorney, and the sheriff, 772.*

by the sheriff alone; by the creditor alone; by the attorney of the creditor; by the bailiff, 773.

*justifying an entry to execute a *ca. sa.*, 773.*

*justifying under a writ of *capias* on mesne process, 773.*

*justifying under *capias*, in which plaintiff was misnamed, identifying him, 773.*

justifying under process of inferior court, 774.

justifying under process of the county court, 774.

justifying under a writ of attachment for contempt of the Court of Chancery, 774.

justifying under warrants, etc. 774.

that the trespass was committed under civil process, which was subsequently set aside on the terms that the plaintiff should bring no action, 775.

*Replication of *nul tiel* record, 775.*

traversing that the writ was sued out, 775.

that the writ was set aside for irregularity, 775.

that the judgment was set aside as signed against good faith, 776.

that the creditor countermanded the execution, 776.

that the plaintiff paid the debt, 776.

*to a plea justifying under a writ of *ca. sa.* that the judgment was for less than £20, 776.*

that a writ of error was issued, 776.

that the defendant broke open the outer door in order to execute the writ, 776.

And see MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Pleading justification under process; by the party; by the sheriff or officer, 770.

By the party and sheriff jointly, 770.

Justification under process in action for conversion of goods need not be specially pleaded, 770.

Pleading justification under process of inferior court, 770.

**fi. fa.* against third party may be shown under traverse of plaintiff's property, 772.*

*Taking plaintiff under a *ca. sa.* in mistake for another, 773.*

Effect of replication taking issue, 775.

PROCESS—continued.

New assignment, when necessary, 775.

Replication that process has been set aside, 775.

PROCHÉIN AMI.

Declaration by infant suing by next friend, 23.

Infant must sue by prochein ami or guardian ; how appointed, 6.

And see **INFANT**.

PROCTOR.

Not duly qualified cannot recover fees, 499.

PROFERT AND OYER abolished, 10, 438.**PROHIBITION, writ of, 628. See JURISDICTION.****PROMISSORY NOTE, 109. See BILLS OF EXCHANGE.****PROPERTY.**

What property in goods sufficient to maintain trover, 291 ; detinue, 312 ; trespass to goods, 414 ; trespass to land, 417.

Possession evidence of property, 292, 417.

When jus tertii may be set up, 292, 417, 717, 801.

When tenant in common and joint tenant may sue his co-tenant in trover, 292 ; for trespass to goods, 414 ; for trespass to land, 417.

Nuisances caused by real property, who liable for, 379, 380.

PROTEST OF BILL.

Count by payer *supra protest* on foreign bill, 105.

against acceptor *supra protest*, 105.

Mode of charging expense of protesting and noting bill, 95, 104.

PROVIDENT SOCIETY, 159. See FRIENDLY SOCIETY.**PROVISO.**

How to plead proviso in a contract, 60, 62, 182, 466.

PUBLIC COMPANY, 140, 559. See COMPANY.**PUBLIC HEALTH.**

Declarations by and against Local Board of Health, 31.

Actions by and against Local Board of Health, 391.

Actions against officers of health ; notice of action, venue, limitation, tender of amends, general issue by statute, 391.

PUBLIC OFFICER.

Declarations by and against the public officer of a banking company 27, 28.

by and against the public officer of a company empowered by Letters Patent, 28.

And see **COMPANY**.

PUBLIC WAY.

Plea of a public right of way, 816.

justifying the removal of obstructions from public way, 817.

of a public right of way along a navigable river, 817.

PUIS DARREIN CONTINUANCE, 451. See PLEA.**QUANTUM MERUIT, 35. See INDEBITATUS COUNT.****QUIET POSSESSION.**

Count for breach of covenant for quiet possession, 205.

for breach of promise of quiet possession, 206.

When this covenant or promise implied, 205.

QUI TAM.

Declaration by an informer in a *qui tam* action, 33.

See **PENAL STATUTES**.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Count on insurance of passenger against railway accident, 192.

And see **EXECUTOR, RAILWAY COMPANY**.

RAILWAY COMPANY.

Form of declaration by and against, 27.

Count against a railway company for excessive charges for packed parcels, 126.

for not providing trucks to convey carriages, 126.

for not providing proper trucks for carrying horses, 127.

for not safely keeping goods left in their custody at a station, 128.

for not forwarding goods left at a station to be forwarded, 128.

for loss of passenger's luggage, 135, 136, 283.

for delay in carrying passenger, 136.

for refusing to carry goods, 277.

for refusing to carry packed parcels, 278.

for delay in carrying goods, 278.

for damaging goods in carriage, 279.

for loss of goods, 279.

for negligently driving a train against the plaintiff, 372.

for negligently managing an engine whereby the plaintiff's buildings were burned, 372.

for negligence in a porter who knocked down the plaintiff with a truck, 373.

for neglecting to light a station, 373.

for keeping a station in a dangerous state, 373.

against railway companies for negligence in regulating stations, lines, traffic, etc. 373, 374.

for negligence respecting crossings of line, 374.

for neglecting to maintain fences, 331, 374.

for neglecting to maintain gates or stiles at level crossings, 331.

against a railway company for refusing to carry the plaintiff as a passenger, 282.

for a personal injury to a passenger, 284.

by executor of a passenger killed, for compensation for his family, 326.

Plea by a railway company, sued as carriers, of a special condition exempting them from liability, 551.

Duties of railway companies as common carriers, 123.

Charges must be equal, 123.

Special contracts with railway companies as carriers, 123.

Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 551.

What are reasonable conditions restricting the liability of railway companies as carriers, 552.

Liability of railway company carrying over other lines, 123, 134.

Actions for anything done in execution of Railway Clauses Consolidation Act; tender of amends, payment into Court, 776.

Reference of compensation for death to arbitrator under Regulation of Railways Act, 1868, 735.

RATES.

Avowries and cognizances for rates, 783.

RATIFICATION.

Replication to plea of infancy that defendant ratified the promise after he became of age, 605. See **INFANT**.

REALTY.

Action for trespass to realty, 415. See **TRESPASS TO LAND**.

Who liable for nuisance caused by real property, 379, 380.

REBUTTER AND SURREBUTTER, 453, 458.

RECEIPT.

Effect of a receipt for a debt, 669.

RECOGNIZANCE OF BAIL, 88. See BAIL.

RECORD.

Plea of *nul tiel* record, 621.

Replication where the record is of the same Court, 621.

where the record is of another Court, 622.

of *nul tiel* record to plea of judgment recovered, 628.

Mode of traversing matter of record, 621.

Where plea consists of matter of record and also of matter of fact, 621.

Notice to produce record, 622.

Amendment upon trial by record, 622.

RECTOR.

Count by a rector against his predecessor, who resigned, for dilapidations, 315.

against the executor of a deceased rector for dilapidations, 315.

See DILAPIDATIONS.

REGISTRAR of County Court.

Authorized to grant replevin and approve replevin bonds, 235, 396.

Liability for insufficiency of sureties to replevin bond, 235.

REJOINDER.

Rejoinder taking or joining issue, 458.

Rejoinder traversing in terms, or by way of confession and avoidance, 458.

Joinder of issue added by plaintiff, 458.

Rejoinder, 453.

Rejoining gratis, 434.

RELEASE.

Plea of release, 670.

of release to the further maintenance of the action, 670.

to action by public officer of a banking company, of a release by the manager, 671.

of release by deed of arrangement under Bankruptcy Act, 671.

of the release of a co-contractor, 671.

Replication traversing the release, 671.

that the release was obtained by fraud, 671.

of a subsequent alteration in the release by the insertion of the amount, 671.

setting out the deed which showed a release subject to certain conditions, and averring that the conditions had not been satisfied, 671.

on equitable grounds that before the release the plaintiff had assigned the cause of action to another, of which the defendant had notice, and that the release was made without the consent of the assignee who now sued in the plaintiff's name, 672.

on equitable grounds that the release, though in general terms, was not intended by the parties to include the present claim, 672.

Release must be specially pleaded, 669.

Release must be by deed, 669.

Effect of parol discharge of cause of action, 669.

Effect of parol exception or qualification of a release under seal, 669.

Effect of receipt for a debt, 669.

Release of one of co-debtors, 669.

Release of co-debtor reserving right of action against the others, 669.

RELEASE—continued.

Release by a co-creditor ; where obtained by fraud ; by collusion, 669.

Summary application to strike out plea of release, where fraudulent or collusive, 670.

Covenant not to sue ; when may be pleaded as a release, 670.

Covenant not to sue for a limited time, 670.

Covenant not to sue with one of co-debtors or by one of co-creditors, 670.

Form of plea of deed of release, 670.

Replication traversing the release, 671.

Replication setting out the deed verbatim, 671.

RELINQUISHMENT OF PLEA.

Entry of relinquishment of plea, 672.

Relinquishment of pleas so far as they apply to new assignment, 657.

Defendant must obtain leave of the Court to waive his plea, 672.

REMAND.

Count for malicious prosecution for felony, stating a remand, 355.
for false imprisonment stating a remand, 412.

RENT.

Counts by landlord against tenant for rent, 199. See LANDLORD AND TENANT.

for wrongful distresses for rent, 316. See DISTRESS.

Avowries and cognizances for rent, 778. See REPLEVIN.

Pleas by executors sued for rent, 583. See EXECUTORS.

REPAIRS.

Count for not keeping premises in tenantable repair, 200.

for not using premises in a tenantlike manner, 200.

for not delivering up premises in good repair, 200.

upon covenants to repair, 201, 202.

And see LANDLORD AND TENANT ; WASTE.

REPLEVIN.

Count in replevin, 392.

*Plea traversing the taking (*non cepit*), 777.*

denying the plaintiff's property in the goods and claiming property in the defendant, 778.

Avowry for rent in arrear from the plaintiff, 778.

for rent in arrear under a demise to a third party, 779.

by a joint tenant or tenant in common, 779.

by a receiver in Chancery of the rents, 779.

by a mortgagor in possession as bailiff of the mortgagee, 779.

by executor for rent due to testator, 779.

for distress taken after expiration of tenancy, 779.

for double rent for holding over after notice to quit, 779.

for a fee farm rent, 779.

for a tithe rent-charge, 779.

for arrears of land tax redeemed, 780.

for annuities secured by distress, 780.

for interest on mortgage, 780.

for jointure rent charge, 780.

for rent reserved on an estate tail, 780.

Plea in bar to an avowry or cognizance for rent traversing the tenancy,

traversing the reversion, 780.

traversing that the defendant was bailiff, 781.

of riens in arrear, 781.

of tender of rent and expenses before impounding, 781.

of a release of the rent before the taking, 782.

that the goods were privileged from distress, 782.

REPLEVIN—*continued.*

- of a previous distress taken for the same rent, 782.
- that the goods had been previously taken under a *fi. fa.*, 782.
- of an eviction before the rent became due, 782.
- Avowry by a freeholder for a distress damage feasant, 782.
- by a tenant for a distress damage feasant, 783.
- by a commoner for a distress damage feasant, 783.
- Plea in bar to an avowry for a distress damage feasant traversing the defendant's title, 783.
- of the plaintiff's right of common of pasture by prescription, 783.
- of the plaintiff's right of common of pasture *pur cause de vicinage*, 783.
- that plaintiff's cattle strayed on to defendant's close by reason of his neglect in not repairing fences which it was his duty to repair, 783.
- Avowries and cognizances for rates, taxes, etc., 784.
- Plea in bar of payment into court, 784.
- of statute of limitation, 784.
- Action of replevin, 392.
- Powers of sheriff in replevin transferred to registrar of county court, 392.
- Removal of action of replevin from county court to superior court, 393.
- Security given on removal, 393.
- Liability for taking insufficient security, 235, 396.
- Description of the goods ; of the place where the goods were taken, 393.
- Replevin cannot be joined with any other action, 393.
- Effect of plea of non cepit, 777.
- When defendant entitled to judgment for a return of the goods, 777.
- Avowry and cognizance, object of, and mode of pleading, 777, 778.
- General denial of avowry and cognizance, 780.
- Pleading several matters in bar to avowry or cognizance, 780.
- Plea in bar cannot deny defendant's title at the time of the demise ; may deny reversion and right to distrain, 781.
- Effect of plea of *riens in arrear*, evidence admissible under, 781.
- Avowry for distress damage feasant, 782.
- Payment into court to avowry or cognizance, 777.

REPLEVIN BOND.

- Count on a replevin bond conditioned to sue in the county court, 235.
- on a replevin bond conditioned to sue in a superior court, 236.
- on a bond given by a defendant in replevin upon removal by certiorari conditioned to defend with effect, 237.
- Plea of the general issue, 672.
- traversing the breaches assigned, 672.
- that defendant was prevented prosecuting by the plaintiff not appearing, 673.
- that the replevin suit is still pending, 673.
- to action against surety, that the judgment in the replevin suit was obtained collusively, 673.
- Replevin bonds ; formerly taken by sheriff ; registrar of county court authorized to take and approve replevin bonds, 235.
- Different kinds of replevin bonds, 235.
- Parties to ; registrar no party, 235.

REPLEVIN BOND—continued.

Liabilities of sheriff and of registrar, 235.

Relief against bond, 235.

Payment into court in replevin does not work a forfeiture of the bond, 235.

Effect of plea of general issue, 672.

REPLICATION.*Commencements of.*

Replication taking or joining issue, 453.

Second or third replication to the same plea, 455.

Replication traversing the plea in terms, or by way of confession and avoidance, 455.

to part of a plea, 455.

expressly admitting part of the plea, 455.

in an action by husband and wife with a count by husband alone, 455.

to a plea in abatement, 456.

to a plea of matter of estoppel, 456.

of matter of estoppel, 456.

on equitable grounds, 456.

where the plaintiff also new assigns to the same pleas, 457.

to one of two pleas, to both of which the plaintiff new assigns, 457.

Commencements of replications, 453.

Title and date, 453.

Time for replying; notice to reply, 453.

Body of replication; may traverse whole or part of plea, 454.

Joinder of issue, 454.

Replication de injuria, 454.

Replying several matters, 454, 441.

Replying and demurring together, 454.

Taking and joining issue, 454.

REQUEST.

Averment of, when necessary in indebitatus count, 37.

When necessary to charge a surety, 592.

In contracts of indemnity, 603.

In contracts of insurance, 611.

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT.

Plea that the contract was rescinded before breach, 675.

stating a substituted agreement specially, 675.

to an action on a deed, that the deed was cancelled with the consent of the plaintiff and defendant, 675.

that a time policy was cancelled upon a return of premium for unexpired time, 675.

that the defendant exonerated and discharged the plaintiff from his promise, 675.

Rescission of contract before breach, 673.

Substituted contract a good defence without performance, 673.

Contract under seal can only be discharged by deed, 673.

Agreement not to enforce the covenants in a deed, 673.

Mode of pleading discharge of contract under seal, 673.

Contract required by law to be in writing can only be altered by writing, 674.

Whether it can be wholly rescinded by parol, 674.

Contract put in writing by consent of parties may be altered or rescinded by parol, 674.

Mode of pleading contract required to be in writing, 674.

Rescission after breach no defence, 674.

Vested right of action can only be discharged by accord and satis-

RESCISSION OF CONTRACT—continued.

faction, or by release under seal, 674.

Waiver of bills and notes, 534, 674.

Plea of exoneration and discharge of promise, 674.

Leave and licence before breach, 674.

Effect of renunciation or refusal to perform a contract, 675.

RESCUE.

Count for pound-breach and rescue of a distress, 324.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE.

Counts on contracts not to carry on trade in a particular place, 262, 263.

on contracts not to carry on trade or to pay liquidated damages, 217.

RETAINER.

Plea by an attorney denying his retainer, 497.

by an executor of a retainer for his own debt, 580.

REVERSION.

Count for an injury to the plaintiff's reversion in land, etc., 393.

for an injury to the reversion in removing fixtures, 394.

for various injuries to reversionary property in land, 394, 395.

for an injury to a reversionary property in goods, 395.

Plea of not guilty, 784.

traversing the possession of the plaintiff's tenant, 785.

traversing the plaintiff's reversion, 785.

justifying the removal of fixtures as tenant's fixtures, 785.

Declaration for injury to reversion ; statement of the injury, 393.

What amounts to an injury to the reversion in land ; temporary acts ; acts done with intent to establish an easement, 393, 394.

Repeated actions for continuing injury ; damages, 394.

Injury to reversionary property in goods ; owner of reversionary interest cannot bring trespass or trover, 395.

Effect of not guilty, 784.

Reversion by estoppel, 207, 636.

REVOCATION.

Of agency, claim for work done before revocation, 41.

Revocation of agency by death ; liability of executor, 154.

Revocation of leave and licence, 741.

REWARD.

Counts on promises to pay rewards for the recovery of stolen property or for the discovery of a murder or robbery, 237.

for a reward offered for the best plan for a building, 237.

RIENS IN ARREAR.

Plea in bar to an avowry or cognizance for rent of riens in arrear, 781.

Plea of riens in arrear, when applicable, 632, 781.

Evidence admissible under, 781.

RIENS PER DESCENT.

Plea by an heir of riens per descent, 596. See **HEIR**.

RIENS PER DEVISE.

Plea by a devisee of riens per devise, 597. See **DEVISEE**.

RIGHT.

Mode of stating the right in a declaration, 7.

RIGHT TO BEGIN.

Upon traverses, 436.

To prove damage, 436.

Upon cross demurrers, 822.

RIOT.

Action against hundred for damage done in a riot, 33, 338.

RIVER.

- Count for diverting water of, 424. See **WATER**.
- for obstructing a public navigable river, 381.
- for trespass to a river, 417.
- Plea of a public right of way along a navigable river, 817.

SALE OF GOODS.*Counts by vendor against purchaser.*

- Indebitatus count for goods sold and delivered, 38, 237.
- for goods bargained and sold, 38, 237.
- Count on a contract to pay for specific [or unascertained] goods by accepting a bill of exchange, 238.
- on a contract to pay for specific goods a valuation price by a bill of exchange, 238.
- on a like contract for not appointing a valuer, 239.
- on a contract for the sale of specific [or unascertained] goods for not accepting them, 239.
- on a contract for the sale of unascertained goods to be delivered at different times for not accepting, 240.
- for not removing from the plaintiff's land timber sold to the defendant, 240.
- against a buyer of lots at an auction for not removing them, 241.
- for not accepting goods made to order, 241.
- on a contract for the sale of goods delivered subject to approval, for not paying for or redelivering them, 241.

Counts by purchaser against vendor.

- for not delivering specific [or unascertained] goods sold, 241.
- on a contract for the sale of goods expected by a certain ship, for not delivering, 243.
- on a sale of goods sold by description, for delivering goods inferior to the description, 244.
- for not delivering a machine within a time agreed upon, stating special damage, 244.
- on warranties on the sale of goods, 263. See **WARRANTY**.

Pleas.

- The general issue, 675.
- Traverse of the sale, 676.
- Traverse of the non-payment for the goods, 676.
- Traverse of the non-acceptance of the goods, 676.
- Denial that the plaintiff was ready and willing to deliver the goods, 676.
- That plaintiff was not ready to deliver goods equal to the contract, 676.
- That the goods tendered were not equal to sample, 676.
- That the goods were not in a merchantable condition, 676.
- That plaintiff was not ready to deliver within a reasonable time, 676.
- That seller had no title to the goods, and they were taken by the real owner, 676.
- Traverse of the non-delivery, 677.
- Denial that the plaintiff was ready and willing to accept, 677.
- Denial that the plaintiff was ready and willing to pay for the goods, 677.

The Statute of Frauds and Lord Tenterden's Act as to contracts for the sale of goods, 237.

When common count for goods sold and delivered applicable, 38.

For goods bargained and sold, 39.

SALE OF GOODS—*continued.**Pleas—continued.**Sale of goods to be paid for by bill, 238.**Describing the goods in the declaration, 238.**Sale of goods subject to approval, 241.**Damages for not accepting goods under a contract of sale, 239.**Damages for not delivering goods under a contract of sale, 241.**Damages for delivering goods inferior to description, 244, 267.**Damages for non-delivery of specific chattels sold, 244.**Execution for specific delivery of goods under the Mercantile Law Amendment Act, 242.**Effect of pleas of the general issue, 675.**Variance in promise or consideration; may be relied upon under the general issue, 676.**What matters must be pleaded, 676.**Objections under the Statute of Frauds; under the Stamp Acts; may be taken under the general issue, 676.**Breach of warranty no defence in action for price; may be shown in reduction of damages, 265, 676.**And see GOODS.*

SALE OF LAND.

*Counts by vendor against purchaser.**Indebitatus count for the purchase-money of an estate sold and conveyed, 246.**for the purchase-money of a copyhold estate sold and surrendered, 246.**for the purchase-money of a leasehold estate sold and assigned, 246.**for the premium on a lease granted by plaintiff to defendant, 246.**Special counts on contracts of sale for not paying the purchase-money, 246.**On a sale by private contract for not completing the purchase, 247.**For refusing to accept a lease under an agreement, 247.**On a sale by auction for not completing the purchase, 248.**On an agreement to assign a public-house, with goodwill, fixtures and stock in trade, for not completing, 249.**On a sale of the benefit of a contract for the purchase of a house, 250.**On the sale of an agreement for a lease, 250.**Counts by purchaser against vendor.**On a sale by private contract for not completing, 250.**On a sale by private contract for not delivering an abstract of title, 252.**On a sale by auction for not making a good title, 252.**For not delivering abstract of title, 253.**For compensation for an error in particulars of sale according to the conditions, 253.**On an agreement to grant a lease, 253.**On an agreement to assign a lease, 254.**On the covenants for title, etc., in deed of conveyance, 254.**Pleas.**The general issue, 677.**Denial that the plaintiff made a good title, 677.**Denial that the plaintiff was possessed of the term sold, 678.**Denial that the plaintiff was ready to convey, 678.*

SALE OF LAND—*continued*.*Pleas—continued.*

Denial that the plaintiff tendered a conveyance for execution, 678.

That the vendor delivered an abstract to which the purchaser raised no objection within the stipulated time, 678.

That the vendor made a good title according to the conditions, 678.

That the vendor rescinded the sale under a power contained in the conditions, 678.

The Statute of Frauds as to the sale of any interest in land, 246.

Indebitatus count for the purchase-money of land; release of purchase-money in the deed, 246.

Damages in action against purchaser for not completing purchase, 247.

Sale of land by auction; employment of puffer; selling without reserve; reserving right to bid, 248.

When purchaser may recover deposit; interest on deposit, 250, 251.

Damages in action against vendor for not completing, 251.

Damages for loss of bargain, 251.

Failure to complete through defect in title, 251.

Implied warranty of title in contract to grant lease; in contract to sell lease; in sale of agreement for lease, 253, 254.

Effect of plea of the general issue, 677.

Objections under the Statute of Frauds; and under the Stamp Acts, may be raised under the general issue, 677.

Traverse of conditions precedent, 677.

Traverse of breaches; excuses of breaches, 677.

SAMPLE.

Count on a warranty of goods sold by sample, 268.

Plea that goods tendered were not equal to sample, 676.

SATISFACTION, 477. See ACCORD AND SATISFACTION.

SCHOOLMASTER.

Indebitatus count by a schoolmaster for tuition, board, etc. 254.

Count by a schoolmaster for removing a pupil without a quarter's notice, 255.

SEAMAN.

Indebitatus count by a seaman for wages, 255.

Count on a seaman's advance note, 256.

Summary jurisdiction as to seaman's wages under Merchant Shipping Act, 255.

Jurisdiction of the Admiralty Court as to wages, 256.

SEAWORTHINESS.

Plea that the ship was not seaworthy, 613.

Warranty of seaworthiness, implied in voyage policies, not in time policies, 613.

Meaning of seaworthiness, 613.

SEDUCTION.

Count for the seduction of plaintiff's servant, 359. See MASTER AND SERVANT.

Nature of service necessary to support this action, 359, 360, 751.

SELF-DEFENCE.

Plea of self-defence, 792.

Replication that plaintiff first assaulted defendant in defence of his land, 792.

New assignment of excess, 756.

SEPARATION DEED.

Count on a separation deed for the wife's annuity, 69.

SEPARATION DEED—continued.

Count on covenant that wife should not molest husband, 175.
 on covenant to indemnify husband against wife's debts, 175.

Plea of illegality in providing for future separation, 600.

SERVANT. See **MASTER AND SERVANT.**

SET-OFF.

Plea of set-off, 682.

Particulars of set-off, 683.

Statement of set-off on a bill of exchange accepted by the plaintiff, 683.

of set-off on a bill of exchange indorsed by the plaintiff to the defendant, 683.

of set-off on a promissory note made by the plaintiff, 684.

of set-off on a promissory note indorsed by the plaintiff to the defendant, 684.

of set-off on a bond, 684.

of set-off on a covenant, 684.

of set-off on a judgment, 684.

of set-off for liquidated damages under a covenant or agreement, 685.

of set-off for penalties for not completing a building contract by a certain day, 685.

Plea of set-off to an action on a bond, 686.

to an action by an executor of a set-off for debts due from the testator in his lifetime to the defendant, 686.

to an action against executors of a set-off for debts due to the testator in his lifetime, 686.

to an action by the assignees of a bankrupt of a set-off due from the bankrupt before bankruptcy, 687.

to an action by the assignees of a bankrupt of a set-off due from the bankrupt after the act of bankruptcy without notice, 687.

of a set-off of a credit given to the bankrupt by discounting bills for him, 687.

of a set-off of credit given by accommodation bills, 687.

that money was received under a credit given by the bankrupt and set-off, 687.

to count for not accepting bills in payment of goods sold by the bankrupt, 687.

of mutual credit under the Scotch bankrupt law, 688.

of set-off by a contributory sued for calls on the winding up of a company, 688.

to an action for goods sold that they were sold by plaintiff's agent and a set-off against the agent, 688.

that money received was the proceeds of goods sold by order of plaintiff's partner, and set-off against him, 689.

that the debt was a joint debt of the defendant and another and a set-off of debts due to them from the plaintiff, 689.

of set-off of cross demands on account stated, 689.

on equitable grounds of a set-off of a judgment recovered against the plaintiff by a trustee for the defendant, 573.

on equitable grounds of a set-off against the person for whom plaintiff was trustee, 574.

Replication traversing the set-off, 689.

traversing the set-off against executors, 690.

admitting the whole set-off and *nolle prosequi*, 690.

admitting part of the set-off and *nolle prosequi* to that amount and traversing the residue, 690.

of the Statute of Limitations, 691.

SET-OFF—continued.

Replication—continued.

of the discharge of the plaintiff by bankruptcy, 691.

of the bankruptcy of the defendant and the vesting of the causes of set-off in his assignees, 691.

on equitable grounds that the plaintiff had assigned the debt with notice to the defendant before the accruing of the set-off, 574.

Statutes of Set-off, 678.

The statute applies to liquidated debts only; not to claims for unliquidated damages, 679.

Claims which may be framed either as debts or as for damages, 679.

Set-off may be pleaded to part of claim which is liquidated, 679.

The debts must be mutual and in the same rights, 680.

Set-off of debts due to or from joint debtors, 680.

Set-off of debts due to or from husband and wife, 680.

Set-off of debt of cestui que trust in action by trustee, 680.

Set-off in action by and against executors, 680.

Set-off in action by or against a company, 681.

Set-off in actions by assignees of bankrupt, 681, 687.†

Mutual credits given in bankruptcy, 681.

Debts must be due before action; must continue due until trial, 682.

Payment may be proved under a replication in denial of the debt, 682.

Defendant not bound to plead set-off, 682.

Amount of set-off proved is not recovered by the plaintiff within County Courts Acts, 682.

Set-off may be pleaded generally, 682.

Plea of set-off taken distributively, 683.

Equitable jurisdiction to set-off judgments and costs, 683.

Set-off of interest, 683.

Particulars of set-off; consequences of not delivering, 683.

Mode of pleading set-off of or against a bond, 684.

Set-off of judgment debt not available after debtor taken in execution, 684.

Pleading set-off against agent in action by principal, 638.

Traverse of plea of set-off, 689.

Evidence admissible under issue, 690.

Set-off may be admitted, by amending particulars or by nolle prosequi, 690.

Statute of Limitations and bankruptcy must be replied specially, 690, 691.

Cross demands and set-off, when ground for equitable pleading, 571.

SEVERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Indebitatus count on several considerations, 54.

SEVERAL COUNTS, 10. See JOINDER OF COUNTS.

Several indebitatus counts how distinguished, 54.

SEVERAL PLEAS, 441. See PLEADING SEVERAL MATTERS.

SHARES.

Indebitatus count for the price of shares sold, 256.

Count by vendor of shares against purchaser for not accepting, 257.

by a vendor of shares against the purchaser on an implied indemnity against future calls, 179.

by purchaser of shares against vendor for not transferring, 257.

on a loan of shares, etc., for not redelivering, 258.

SHARES—continued.

Count for calls on shares, 141. See COMPANY.

against company for refusing to register shares, 289. See COMPANY.

Mandamus against a company to register shares, 356. See MANDAMUS.

Contracts for sale or transfer of shares must set forth in writing the distinguishing numbers of the shares, or the name of the registered proprietor, 256.

Damages in action for not accepting shares ; for not transferring, 257.

Damages for breach of contract to replace stock or shares on a given day, 258.

Indemnity against future calls, 179.

Liability of infant holding shares for calls, 605.

SHERIFF.

Indebitatus count by a sheriff for fees, etc., 258.

for the money levied under a writ, 259.

Counts against sheriffs for penalties, 259.

against a sheriff for not levying under a *fi. fa.*, 396.

for a false return of nulla bona to a *fi. fa.*, 397.

for other false returns, 398.

for negligence and default in execution, 398.

for not arresting on mesne process, 399.

for not arresting on final process, 400.

for an escape on mesne process, 400.

for an escape on final process, 401.

by a landlord against the sheriff for the removal of goods taken in execution against the tenant without paying the rent due, 402.

by a sheriff against his deputy for a default of duty in the execution of the office for which the plaintiff was sued and had to pay damages, 403.

by the sheriff for fraudulently directing him to take the wrong person or goods in execution, 403.

Plea of not guilty, 785.

traversing the judgment, 786.

traversing the process, 786.

traversing the delivery of the process to the defendant, 786.

traversing that there were any goods within the bailiwick, 786.

traversing the levy, 787.

that the plaintiff countermanded the writ, 787.

traversing the debt of the execution debtor, 787.

to count for negligence in sale, leave and licence of plaintiff, 787.

in action for an escape, 788.

that debtor produced certificate of registration of deed in bankruptcy, 788.

to a count by the landlord against the sheriff for the removal of goods taken in execution against the tenant without paying the landlord a year's rent, 788.

by a sheriff justifying under process, 770. See PROCESS.

Liability of the sheriff for the acts of the undersheriff or bailiff committed under colour of process, 396.

He is not liable for acts done not under colour of process ; or after supersedeas, or by special bailiff, 396.

Actual damage in general necessary to sustain action against sheriff for breach of duty, 396, 399, 786.

Escape or default in arresting on final process actionable without actual damage, 396, 400, 786.

SHERIFF—continued.

- Arresting privileged person, 396.*
- Liability for taking wrong person or goods, 773.*
- What constitutes an escape as against the sheriff, 401.*
- Liability for not discharging on tender of debt and costs, 401.*
- Authority of attorney to order discharge, 401.*
- Measure of damage in action against sheriff, 401, 402.*
- Liability of sheriff with respect to replevin and replevin bonds; liability of registrar of county court, 235, 396.*
- Effect of not guilty in actions against sheriff for default of duty; in actions for not levying; for false return; for escape, 785, 786.*
- What matters must be pleaded, 786.*
- Limitation of action against sheriff, 786.*
- Traverse of the levy, evidence under, 787.*
- Countermand of the writ; discharge by written order of plaintiff's attorney, 787.*
- When sheriff may deny the original debt, 787.*
- Money received by sheriff in execution of writ, 44.*
- Liability for the proceeds of goods wrongfully seized and sold, 48.*

SHIP. See CARRIER; MARINE INSURANCE; CHARTERPARTY; SEAMAN; COLLISION; PILOT.

SHOOTING.

- Count for disturbance of a right of shooting, 403.*
- for disturbing plaintiff's game, 404.*
- Plea justifying trespass under right of shooting, 804.*
- Right of shooting, how granted, 199, 403.*
- When indebitatus count will lie for use of, 199.*
- When trespass will lie, 404.*

SLANDER, 301. See DEFAMATION.

SLANDER OF TITLE.

- Counts for slander of title to land, 404.*
- for slander of title to goods, 405.*
- Action for slander of title, 404.*
- Special damage necessary, 404.*
- What constitutes slander of title, 404.*
- Bonâ fide statement by person having an interest in the matter not actionable, 404.*
- Form of declaration, 404.*
- Depreciation of quality of goods, 404.*

SOLICITOR. See ATTORNEY.

SON ASSAULT DEMESNE. See SELF DEFENCE.

SPECIAL COUNTS, 58.

SPECIAL DAMAGE, 12. See DAMAGE.

SPECIAL DEMURRER abolished, 819. See DEMURRER.

SPECIAL TRAVERSE abolished, 438.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

- Plea that the debt was for spirits sold in quantities of less value than twenty shillings, 600.*
- that excisable liquors were sold on unlicensed premises, 601.*

STAKEHOLDER.

- Plea that the money was deposited with defendant to abide event of a wager, 590.*
- Money deposited with stakeholder, when recoverable, 51.*

STALLAGE.

- Indebitatus count for stallage, 261.*

STAMP.

Objection to, how taken, 467.

Objection to stamp on bill or note, 522.

Alteration of bill rendering note stamp necessary, 532.

STANNARIES.

Plea of privilege of a tinner within the Stannaries, 629.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS. See FRAUDS.**STATUTE OF LIMITATION. See LIMITATION.****STEAM ENGINE.**

Count for negligently managing an engine, whereby plaintiff's buildings were burned, 372.

STEAM TUG.

Count against the master of a steam tug for negligence in towing the plaintiff's ship, 134.

STEVEDORE.

Liability for negligence of, 281.

STEWARD OF MANOR.

Count by steward of manor for fees, 149.

Excessive fees paid to, 50.

STOCK.

Indebitatus count for stock sold and transferred, 259.

Count on a bond conditioned to replace stock, 259.

on a covenant to replace railway stock on a certain day, 259.

against the Bank of England for refusing to pay the dividends on stock, 405.

against the Bank of England for refusing to transfer stock, 405.

against the Bank of England for transferring the plaintiff's stock without authority, 405.

against the East India Company for refusing to transfer stock, 405.

against a joint-stock company for refusing to register stock, 289, 405.

Claim of mandamus to enter a transfer of stock, 356.

STOCK-JOBGING.

Pleas under the Stock-jobbing Act, 691.

Plea that money received was collected by defendant under the rules of the Stock Exchange from the debtors of a defaulter to be distributed amongst his creditors, 692.

The Stock-jobbing Act repealed, 691.

Money paid or lent for purposes of stock-jobbing contract, 692.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSITU.

Plea of stoppage in transitu by an unpaid consignor, 555.

SUBPENA. See WITNESS.**SUBSTITUTED AGREEMENT, 478, 673.****SUGGESTION OF BREACHES, 546. See BOND.****SUGGESTION OF DEATH, 18, 19.****SUICIDE.**

Effect of death by, on life policy, 618. See INSURANCE.

SUNDAY TRADING.

Plea that the contract was made upon a Sunday, 692.

SUPPORT.

Count for taking away the subjacent support of the plaintiff's land by mining, 406.

for taking away the adjacent and subjacent support of the plaintiff's land and the buildings thereon, 407.

for taking away from the plaintiff's house the support to which it was entitled from the adjoining house, 407.

for negligently pulling down the house adjoining the plaintiff's, 374.

SUPPORT—continued.

Plea of not guilty, 789.

traversing the plaintiff's possession of the land, 789.

traversing the plaintiff's right of support, 789.

justifying a trespass under a right of support and of entry to maintain and repair the support to defendant's house, 789.

Right to support for land from the subjacent land ; from the adjacent land ; natural and acquired rights of, 406.

Appreciable damage necessary to maintain action, 406.

Right of support for buildings from subjacent and adjacent land and from adjacent buildings, 406.

Negligence in pulling down the adjoining house, 374.

Obligations as to state of adjoining property, 407.

Effect of not guilty, 789.

SURETY. See **GUARANTEE.**

SURGEON, 225. See **MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.**

SURREBUTTER, 453, 458.

SURREJOINDER.

Surrejoinder taking or joining issue, 458.

traversing in terms or by way of confession and avoidance, 458.

SURRENDER.

Plea by tenant of a surrender of the premises, 634.

of a surrender by operation of law, 634.

SURVEYOR.

Liability of, for non-repair of highway, 338.

SURVIVING PARTNER. See **PARTNER.**

SUSPICION OF FELONY.

Plea justifying an arrest and imprisonment on suspicion of felony, 795.

TAXES.

Avowries and cognizances for taxes, 783.

Plea to action for rent, of deductions for income tax, land tax, etc., 632.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Count against a telegraph company for not transmitting a message correctly, 137.

The Telegraph Act ; telegraphs to be open to all persons alike, 137.

Penalty for omission or delay in transmitting message, or for divulging message, 137.

TENANT. See **LANDLORD AND TENANT.**

TENANT IN COMMON. See **ACCOUNT.**

Remedy for profits withheld by a tenant in common, 63.

When tenant in common may sue co-tenant in trover or trespass, 292, 414, 417.

TENDER.

Plea of tender, 694.

Replication traversing the tender, 695.

that a larger sum was due in respect of an entire cause of action, 695.

Tender ; how and when to be made ; debt payable on certain day ; debt payable on demand, 693.

Tender of smaller sum for a larger entire debt ; debtor cannot plead a set-off of part and a tender of the residue, 693.

Tender cannot be pleaded to part of an entire debt ; may be pleaded to part of an indebitatus count ; replication of larger amount due in respect of a single entire debt, 693.

Tender cannot be pleaded to claim for unliquidated damages, 694.

TENDER—continued.

Tender to or by one of joint creditors or joint debtors, or to or by agent, 694.

Payment into court of sum tendered; effect of, as admission, 694.

Tender not allowed with other pleas, 694.

Plaintiff may take money out of court; amount is not recovered in the action within the County Courts Acts, 694.

Defendant if successful entitled to costs, 694.

Issue on plea of tender; traverse of continual readiness to pay, 695.

Replication of demand and refusal, 695.

TENDER OF AMENDS.

Plea of tender of amends under a statute, 790.

Plea of tender of amends and disclaimer of title in an action for trespass by defendant's cattle on plaintiff's land, 790.

Tender of amends, statutory defence of, 789.

Statutes giving the defence under the general issue, 790.

Statutes giving plea of tender of amends, 790.

When payment of the money into court necessary, 790.

Acting in pursuance of statute authorizing tender, 790.

Tender of amends with disclaimer of title in trespass to land, 790.

TERM OF YEARS.

Mode of pleading, 209.

THREATS.

Plea that defendant was induced to contract by threats, 566. See DURESS.

TILLAGES, 150. See CROPS.**TIME.**

Time for declaring, 1.

Time for pleading, 434.

TIPPLING ACT.

Plea of the Tippling Act, 600.

TITHE.

Avowry for a distress for a tithe rent-charge, 779.

TITLE.

Counts on a contract of sale of land for not making out a good title, 252.

on covenants for title in a conveyance, 254.

by lessee against lessor for breach of covenant for title, 205.

for breach of covenant for quiet enjoyment, 205.

for slander of title to property, 404, 405.

Plea of disclaimer of title in trespass, 790.

Pleas of title in the defendant, 802, 804. See TRESPASS TO LAND.

Covenant for title, when implied in lease, 205.

Title by assignment, how pleaded, 208.

Title of plaintiff in trespass, 417.

Traverse of plaintiff's title, 801.

Pleading title in defendant, 802, 804.

TITLE DEEDS.

Count for the detention of title deeds, 314.

Who entitled to sue for, 312.

TITLE OF DIGNITY, how stated in pleading, 4.**TITLE OF PLEADING, 1, 433.****TITLE, SLANDER OF, 404. See SLANDER OF TITLE.****TOLL.**

Indebitatus count for tolls on passing through a turnpike, 260.

for tolls on passing over a bridge, 260.

for tolls on goods landed at a port, 260.

for tolls for goods carried on rivers or canals, 260.

TOLL—continued.

- Indebitatus count for tolls for anchorage, 260.
- " for rates for the use of a railway, 260.
- " by one railway company against another for the hire and use of a railway and stock, 260.
- for tolls on cattle or goods sold in a market, 261.
- for stallage, 261.
- Count for rent on a demise of the tolls of a turnpike road, 260.
- Count for breach of an agreement for composition of tolls, 260.
- The county courts have no jurisdiction in any action in which the title to the toll shall be in question, 260.*

TONNAGE.

- Indebitatus count for tonnage on canals, 131.

TRADE.

- Indebitatus count for the price of the goodwill of a trade, 261.
- for the price of book debts assigned by the plaintiff to the defendant, 262.
- Special count for the price of the goodwill of a trade, 262.
- Count on a promise upon the sale of a goodwill not to carry on the trade in the same place, 262.
- upon contracts not to carry on the trade within certain limits, 263.
- on a contract on the sale of a business to pay liquidated damages, in the event of carrying on the business, 217, 263.
- Counts for nuisances by carrying on noxious trades, 382, 383.
- Goodwill of trade, 261.*
- On sale of goodwill, no implied contract not to carry on similar trade, 261.*
- Contracts not to carry on same trade; remedy by injunction, 261.*
- Contracts in restraint of trade, 262.*

TRADE MARK.

- Count for manufacturing and selling goods marked with the plaintiff's trade mark, 408.
- for using the name or title of a banking business which had been previously assumed by the plaintiff, 410.
- for the penalty for using the name or mark of a patentee of a patented article without his consent, 410.
- for fraudulently procuring the plaintiff to manufacture goods with the trade mark of another, 410.
- "The Merchandise Marks Act, 1862;" effect of trade mark as a warranty; effect of indications of quantity, quality, etc., 408.*
- Jurisdiction of Court to destroy counterfeit articles; to grant injunction; to order inspection, 408, 409.*
- Action for counterfeiting trade mark, etc., 409.*
- What constitutes the right to a trade mark, 409.*
- Infringement of trade mark; damages; injunction, 409.*
- Joint owners of trade mark may sue separately, 410.*
- Plea of the general issue, 791.*

TRANSITORY ACTION, 2.**TRAVERSE.**

- General and specific traverse, 436.*
- Traverse of conditions precedent; of breach, 435.*
- Effect of traverse in admitting matters not traversed, 436.*
- Special traverse abolished, 438.*

TRESPASS AB INITIO.

- By abuse of legal authority, 741.*
- Irregularity in distress for rent does not operate as, 321.*

TRESPASS AB INITIO—*continued.*

By an irregularity in treatment of distress damage feasant, 732.
Should be replied, not new assigned, 741, 755.

TRESPASS TO GOODS.

Counts.

For taking and carrying away goods, 414.
 For taking the plaintiff's goods, being his stock-in-trade, stating special damage, 415.
 For taking and impounding cattle, 415.
 For taking and ill-using the plaintiff's dog, 415.
 For taking plaintiff's game, 415.
 For trespasses to other kinds of goods, 415.
 For trespasses to goods by or against executors, administrators, husband and wife, assignees of bankrupt, etc., 415.

Pleas.

Not guilty, 798.
 Traverse of the plaintiff's property in the goods, 799.
 Justifying the removal of goods encumbering the defendant's premises, 799.
 Justifying taking the plaintiff's goods because he had so mixed them up with the defendant's that they could not be separated, 800.
 Justifying the taking and detaining of cattle which had strayed on the defendant's close, 800.
 To an action for driving the plaintiff's sheep, that the defendant drove them off his land on which they had strayed, 800.
 Replication to same that the sheep escaped on to the defendant's land in consequence of the defects in the defendant's fence, 800.
 Justifying the removal of waggon from defendant's close, 801.
 Replication of custom to come on the land with waggon to remove crops as outgoing tenant, 801.
 Justifying the taking of goods under distress, 729. See DISTRESS.
 Justifying the taking of goods under process, 770. See PROCESS.
 Justifying the removal of goods obstructing a highway, 817.
 Trespass to goods; what constitutes an act of trespass, 414.
 Illegal and irregular distresses, 316, 414.
 Plaintiff's right of property; immediate possession; trustee; special property; tenancy in common, 414.
 Possession evidence of right; jus tertii, 414.
 Damages in the nature of interest, 415.
 Effect of not guilty, 798.
 Traverse of property; evidence under, 799.
 Issue as to property distributive, 799,
 Removal of goods or cattle encumbering close, 799.

TRESPASS TO LAND.

Counts.

For trespass to land, 415.
 For trespass to a river, 417.
 For trespass to a mine, 419.
 For trespass to a party wall, 419.
 For trespass to a crop of grass, exclusive right to cut turf, etc., 419.
 For trespass to highway, etc., 419.
 For trespass to shooting, fishery, etc., 419.
 For breaking and entering the plaintiff's dwelling-house and carrying away goods and expelling the plaintiff, 420.
 For trespasses under special circumstances, 421.
 By one tenant in common against another for a trespass, 421.
 For mesne profits and the costs of an ejectment, 421.

TRESPASS TO LAND—*continued.**Pleas.*

Not guilty, 801.

Traverse of the plaintiff's property in the land, 801.

That the land was the freehold of the defendant, 802.

Replications to same, deducing title from the defendant, 803.

Replications of estoppel to pleas disputing property, 734.

By tenant in common, as to part payment into court, and as to residue liberum tenementum, 803.

Justifying under the authority of the owner, 803.

By the owner of a house and his servant justifying entering the house and removing the plaintiff's goods, 803.

Of defendant's title under a demise from the freeholder, 804.

Of copyhold title in the defendant, 804.

By lord of manor justifying as seizure quousque, 804.

Justifying under rights of fishing and shooting, etc., 804.

Justifying under rights to dig minerals, etc., 805.

To an action for a trespass by cattle that it was caused by defects in the plaintiff's fences, 805.

To an action for trespass by cattle of disclaimer of title and tender of amends, 790.

Justifying an entry into plaintiff's land to retake defendant's goods, 806.

Justifying an entry into plaintiff's land to deposit his goods there, 806.

Justifying entry to remove obstruction to defendant's lights, 806.

Justifying entry to maintain support to defendant's house, 806.

Justifying entry to abate nuisance of filth, 806.

Justifying entry to repair a pier in a public river, 806.

By a railway company justifying entry under Lands Clauses Act, 806.

By vicar of church justifying breaking into chancel, 806.

Justifying under right of common, 711. See COMMON.

Justifying under custom, 720. See CUSTOM.

Justifying under right of way, 810. See WAYS.

Justifying under a distress, 729. See DISTRESS.

Justifying under process, 772. See PROCESS.

Trespass to land ; what constitutes act of trespass ; breaking and entering, 415, 416.

Trespasses by animals, 416.

Negligent acts, 416.

Omissions, 416.

Continuance of trespass, 416.

Unintentional acts ; mistake, 416.

Acts of servant, 416.

Property subject to trespass ; incorporeal rights ; meaning of term close, 417.

Title of plaintiff ; actual entry necessary to maintain action, 417, 801.

Possession evidence of property ; jus tertii, 417, 801.

Trespasses between joint tenants, and tenants in common, 417.

Venue local ; where to be laid ; description of place ; by name ; by abutments ; insufficient description, 418.

Plaintiff and defendant having land of same name or description, 418.

Declaration claiming for several or continued trespasses, 418.

Matters of aggravation ; need not be pleaded to ; distinction between matters charged as aggravation and substantive trespasses, 420, 421.

TRESPASS TO LAND—continued.

Counts—continued.*Mesne profits; when recoverable in ejectment, 421, 422.**Effect of not guilty, 801.**Traverse of property, evidence under, 801.**Liberum tenementum, 802.**Issue as to property distributive, 802.**Defence under tenancy in common, 802.**Justification under authority of owner, 803.**Pleading title; express colour no longer necessary, 804.*

TRESPASS TO PERSON.

Counts.

For an assault and battery, 411.

For driving against the plaintiff with a carriage, 412.

For an assault, battery, and false imprisonment, 412.

For an assault and false imprisonment, stating special damage, 412.

For false imprisonment on a charge of felony, 412.

Against a justice of the peace for false imprisonment, 413.

By husband and wife for an assault on the wife, 413.

By husband alone for loss occasioned by an assault on his wife, 413.

Against husband and wife for an assault by the wife, 413.

For assaulting and taking away the plaintiff's son, 413.

Pleas.

Not guilty, 791.

Self-defence (or son assault demesne), 792.

Replication to plea of self-defence, that the plaintiff first assaulted the defendant in defence of his land, 792.

That the trespass was caused by the plaintiff's negligence, 792.

To a count for a collision that it was caused by the plaintiff's negligent driving, 792.

Justification by master and his servant in defence of land, 793.

Justification in defence of defendant's house, 793.

Justification in defence of the possession of goods, 793.

Justification in preventing plaintiff stopping defendant's horse on the highway, 794.

Justification in preventing plaintiff rescuing a distress, 794.

Justification by a landlord in turning a tenant out of his house after the expiration of the tenancy, 794.

Justification in preventing plaintiff breaking into defendant's house, 794.

Justification in turning the plaintiff out of a public-house for disorderly conduct, 794.

Justifying an assault in turning the plaintiff out of church, 794.

Justification by the minister of a church in turning plaintiff out of the vestry, 794.

Justification of assault in expelling plaintiff from a vestry meeting, 794.

Justification by justices in turning plaintiff out of court, 794.

Justification by railway company in removing plaintiff from the line, 794.

Justification by railway company in removing a passenger from carriage who had not paid his fare, 794.

Justifying an arrest and imprisonment on suspicion of felony, 795.

Justifying an arrest for a felony committed by the plaintiff, 796.

Justifying the imprisonment of lunatics, 797.

Justifying an assault in stopping an affray and to preserve the peace, 797.

Justifying an arrest to prevent an assault on the defendant and to preserve the peace, 797.

By a railway company justifying an arrest for an offence against a bye-law, 798.

TRESPASS TO PERSON—continued.*Pleas—continued.*

Of a certificate by justices that a summons for the assault was dismissed, 798.

Of a conviction of the assault and payment of the penalty, 798.

Justifying arrest and imprisonment under process, 770. See **PROCESS**.

Trespass to the person; battery; assault; imprisonment, 410, 411.

Giving in charge to policeman, 411.

Distinction between trespass and malicious prosecution, 411.

Imprisonment under legal process afterwards set aside, 411.

Liability of party and of attorney, 411.

Acts of the crown; judicial acts, 412, 791.

Remand by a magistrate, 412.

Trespass to wife; separate damages of husband, 413.

Effect of not guilty, evidence under, 791, 792.

Matters of justification must be pleaded, 792.

Plea of self-defence, replication and new assignment of excess, 798.

Defence of possession of land and of goods, 793.

Justification of arrest and imprisonment by private individual; by constable; for felony; for misdemeanour; to prevent breach of peace, 795.

Arrest on suspicion of felony, 795.

Treatment of person arrested, 796.

Particularity required in plea of suspicion of felony, 796.

Pleading that felony committed by plaintiff, 796.

TROVER, 290. See **CONVERSION**.

TRUCK ACT, 602. See **ILLEGALITY**.

TRUSTEE.

Declaration by a trustee under the arrangement clauses in the Bankruptcy Act, 24.

by the trustees of a friendly society, 30, 159.

Replication to plea of bankruptcy, that plaintiff sues as trustee for an assignee of the debt, 519.

Pleas on equitable grounds of set-off of debt due to or from trustee, 573. See **SET-OFF**.

on equitable grounds setting up rights of assignee of the debt for whom the assignor is claiming as trustee, 573.

Trustee not liable at law for trust money; when liable for money received, 46, 47.

Set-off on equitable grounds in respect of debts due to or from trustee, 571.

Position of assignor of debt as trustee for the assignee, 75, 570.

Release by trustee in fraud of cestui que trust, 670.

TRUTH.

Plea that a libel or slander is true, 723. See **DEFAMATION**.

TUITION.

Count by schoolmaster for tuition, 254.

TURBARY.

Plea of right of common of turbary, 714.

UMPIRAGE.

Counts upon umpirage, 71, 73. See **ARBITRATION**.

UNDERTAKER.

Count by undertaker for funeral expenses, 161.

Liability to pay funeral expenses, 161.

UNDERTENANT.

Count by an undertenant against his landlord upon an indemnity against a distress by the superior landlord, 179.

by the tenant against his undertenant upon an indemnity against the rent due to the superior landlord, 180.

USANCE.

Count on a foreign bill payable at usances, 106. See **BILLS OF EXCHANGE.**

USE AND OCCUPATION, 196. See **LANDLORD AND TENANT.**

USURY.

Usury laws repealed, 52.

VALUATION. See **ARBITRATION.**

Action for not appointing valuer, 75, 150.

VENDOR AND PURCHASER, 246. See **SALE OF LAND.**

VENUE.

What it is ; how stated, 2.

Local and transitory actions, 2.

Omission or error in venue, how objected to, 2.

Change of venue, 3.

Venue local in actions on recognizance of bail, 88 ; *on judgment*, 193 ; *by and against assignees of lessee*, 211 ; *in penal actions*, 232 ; *in trespass and injuries to land and real property*, 2, 418.

VETERINARY SURGEON.

Count against a veterinary surgeon for negligent treatment of a horse delivered to him for medical treatment, 90, 156.

VOTE.

Count against the returning officer for refusing to receive the plaintiff's vote, 325.

against churchwardens for refusing to receive plaintiff's vote at an election of vestrymen, 325.

for bribery at election, 325.

WAGER.

Plea that a check was drawn for money lost upon a wager, 589. See **GAMING.**

Wager ; binding at common law ; statutes relating to, 588.

Bills and notes given for money won by betting, 589.

Wagering contracts of insurance, 181, 187, 611.

Wager on the price of stocks, 589, 692.

Money paid on account of wagering contract, 589.

Money lent for purpose of wagering, 590.

Money deposited with a stakeholder upon a wager, 51, 590.

WAGES.

Count by servant against master for wages, 220. See **MASTER AND SERVANT.**

WAIVER. See **RESCISSION.**

Plea of waiver of a bill or note, 534.

Bills or notes may be discharged by waiver, 534.

Waiver of a stipulation in a deed ; how pleaded, 270, 695.

WAREHOUSEMAN.

Indebitatus count by a warehouseman for taking care of goods, 88.

Plea of lien by a warehouseman, 743, 744.

WARRANT.

Of police constable, when to be demanded before bringing action, 390.

WARRANTY.

Count on a warranty by an agent of his authority, 66.

WARRANTY—continued.

- Count on an express warranty on a sale of goods that the vendor had title to sell them, 263.
- on a warranty that the defendant had title to license the publication of a work, 264.
- for the breach of a warranty of a horse, 264.
- for the breach of warranty of the quality of specific goods sold, 266.
- for a breach of warranty of the quality of goods sold by description, 267.
- on a warranty that goods sold by sample were equal to the sample, 268.
- on a warranty that goods manufactured and supplied by defendant were fit for the purpose for which they were bought, 268.
- for fraud in selling goods by a false warranty, 333. And see **FRAUD**.
- for fraud in selling a picture by a false representation that it was painted by a certain master, 334.
- Plea of the general issue, 696, 806.
- denying the warranty, 696.
- traversing the breach of warranty, 696.
- Warranty of title, on sale of specific chattel; on sale of unascertained chattel; concealment of known defect in title, 263, 264.*
- Warranty of quality on sale of specific goods; upon exchange of chattels; concealment of latent defect, 264.*
- Warranty of trade mark or description under the Merchandize Marks Act, 264.*
- Breach of warranty of specific goods; does not entitle a purchaser to rescind the sale; purchaser may sue without returning the goods and without giving notice of the breach, 264, 265.*
- Contract conditional upon warranty; contract providing for return of goods, 265.*
- When the purchaser may recover the price, 265.*
- Breach of warranty of specific goods no defence to an action for the price; may be shown in reduction of damages, 265.*
- Measure of damages in action for breach of warranty; costs of defending action on a re-sale with warranty, 265.*
- Warranty of description on sale of unascertained goods; breach of, when a defence to action by vendor, 267.*
- Sale by sample, 267.*
- Measure of damages for breach of warranty of description, 267.*
- Implied warranty that goods sold are of merchantable quality and fit for the purpose for which sold, 269.*
- Fraudulent warranty, 333.*
- Effect of pleas of the general issue; non-assumpsit and not guilty, 696, 806.*

WASTE.

- Count for voluntary waste in a dwelling-house, 422.
- for permissive waste in a dwelling-house, 423.
- for voluntary waste in woods, hedges, etc., 424.
- for cutting down fruit trees in garden, 424.
- for enclosing land and ploughing up pasture, 424.
- for improperly working mines, 424.
- Plea of not guilty, 807.
- traversing the tenancy, 807.
- to a count for waste in removing fixtures, that they were removable as trade fixtures, 807.
- Waste, voluntary and permissive, 422.*

WASTE—continued.

Distinction between waste and trespass, 423.

Action of waste, against whom it lies ; writ of waste abolished ; action on the case for damages, 423.

Liability of tenant for waste ; implied terms as to use of premises ; express agreements and covenants, 423.

Title necessary to maintain the action, 423.

Form of declaration, 424.

Effect of not guilty, 807.

WATERCOURSE.

Count for diverting the water of a stream, 424.

for penning back the water of a stream, 426.

for disturbing streams in other ways, 427.

for fouling the water of a stream, 427.

for fouling the water under plaintiff's land, 427.

for diverting the water from a mill, 428.

for disturbing a right to use water for irrigation, 428.

for disturbing the plaintiff's exclusive use of a covered sewer through the defendant's land, 428.

for obstructing a drain through which refuse water and drainage were discharged from the plaintiff's house, 428.

for obstructing the right to discharge the rain-water from the eaves of a building on to the adjacent land, 429.

against the occupier of the adjoining land for wrongfully discharging rain-water from his eaves on to the plaintiff's land, 429.

for obstructing a right of way along a watercourse, 430.

for nuisances in public navigable river, 381, 382.

Plea of not guilty, 807.

traversing the plaintiff's possession, 808.

traversing the right to the watercourse, 808.

of a right to use the water for a mill under the Prescription Act, 808.

of a prescriptive right at common law to use the water, 808.

of a prescriptive right to use the water for agricultural purposes, 809.

of right to use the water as a riparian proprietor, 809.

of prescriptive right to discharge noxious matter and refuse into a stream, 809.

of prescriptive right to scour the channel of a stream, 809.

justifying obstruction of watercourse because plaintiff thereby discharged water on to defendant's land, 809.

of a right by non-existing grant to use the water for a mill, 810.

Watercourse ; rights of riparian proprietor to running water, 424.

Natural and acquired rights, 425.

Actions for diverting or fouling the water ; damages, 425.

Water flowing in defined streams underground, 425.

Water not running in defined streams ; underground water, 425.

Artificial streams of water ; rights in relation to, 425.

Natural streams in artificial channels, 426.

Form of declaration ; allegation of right, 426.

Excess in exercising right, 426.

Right to water for a mill, 428.

Effect of not guilty, 807.

Justification under rights to watercourse, 808.

Prescriptive rights at common law, and under the statute, mode of pleading, 808.

WATERCOURSE—*continued.*

Issue as to right to take water for various purposes distributive, 809.

WAY.

Count for obstructing a private right of way, 429.

for obstructing a right of way over a close appropriated as a pleasure-ground for the inhabitants of a certain street, 430.

for obstructing a right of way to which the plaintiff was entitled for special purposes, 430.

for obstructing a right of way along a watercourse, 430.

for obstructions and nuisances on public highways, 377. See **NUISANCE.**

Plea of not guilty, 810.

traversing the plaintiff's possession, 810.

traversing the right of way, 810.

of right of way under the Prescription Act, 811.

justifying the removal of fences obstructing a private right of way 811.

of a prescriptive right of way at common law, 811.

of right of way for special purposes, 812.

of right of way by non-existing grant, 812.

of right of way by express grant, 814.

of right of way of necessity, 814.

of right of way across railway between lands severed, 815.

of a public right of way, 816.

justifying the removal of obstructions to a public highway, 817.

of a public right of way along a navigable river, 817.

Replication to a plea of right of way, traversing the defendant's possession of the land, 815.

traversing the right of way, 815.

that the way was enjoyed by leave and licence, 816.

of a term for life or years subsisting during the twenty years, 816.

New assignment of trespass *extra viam*, 757, 816.

Plea to new assignment that the way was impassable, 816.

New assignment of trespass for other purposes and on other occasions, 816.

Replications to plea of public highway, justifying obstructing the way, 817.

Way ; public and private ; action for obstructing. 429.

Obstruction of public way actionable in respect of special damage only, 429.

Action by reversioner for obstruction of way, 429.

Mode of pleading right of way ; qualified right of way ; right alleged too largely, 430, 812.

Effect of plea of not guilty, 810.

Repeating pleas for different periods of prescription, 811.

Prescriptive right at common law and under the statute, 811, 812.

Effect of replication taking issue ; when new assignment necessary, 812, 815.

Issue distributive, 812.

Right of way by non-existing grant, form of plea, 812, 813.

Right of way of necessity, 814.

User by leave and licence ; during unity of possession, 815.

Exceptions in Prescription Act must be specially replied, 714, 815.

Right of deviation when way impassable, 816.

WEIGHTS.

Plea that goods were sold by illegal weights, 601.

WELL.

Count for polluting plaintiff's well, 382.

WHARFINGER.

Indebitatus count by a wharfinger for wharfage and warehouse-room, 89.

WIFE. See HUSBAND AND WIFE.

WILL.

Mode of pleading, 210,

Pleading lease under power of leasing in will, 210.

WINDOW. See LIGHT.

WITNESS.

Indebitatus count by a witness for his expenses, 269.

Count against a witness for breach of a promise to attend without a subpoena, 269.

against a witness for not attending in pursuance of a subpoena, 431.

against a witness for not producing documents on a subpoena *duces tecum*, 432.

for preventing the service of a subpoena, 432.

Plea of not guilty, 817.

that the testimony of the defendant was not material, 818.

that a reasonable sum was not paid or tendered for expenses, 818.

When conduct money can be recovered back, 49, 269.

Attorney is not liable to witness for expenses, 269.

Remedies against a witness for not attending on subpoena, 431.

Remedy by action; form of declaration, 431.

Special damage necessary; damages recoverable, 431.

Action maintainable in respect of loss of one of several issues, 431, 818.

Effect of plea of not guilty, 817.

Liability of a witness for defamatory statements, 431.

Qui tam action by party grieved against witness for perjury, 431.

WORK.

Indebitatus count for work done, 40, 270.

Several counts for the price of work, 270.

— for extra work under contract to be done upon written order,

counts averring waiver of the written order, 270.

for work to be paid for upon the certificate of an architect, giving that the architect neglected to certify by procurement of defendant, 271.

for preventing the plaintiff from completing work under an agreement, 271.

for discharging the plaintiff from completing contracts, 271.

against a workman for using bad materials and workmanship,

for not building and delivering a ship by a certain day according to contract, 272.

for not performing and completing work according to agreement, 272.

on guarantees for the due performance of work, 272.

Pleas of lien by a workman for work done upon goods, 742.

When common count for work done applicable, 40.

Claim for materials; when recoverable as goods sold; work in making goods, 40.

WORK—continued.

Work done under special contract not according to the contract, 41.

Revocation of employment before completion of the work, 41.

Work done under rescinded contract, 41.

Stipulation that extra work is not to be paid for unless ordered in writing, 270.

Discharge or waiver of stipulation, 270.

Effect of pleas of the general issue, 464, 696.

WRECK.

Count for negligently leaving a wreck in a navigable channel, 372.

WRIT. See **PROCESS**; **CAPIAS**; **FIERI FACIAS**.

WRONG.

Counts in actions for, 273.

Mode of stating the wrong in a declaration, 7.

Counts upon contracts framed in tort, 120, 273.

Effect of general issue in actions for, 697.

